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CHICAGO CITY MANUAL

1916

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OFFICIAL CITY HALL DIRECTORY

Location of the Several City Departments, Bureaus and Offices in the City Hall

FIRST FLOOR

The Water Department
Superintendent, Bureau of Water
Assessor, Bureau of Water
Meter Division, Bureau of Water
Shut-Off Division, Bureau of Water
Chief Clerk, Bureau of Water
Office of the Cashier of Department
Cashier, Bureau of Water
Water Inspector, Bureau of Water
Permits, Bureau of Water
Plats, Bureau of Water
The Chief Clerk, Assistants and Clerical Force

The Fire Department
The Fire Marshal
Hearing Room, Board of Local Improvements

Department of the City Clerk
Office of the City Clerk
Office of the Chief Clerk to the City Clerk

Department of the City Collector
Office of the City Collector
Office of the Deputy City Collector

The Saloon Licensing Division

SECOND FLOOR

The Legislative Department
The City Council Chamber
The City Council Committee Rooms

Department of the City Treasurer
Office of the City Treasurer
The Assistant City Treasurer

Board of Local Improvements
The President's Room
The Secretary's Room
The Bookkeeper's Room

The Board's Law Department
Board Members' Assembly Room

The Rotunda

The Chief Clerk and Assistants

The Cashier and Pay Roll Clerks

Private and Public Offices of the Division of Streets, Engineers, Sidewalk Inspectors, Special Assessment Section

THIRD FLOOR

First Deputy Superintendent of Police
The Secretary

Police Vehicle Department

Election Commissioners
The President's Room
The Chief Clerk

The Custodian of Police Department

Thansportation Committee Rooms

Clerks

The Assistant Chief Clerk

The Attorney

Council Committee Rooms

VAULTS FLOOR

Vaults for all Departments
Municipal Court Clerk's Vault

Department of Supplies
Office of Purchasing Agent

The Stationer

The Chief Clerk

The Compensation Bureau

Cement Testing and Chemist's Laboratory of Board of Local Improvements

The City Sealer

The Gas Inspector

FOURTH FLOOR

Public Works Department
The Commissioner of Public Works
The Deputy Commissioner of Public Works

City Engineer
Division of Water Pipe Extension
The Sewers Division
Bridges and Harbor Division

The Chief Accountant

The Bond and Contract Clerk

Bureau of Streets and Alleys

Bureau of City Maps and Plats

FIFTH FLOOR

The Mayor
Secretary to the Mayor

Department of Finance
The City Comptroller
The Assistant City Comptroller
The Chief Clerk
The Auditing Clerk

General Accountant Clerk

Department of Law
The Corporation Counsel
Assistants to the Corporation Counsel
Special Assessment Attorneys

Police Department
The General Superintendent of Police
The Secretary to the General Superintendent

The Real Estate Agent

Office of the City Paymaster

Clerk, Municipal Pension Fund

Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Corporation Counsel

SIXTH FLOOR

Department of Civil Service
Office of the President
Civil Service Commissioner's Rooms
The Chief Clerk and Examiner

Department of Electricity
The City Electrician
Assistant City Electrician

Department of Public Service

The City Attorney
The Chief Clerk

The City Prosecuting Attorney
The Chief Clerk

Department of Smoke Inspection
The Smoke Inspector
The Assistant Smoke Inspector

Department of Boiler and Steam Plant Inspection

The Attorney to the Commission

The Clerical Division

Fire Prevention Bureau

Fire Alarm Telegraph

Police Ambulance

SEVENTH FLOOR

The City Health Department
Commissioner of Health
The Assistant Commissioner
The Secretary to the Cimmissioner
The Sanitary Bureau

The Vital Statistics Bureau

The Laboratories

Bureau of Food Inspection

Hospital and Ambulance Service

Department of Buildings
The Commissioner of Buildings
The Deputy Commissioner
The Secretary
The Assistant Secretary

The Chief Fire Escape Inspector

EIGHTH FLOOR

Department of Municipal Court
Municipal Court Clerk
Municipal Court Bailiffs

Municipal Court Rooms One, Two, Three and Four

NINTH FLOOR

Department of the Municipal Court—Continued
The General Offices of the Chief Justice
The Chief Clerk

Municipal Court Rooms, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve

TENTH FLOOR

Small Parks and Playgrounds
President of Commissions
The Secretary

Bureau of Statistics
Municipal Reference Library

Clerk of Municipal Pension Fund
Office of the Oil Inspector

Bureau of Architecture
The City Architect

The Civil Service Examining Rooms

Second Deputy Superintendens of Police

The Secretary of Police Department

Board of Examining Engineers

Board of Examining Plumbers

Custodian of the Building

Chief Janitor

Municipal Court Jurors' Assembly Rooms

Bureau of Police Records

ELEVENTH FLOOR

The Municipal Court Rooms, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Nineteen, Twenty, Twenty-one, Twenty-two, Twenty-three and Twenty-four.

BASEMENT

Office of the
Gas Inspector and Testing Room
Water Pipe Inspectors

Standard of Measures

Sewer and Flushing Gang

Storage Vaults for the Water Departments, for the City Clerk, for the City Collector, for the Board of Local Improvements and for the City Electrician.

Public Comfort Stations, with entrances from La Salle and Washington Streets.

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Yours truly
David Thompson

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CHICAGO CITY MANUAL 1916

PREPARED BY
FRANCIS A. EASTMAN
City Statistician

Lines from The March of Chicago —

"Still upward and onward she marches,
With victory on her lips,
And a dauntless eye and a strenuous cry
To the world that she outstrips.

Refrain —

"Then cheers for the mighty city
As she marches on her way,
With her banners high in the hope-filled sky
And her face turned toward the day;
Marching along, two million strong,
A cheer and a song for Chicago!"

—Horace Spencer Fisk.
University of Chicago.

CHICAGO:
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
1916

COSMOPOLITAN CHICAGO—RESPECT FOR CONFLICTING OPINIONS—HOLDERS OF SUCH WELCOMED.

In John Wentworth's address, giving a history of Fort Dearborn, and delivered May 21, 1881, on the site where the Fort formerly stood, occurs a recognition of the cosmopolitanism of Chicago, and references to distinguished visitors who held opinions contrary to the general entertained here. "Chicago," he said, "has ever been a hospitable, as well as a cosmopolitan city. She welcomes emigrants of all climes and of all sentiments. As early as 1826, we had an Indian chief, who fought against us in 1812, for Justice of the Peace, and we have had officers as well as citizens, of every diversity of sentiment and nativity ever since, and one of the great elements of our prosperity has been that we make everyone feel at home here. When I, as your Mayor, went to Montreal, in 1860, to solicit the Prince of Wales to make our city a visit, the great obstacle I had to overcome was the fear that some in our population might give vent to their prejudices against royalty, and insult the boy prince. But he did come, and after his return home, the Duke of Newcastle wrote me that nowhere was he treated so satisfactorily as in Chicago. And yet we had not an extra policeman during his stay."

Then a circumstance of the hour, of the delivery of his address, caused Mr. Wentworth to diverge and speak of the fact of the presence in the city, at that very time, of one who had been the inspirer and head of the Southern Confederacy. He said: "As I was starting for this assemblage, I purchased the three o'clock Evening Journal, and was greatly surprised to learn that Jefferson Davis arrived in the city this morning. I immediately drove to his hotel and found that he was absent. I intended to have invited him to come here and address you. He could tell you many things of interest about the North-West in early times. And I know he would. For, when he and I were in the House of Representatives together, he was accustomed to inquire for our early families, and to narrate many pleasant incidents. I know you would have given him a cordial reception. I think we must have nearly a thousand of his soldiers, in the late war of the rebellion, among us doing business, and we would rather have more than fewer of them. Now, would it not have created a sensation throughout the country if it had been telegraphed that Jefferson Davis was here today entertaining us with his experience in early Chicago! Such a despatch would have done us good and Mr. Davis also. It is not my fault that he is not now here."

The next afternoon, the Evening Journal mentioned the circumstance, saying, that "Mr. Davis rode within one block of Mr. Wentworth as he was speaking. When he read the reference to himself in this morning's papers, and learned the kindly way his name was received by the audience, he expressed his regrets that he had not been present, and especially so when he learned that General Philip H. Sheridan was upon the stage."

What had led up to this interesting reference in Mr. Wentworth's address, was his account of the Indians and their doings hereabouts just prior to the organizing of Chicago town. Mr. Wentworth was saying that the Winnebago Indians occupied all that portion of Wisconsin Territory bordering on Wisconsin river, numbering about 1,550, of whom 500 were warriors. Hence the importance of making army headquarters at Fort Howard, Green Bay, and afterward the construction of Fort Winnebago; this construction was placed under the superintendence of Lieut. Jefferson Davis. And then he introduced the following letter, written him by General David Hunter, from Washington, May 18, 1881. The letter read, "In October, 1829, I saw on the north side of the Chicago river, opposite the Fort, a white man, and wondering where he could have come from, I got into a small wooden canoe, intended for only one person, and paddled over to interview him. He introduced himself to me as 2nd Lieut. Davis. I invited him to lie down in my canoe, and I paddled him safely to the Fort. He was my guest until refreshed and ready to return to fort Winnebago. This, no doubt, was Jefferson Davis' first visit to Chicago."

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Site of Chicago at the Glacial Period; and after.

GEOLOGISTS DISCOVER "LAKE CHICAGO"—BED ROCK UNDER CHICAGO DESCRIBED BY ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS—BIRDS OF THE CHICAGO-CALUMET-DUPAGE DISTRICT—BIRD MIGRATIONS, AND FINAL DISAPPEARANCE OF PASSENGER PIGEONS.

A great story, the greater for that scientifically it is true, has been written by William C. Alden for the benefit of science, and published by the Department of the Interior. The title of the story is—"Lake Chicago." To find it, one goes to the Report of the Geological Survey of the United States, Chicago Folio, explained in extensive text, and illustrated by several maps of various sizes. A copy of this report is in the library of the department of geology, presided over by Professor Charles J. Chamberlain, at the University of Chicago. On a recent occasion, this obliging professor opened it to the compiler of the City Manual, and spoke him a short lecture on particular and general topics that are embraced in the Atlas-Folio. Now an effort shall be made—following the text by Mr. Alden and the verbal observations of Professor Chamberlain, with some glances at the remembered maps—to write an intelligible, though brief, account and description of Lake Chicago—a glacial lake formed in "years without a summer,"—nobody knows how many thousand years ago.

We must begin the story, and there is no other way than at once go to the teachings of geology as to conditions during the glacial occupation of the Chicago district.

The glacier advanced southward along the Lake Michigan trough, and in the region of Chicago, and spread at least 20 miles beyond the present limits of the lake. The movement of the ice over the area was in a generally northeast-southwest direction. It made its way up a sloping height, which now rises beneath the Chicago district, and in some parts of Dupage and Will counties. To make such ascent, the ice must have been of great thickness. Over the site of Chicago it was at least several hundred feet thick; and over the deepest part of the lake basin was probably a few thousand feet thick. The movement of the ice, forward and back, caused by melting, and again freezing, accounts for the ground, smooth, polished and scratched rocks, so many specimens of which may be seen in museums.

Now the aspect of the entire scene is altered.

The area covered by the sheets of the Chicago Folio embraces not only the immediate site of the city, but also the adjacent parts of Cook, Dupage and Will counties. Of this area about 785 square miles are land surface and the remaining 107 square miles are covered by the waters of Lake Michigan.

Perhaps the points of most geologic interest in the district lie in the beaches and other deposits of the ancestral Lake Michigan.

The city of Chicago is situated in a low, strikingly flat, crescent-shaped plain bordering the head of Lake Michigan. At the north end of this crescent is Winnetka. From here the plain broadens southward, attaining a width of 12 to 15 miles in a southwesterly direction from the city, whence it again narrows as it passes eastward about the head of the lake. From the shore of Lake Michigan, the surface of which is about 581 feet above mean tide (ocean) level, this plain rises gradually to a nearly uniform height at its inner margin, about 640 feet above tide, or about 60 feet above Lake Michigan.

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West and south of this plain bordering Lake Michigan is an elevated belt of more or less strongly undulating topography. In some parts there is a moderately rolling surface, while in western Cook county and eastern Dupage county the surface passes imperceptibly from flat to gently undulating. In either case the surface rises until a maximum altitude of about 200 feet above Lake Michigan is reached, when it declines to the west and southwest. This ridge—like belt comes from the north and swings about the head of the lake basin. It is a glacial moraine; and it may be traced into Indiana. At Palos in this county it has a width of 15 feet.

Cut directly through this low, broad ridge in a southwesterly direction from Summit to Lamont is the valley now traversed by the Desplaines river, the Lake Michigan canal, and the Sanitary District canal. About two miles below Lamont, this valley bends southwardly and reaches the outer margin of the moraine near Joliet. The valley has abrupt slopes, varies in width from one-half to one and a quarter miles, and is from 30 to 150 feet deep. The floor of the valley is nearly flat from side to side. At the lake end the bottom is conterminous with the Chicago plain, and is less than 15 feet above the level of Lake Michigan.

There is a second valley of like dimensions, known as the "Sag." This runs nearly due west from the village of Worth. It is traversed by a small marshy creek, known as the Calumet feeder. These converging valleys cut off a triangular undulating tract having a length east and west of six miles, and a width north and south, at its lakeward end, of four miles. The floor of the Sag and the Desplaines valley is conterminous with the Chicago plain, and so there is ample outlet from the plain southwestwards across, by way of the Illinois river, to the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico. To the Desplains valley the rise is less than 15 feet above the level of Lake Michigan.

Blue Island Ridge is seven miles west of the lake of South Chicago. It extends due north and south, having a length of six miles, a width of about one mile, and an elevation of 25 or 50 feet above the surrounding flat. Just west of South Chicago, between Blue Island Ridge and the lake, is an elevation of rock known as Stoney Island. The length of the "island" is one and a quarter miles, the width one-half mile, and its height about 20 feet above the surrounding marsh.

The north side of Chicago river and Lake Michigan is also occupied by two broad elevations rising 30 to 40 feet above the lake.

Traversing Chicago plain and converging toward the southwestern outlet, there is a series of low ridges of sand and gravel, so related to the lake, to the outlet, and to one another, as to be very significant of the district. They mark the shore lines of an ancient lake, the predecessor of Lake Michigan. The drainage of this district belonged to two great systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi systems. The watershed was near Summit on Chicago Ridge, and at the time of Lake Chicago the waters sometimes flowed eastward and sometimes westward.

Lake Chicago's were not the first waters over this district. There had been a continental sea for uncounted ages before the lake here that the geologists but lately discovered. Closer scientific scrutiny has discerned the fact that the continental sea, by its deposits of earth-making materials had built up the continent to a height ensuring vast tracts of dry land. The Chicago district once was under this veritable ocean, and waited through its own countless ages to be relieved of its billowy burden, and to take on a small, smooth one. The rock strata of this region are not less interesting than the watery surfaces, as backward seen by the geologists; and the masters of geological lore have a way, after numbering these several strata, of calculating their years by staggering mathematical processes, which only a few of even the educated can pretend to understand.

This is the way that Lake Chicago was formed. As the ice front of the glaciers gradually withdrew, the ponds that were immediately contiguous to the ice edge were extended laterally and became more and more connected with one another. At length all these ponds or small lakes became coalescent into one

marginal lake, lying between the ice front and the inner slope, and a line of discharge was opened along the course of the present Desplaines valley and the Sag. This is clearly recognized as the initial stage of Lake Chicago.

Here, and before the description is further proceeded with, the reader should if possible be referred to the maps of the region given in the Chicago Folio of the grand atlas showing the Geological Survey of the United States, which the present writer was privileged to see at the library of the department of geology at the University of Chicago. And if any are moved by this writing to go there for this same purpose, they will be imperfectly informed unless they are assisted by Professor Chamberlain's sure index-finger, pointing to severances and connections when this part of the world was solid, or cracking ice and to Time's dark and drear abysses.

As the glacier continued to withdraw, the lake extended itself northward until it occupied an extensive basin. The low ridges that still exist in many places of this district, mark the stages of halt, and again of advance, of the ice front. The general name given by geologists to this district is the Chicago outlet, designating a line of southwestward discharge from the basin of Lake Michigan across the low divide near Chicago, and thence by way of the Desplaines and the Illinois valleys, to the Mississippi. A noted geologist, Mr. Leverett, first proposed the name Lake Chicago, and he explained: "The name Lake Chicago seems specially pertinent, since the glacial lake extended about as far beyond the present limits of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Chicago, as any part of its border. It is also a name which readily suggests the position of the lake, and it is in keeping with the name which has come into use for the outlet." But besides the marks that prove the existence, at the close of the glacial period, of a glacial lake, there are evidences of a former extension of Lake Michigan over the district. These evidences are the beach lines with their sand and gravel deposits over the plain in which the city of Chicago is situated.

There were several more or less distinct stages of Lake Chicago. The first stage is named Glenwood; at that time the waters stood about 60 feet above the head of Lake Michigan; and the waves and currents of this lake worked along the shore line, developing cliffs and building beaches that are not yet obliterated.

At the second stage the waters were too low to discharge through the outlet to the southwest, or even to cover the Chicago plain. On the emergence of this plain, vegetation sprang up in the marshy spots. Later the waters rose, though not so high as before, and merely covered the plain, burying deposits of peat under accumulations of sand, where they are now found as evidences of the fact. The discharge through the Chicago outlet was resumed, and there was the beginning of the Calumet stage, during which a second line of beaches was developed, about 40 feet above Lake Michigan.

The third series of beaches, which was formed about 20 feet above the present lake level, mark a lowering of the waters, and a cutting down of the outlet. Still later, a permanent outlet was opened at the northeast, as a consequence of the final recession of the ice. This outlet was lower than that nearer to the site of Chicago, and the level of the lake was drawn down to permit of the southwestern discharge.

The different levels at which the water of Lake Chicago stood for any considerable length of time are marked by a series of well-defined shore lines where ridges of beach sand and gravel are noted as significant features of the Chicago plain. The highest beach, as before stated, was found at a level of about 60 feet above that of Lake Michigan, and 640 feet above ocean level. This, on the Geographical Survey Atlas, is named Glenwood, after the village of Glenwood, four miles south of the Calumet river. This shore line extended an undetermined distance northward into Wisconsin. It has been identified five miles north of Racine, where it is intersected by the present lake bluff. In the Illinois portion of Lake Chicago the beach mark is present, except for a few miles between Waukegan and Winnetka, where its absence is due to the encroachments of the waters of the succeeding lake stages upon the land. From the bluff at Winnetka

the Glenwood beach swings southward for several miles to Norwood park. Extending northward between Glenwood and Maywood there was a shallow bay, two or three miles in width. When the waters were at the highest they extended over the plain north and northwest of Maywood. From Maywood the shore line swung northwestward and southward through Lagrange to the line of the present Desplaines valley.

No satisfactory evidence has been found of life in the waters of Lake Chicago, at the Glenwood stage; as would be expected in waters largely derived from the melting of the great ice sheet.

With the diversion of the waters of the lake from the Chicago to the northwestern outlet, the history of Lake Chicago may be considered as passing into the history of Lake Michigan, so that the series of beaches and bars lying between the shore line of Lake Chicago and the present shore line of Lake Michigan mark the closing stages of the history of Lake Chicago, and the earliest stages of Lake Michigan. During this period so much of the Chicago plain as was still submerged was being built up by deposits of sand and gravel brought to the head of the lake by the southward drift of the currents. In the northwest part of the city, as far south as Lincoln park, there is a close-set series of sand and gravel ridges 10 to 15 feet high, between the ancient beach and the present shore of the lake. Southward from Thirty-fifth street the deposits of this stage cover a considerable area. Northwest and east of Washington park there is a series of from ten to twelve ridges, that were built by drifts from the north. The longest and most prominent of these ridges is that passing through the campus of the University of Chicago, where its structure was well seen before being destroyed by grading. It continues southward through the northern part of Oakwood cemetery, terminating a mile north of Burnside.

What is the length of time since the end of the post-glacial period?—since the final fragment of the last glacier disappeared in Lake Chicago water? This question may naturally be asked of the learned geologists, but no one can answer it, save by starting a series of other unanswerable queries. Some of them have guessed that the duration of time, since Lake Chicago began to be formed, is 100,000 years, while others have scouted at these figures as being much too high. Let not the question be pressed upon Mr. Alden, the author of the text herein more or less closely followed, neither press it upon Professor Thomas B. Chamberlain of the University of Chicago. It would all be unavailing as to any definite, or even probable conclusion. And it makes one dizzy to think on these things.

II.

BED ROCK OF CHICAGO MAPPED IN RELIEF.

How many of all the dwellers in Chicago—except the comparatively few that have deep special knowledge of the locality—would venture the assertion that under the flat surface of the ground on which their city is built, are hills of solid rock, and long rocky slopes ending at the bottom of chasms which resemble canyons? Few to a certainty, would so venture; and yet such are the ascertained facts. For the proof, if by some persons proof be demanded, satisfying reference may be made to a remarkable relief map, the work of a well known civil engineer, and approved by the most competent builders of structural foundations in this city. Recent testimony of professional geologists is to the same effect.

This relief map presents, as in miniature, what may be taken as actual views of underground rock features, that, here on the edge of Lake Michigan, differ only in extent and size from much of the mountain scenery in the region of the West. Here, deep below the surface, hills arise; slopes leave the heights and seek the lower levels; and canyons open and recede at measured intervals. A wonderful spectacle but it is not for many to see—only the stoutest workers in nature's dark recesses are privileged to observe and report upon it. But fortunately these reports, on the bed rock of Chicago, are condensed and the imagined features depicted, on a relief map that is shown at the Chicago Academy of Sciences in Lincoln park. It was made, or rather the studies preparatory to it were made, by Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, to meet a demand for definite infor-

mation as to the trend of the rock topography. The catalogue of borings and other investigations is retained at the Academy library for ready reference. A map was to have been executed showing so many data, that by means of it. it would be possible to anticipate the depth of the foundation rock in different parts of the city, where hitherto caisson soundings have not been made; but this map waits. However, a card index has been established, and in it are upwards of 2000 records of averages; that is, where a building has, say, sixty caissons, all within a short distance of each other and not varying greatly in depth, the record is merely an average of the whole number.

The information on which the work proceeded was secured in a wider field by the sinking of caissons to varying depths in every part of the city. Of these, there are a great many; in the Sanitary District alone there are two thousand. The character of the bed rock which all the borings revealed, is that of the Niagara limestone; itself an interesting fact, as affording additional information regarding the geologic similarity and connection of this region to the eastern country. The resemblance is maintained on the relief map, which represents the bed rock as being of Niagara limestone, with all the loose material stripped off. Now, and not to continue this description, it will be permitted the compiler of the Chicago City Manual to advise earnest students and inquisitive citizens to visit the Museum of the Academy of Sciences and examine the relief map and consult the catalogued data for themselves. The "hills" and slopes and valleys are distinctly shown.

As but few of us are engineers and builders, there probably is a need for a definition of the term "caisson," and of its uses. The name is borrowed from the military, but the thing itself is not in the least like the four-wheeled carriage fitted out with boxes for conveying ammunition. But of its uses most people have some knowledge. Upon various numbers of caissons sunk and resting on the bed rock, the foundations of large buildings are constituted. To sink them, holes are dug in the surface of the ground, and an iron cylinder inserted; the hole is deepened, and one cylinder is forced down by another; and so on down, section by section, till the bed rock is reached. And then the entire cylindrical length is filled with concrete.

Under the City Hall there are 124 such caissons, from 4½ to 11 feet in diameter, and put down to a depth of 114 feet below the city datum. This is the most important example of caisson foundations in Chicago that rest on the bed rock. There are other caissons that do not touch bed rock, but rest on the hard pan.

Formerly in this city there were floating foundations under even the largest buildings. They were of concrete, this material being spread over the bottom of the entire excavation to be occupied by the proposed building. Such excavations were necessarily shallow because of the water beneath. The postoffice building, that was torn down to give room for the present Federal building, was on a floating foundation, as are the still standing Monadnock and the Masonic Temple structures. The postoffice building sank, and the walls were cracked and rent, rendering the building no longer safe to occupants. The two other great buildings named have stood much better, but the Masonic Temple has repeatedly been shored up again to agreement with the plumbing lines. When in the city only floating foundations were had, the prevailing opinion was that Chicago was built on the unsafest foundations of any in this country. But when the caisson-bed-rock-foundations came into use—for instance, under the heaviest weight buildings and skyscrapers—it became a proper boast that Chicago has the best building foundations anywhere existing in the world.

Examine carefuly the relief map at the library of the Academy of Sciences, in Lincoln park, and you will notice that a divide starts at the north end of the park—its height is given to be about 20 feet; then you will further notice the pass between this hill and the next one, which is 60 feet lower. The peak of the third hill, at Kinzie street and Western avenue, attains a height of 25 feet above the level of the lake. The divide then swings around to a smaller hill whose apex at Cicero avenue and 31st street is 10 feet above datum. The city datum, as everybody should by this time know, is an imaginary plane which corresponds

with the low water level of 1847; it was established by the City Council as a reference for all elevations about the city. It is about 14 feet below the surface of the down-town district. It is located by standard beach marks which are placed at numerous locations all over the city, and the elevations are kept in a record book in the Bureau of Maps and Plats.

Some parts of this description, may seem to duplicate descriptions in the foregoing section of this composite chapter, but if they do so, they are based on data differently discovered, and for a different purpose, than were those employed by the makers of the "Chicago Folio" above gone over. But to limit the view to the facts shown by the relief map under notice. There is a well defined watershed, which at 63rd street and Ashland avenue is of about 25 feet elevation; there it turns and runs southward to the corner of the area as mapped. To the west of this divide is a gently sloping area, which, so far as has been discovered, does not reach a greater depth than 50 feet below datum. Directly west of 55th street is a contour of 40 feet elevation. At the section shown, a little to the southward, is a canyon 50 feet deep. Dr. Wallace has followed this canyon beyond the limits of his relief map, but for data at this point he refers to borings made by order of the United States War Department, when boat slips were to be built for the Calumet harbor. Near there the rock comes to the surface. The rock outcrop at 79th street and Railroad avenue, three blocks back from the lake, marks the top of a hill. Four blocks north, at the water tunnel at 73rd street, the rock dips until it is 52 feet below datum. The depression to the north continues until it reaches the 90-foot contour, that has eaten back until it crosses Cottage Grove avenue. Still with the eye on the relief map,—the valley so formed is seen to trend to the north as far as 63rd street and Stoney Island avenue. To the north of this is a pass into another valley which is 25 feet below the surface. To the east of it is a hill, the top of which is only 10 feet below the surface of the lake. The present Field Columbian museum is on a hill, as its well-records read, 65 feet above rock level, while 1,000 feet to the east the rock is only 15 feet below the surface.

At the Stock Yards the surface of the rock descends, with various irregularities, to the depth of 120 feet below datum. The bed of an ancient stream, about which much has been written, but little is known, that once coursed under the site of Chicago, is thought to be traced as far as to the intersection of Franklin and Randolph streets. The greatest discovered depth of rock is at Union and Randolph streets, where it is 132 feet below datum. The loop district is over what may be called a gorge, a defile between hills.

One of Dr. Wallace W. Atwood's conclusions supports the geologists of the "Chicago Folio." He demonstrates that the rock hills were formed by glacial erosion, as the northern approaches to them are less steep than the drop over the south cliffs. The peak of nearly every hill under Chicago has its apex on the south side of the crown. Such appearances are believed to testify in signs that cannot be misinterpreted, that the glaciers at their recession left to themselves amazing monuments, of rock hills, smoothed contours, and deep canyons, all of which exist in these latter days under the surfaces of the "Chicago Plain." More: The present writer himself has seen blocks of stone, with planed sides on which were glacial grooves and scratches, and finer markings, that still were perfect and as beautiful as frost-pictures on glass panes in windows of cold mornings in winter time. One such block was uncovered at the excavation for the foundations of the Chicago Herald building, and after it had been photographed and described for the Chicago Chronicle, it was as a treasure taken to his home by an enthusiastic amateur geologist, the late Ossian Guthrie.

Some of the findings and statements of several engineers and builders, of subsurface formations and conditions, within the city limits, are of interest. First, S. H. Baker, Assistant City Engineer, may be quoted. "I find," he said, "the subject you have treated—mainly with reference to the relief map of Chicago's bed rock—extremely interesting. The engineers in the employ of the city, some years ago had in mind the advisability of collecting such information as you have used. We had made preliminary borings for two tunnels, one along Wilson avenue and the other by 35th street; and the information obtained was arranged accur-

ately. When we had penetrated the surface of the rock to get its actual location, we generally found that it did not correspond exactly with what the borings had shown. When efforts were made to ascertain what was solid rock, we found some very interesting results. A profile was made of the cutting along Wilson avenue from the river east to a point three miles out in the lake, and valuable information was secured; but at some places we were still more or less in the dark, and corrections were made by interpolating contours and the like. Also we preserved data respecting a number of borings under the lake for a distance of three miles out from the shore in the vicinity of 35th street. Next we worked on a hole at the intersection of Lake and South Water streets, just east of the State bridge. In 1912, a hole at this point was put down, and the rock was found at a depth of 73 feet. Because of the greater depth at which rock was struck on the west side of the river, at Butler Brothers' new building, we doubted the correctness of this record; then we put down another hole, and hit rock at about 110 feet below datum. But in general our findings well agreed with data represented in the features depicted on the relief map at the Chicago Academy of Sciences."

In the report printed in the Journal of Western Engineers, of a symposeum on the subject presented by the now familiar relief map, by members of the Western Society of Engineers,—George C. Simmons is quoted as saying: "I might refer to a plant with which I was connected as architect. I think it would add to the value of the map if the quicksand could be indicated, and also the contour of the clay. It was at the foundations of Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s buildings. The soil out there happens to be a stiff clay at the surface of the ground, and down to about 15 feet; and below that is soft material, a yielding soft clay. Inasmuch as the buildings were to have basements, and as the bottom of the footing would just about run through the hard clay, the problem to be considered was, what kind of foundations would be advisable and practicable. We thought of the expedient of concrete piles, and also of wooden piles, but both were out of the question for the reason that the water line was so low down that it would necessitate the carrying down the footings to get the piles in below the water. As a last resort, shallow caissons were considered, and we found by running them down to this harder clay some 25 to 35 feet below the basement floor, we could get a surface which would sustain a good load; and we put those buildings on shallow caissons, 1,500 in number. The buildings show practically no settling. This is only one instance where we were compelled to cope with the problem of conditions. If the relief map could be made to indicate such conditions, its value would be enhanced."

Now enough has been given of this material "underworld" heretofore little known to the Chicago public, but which hereafter will possess a peculiar and never ceasing interest for engineers and architects, and for investors and improvers.

III.

BIRDS OF THE CHICAGO—CALUMET—DUPAGE DISTRICT—BIRD MIGRATIONS AND FINAL DISAPPEARANCES.

It were a curious question, if once asked, did birds fly above and around "Lake Chicago," that lake of subglacial origin? As unanswerable as curious, such inquiry. But there are reasons for believing that there were no birds about in that time, which, so to speak, was before ever time began; at any rate before the beginning of "recorded time" outside the domain of geology. In the literature of bird-lore nothing is to be learned of the origin and early antiquity of the avian races. A book has been written on the ornithology of the Bible, but in the light the science of geology gives out, the ages treated of in the sacred volume, were themselves modern as compared with the periods testified of by the rock strata of the Earth; to say nothing of human remains that are ascertained to be incalculably older than, in the Mosaic chronology, is the world.

The makers at Washington, of the Chicago "Atlas," depicting Lake Chicago, say its waters were supplied from the melting glacier, and that there could not have been fishes in them. For a corresponding reason, we may suppose there was no bird life in the frozen atmosphere. But not to stop to shiver, even, at this

stage, it were well and pleasant to take a long drop down to this, the present time, or a few years earlier, and to report on what has been seen. Not earlier than 1858, to the certain knowledge of the present writer, who came to Chicago in that year, the city was an actual garden, and the country stretching off in three directions from the center, was for the most part wooded and flowery. But to consider the whole period of the city's existence, from 1837—only seventy-nine years ago—a portion of time that covers not more than the life time of many who still are among the living—the Chicago district then was one of Nature's own game preserves. Four lines of the poet Schiller's "Indian Death Dirge" will describe it:

Where birds were blithe on every brake,
Where forests teem with deer,
Where glide the fish through every lake—
One chase from year to year.

From 1858 onward for fifteen years or so, the Audubon Society was the only "club" in the city, and the men of occasional leisure, and possessed of guns, were wont to pass their vacant mornings and afternoons in the marshy paradise for ducks and jack-snipe at Calumet, or on the higher lands adjacent, where quail and grouse were flushed at every step. And so practically did conditions continue until wild rice and celery were exhausted in Lake Calumet, and streets and factories were made to cover large parts of South Chicago. Since then the famous canvasback ducks have been only a memory.

An anecdote is recalled, as heard related by Senator Stephen A. Douglas in the year 1859; related by that celebrated statesman to a party of friends who were dining with him at the old Tremont House. He told of dinners he had partaken of in Washington, in company with Daniel Webster, with Henry Clay, with Thomas H. Benton, and in fact with perhaps every one of the foremost supporters of the "Compromise Measures" that were to settle forever all questions between the North and South, growing out of the institution of slavery. The favorite eating at those dinners was the canvasback duck of the Chesapeake Bay. Senator Douglas, tiring of the praises given to that delicious edible, when his turn came, to invite to a feast, he ordered a supply of canvasback ducks from Calumet Lake, whose toothsomeness fairly carried the day with his senatorial table guests. It was a treat to hear the great Illinois Senator expatiate on his gastronomic triumph.

At that favored time of plenty, of all best things in Nature for the sustenance, as well as delight of man, canvasback ducks were in heaps in the food-markets, and sold at thirty or fifty cents the pair. They were as often on the dinner tables of well-to-do families, as are the barn-yard chickens at the present day. So too of the prairie hen; owing to the great abundance then, of this variety of grouse, they sold at the same price as the plentifullest kind of ducks. They were easily within the means of the many, not of the rich only. The rich! no man now is wealthy enough to buy a single prairie chicken, let alone a dozen, or a brace even, of these disappearing birds. Rockefeller could not buy one. A time of prodigeous wealth, is not the happiest time in all respects. Fifty years ago prairie chickens were to be had in barrels-full at four dollars the dozen, and by numerous people were sent express to friends at the East as seasonable gifts, to add a taste of the wild to their Thanksgiving Day dinners. Forty dollars would not now purchase a dozen, were that number to be had for love or money, in the market, which certainly they are not. And yet they exist in considerable numbers upon the outstretching prairies, over large sections of Illinois. Fortunately, with a view perhaps to the future, they are securely protected under the Aegis of this our sovereign State.

The numbers in which sportsmen may now be counted, are small when compared with those of fifty years since; or they look small, in the vast increase of the city's population. Sportsmen are now as seldom seen and recognized, to the common eye, as are the avian objects that are the lure of the hunters of them. And in the main, such sportsmen as are to be seen and known, are different from

those of the former time, in that they are devoted both to sport and to science. They are scholars in their special line, and some are excellent writers. Ruthven Deane, and his brother, C. E. Deane; Renselaer W. Cox; Mark Cummings; Frank M. Woodruff, attached to the Academy of Science, are foremost in their class to-day. The four first named are able men of business, who spice their lives with the study of birdlore and appropriate many sports. They confess each one to his hobby; and all are agreed that a business man, who is of the middle age, and has not a hobby, is already an old man.

Frank M. Woodruff is author of a bulletin, on the Birds of the Chicago District, a brief abstract of which will prove of general interest. At any rate, it will serve to recall some forgotten objects to the advanced in life, and perhaps to quicken the sight of some who are young, but have not the faculty of vision in its perfection. In this bulletin, the Chicago Bird District is defined as Chicago, the Calumet region, Will and Dupage counties, and Lake county in Indiana. Promising that the last twenty-five and more years are covered by the bulletin, the story will be compactly told. Much has been changed in this period. The sand dunes and marshes that formerly were favorite breeding places for such birds—a few only, comparatively speaking—as stopped here for their breeding—have been spoiled for the purpose, by extensive drainage, and the building of manufacturing centers. But within quite recent years, and almost within sight from the city, bald eagles raised their young, and many species of waterfowl were frequenters of the marshes. Among these were the smaller ducks a-plenty. Marsh wrens, lake sparrows, hawks, owls, plover and woodcock preferred the region along the Desplaines river, where were prairies and timber clumps alternately.

That Chicago has a greater per cent. of lake winds, than any other station on the Great Lakes—which makes here a wind harbor—accounts for the large number of northern birds, and maritime species of birds, in which during the migratory periods this district is very rich. These winds, however, are not always favorable to bird life; on the contrary, there are times when the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, from this city along the western shore up to Waukegan, is strewn with dead birds, that were washed in by the waves. Indeed, in ungenial springs, have been seen along Lincoln park large numbers of birds, dead on the ground, instead of flying from tree to tree as they joy to do in pleasant weather. In the spring of 1897 countless hundreds of blue birds were destroyed by the cold swift winds at Calumet. Thirty miles south of Chicago, at the dunes in Indiana, but within our district, is a capital place for the study of maratime birds that are pretty regular visitants from the north, while upon the rich meadows in the western portion of Cook county, are all the different kinds of sparrows; and the timbered region in Dupage county affords specially good advantages for the study, during their migration, of warblers and other forms of bird life. So in other sections around Chicago, where are left remnants of real forest, most of the small birds common to this wide section are to be met with in great abundance. So also of the public parks,—it is to be said that they, too, are favorable localities where great numbers of the commoner species of small birds may be studied. The wooded island in Jackson park is a favorite resort for the water loving warblers, water thrushes and swamp sparrows. Lincoln park, with its lagoons and lakes, and numerous wooded knolls or hills, is another attractive locality to migratory birds. In a recent year, eighty species of birds on the wing were noted as having arrived there on a single morning. The accuracy of the notation was doubted by some, and certainly it was not well attested. But now a perfectly authentic report of bird arrivals in two spring months of 1916, at Lincoln park, or its vicinity, is at hand, and is as follows:

	First observed	Comparatively common
1. Blue Bird	February 22	March 11
2. Kildeer	" 22	" 11
3. Meadowlark	March 11	" 19
4. Marsh Hawk	" 11	
5. Sharp-shinned Hawk	" 11	

6.	Sparrow Hawk	"	11		
7.	Robin	"	11	"	24
8.	Fox Sparrow	"	12	"	24
9.	Song Sparrow	"	12	"	24
10.	Junco	"	11	"	24
11.	Bronzed Grackle	"	13	"	29
12.	Redwing	"	13	"	29
13.	Lesser Scaup Duck	"	13	"	24
14.	Red-breasted Merganser	"	13	"	24
15.	Mallard Duck	"	18		
16.	Cowbird	"	19	"	24
17.	Swamp Sparrow	"	19	"	31
18.	Kingfisher	"	19		
19.	Phoebe	"	19	"	31
20.	Coot	"	21		
21.	Pied-billed Grebe	"	24		
22.	Rusty Blackbird	"	24		
23.	Bonaparte Gull	"	24	April	11
24.	Golden-crowned Kinglet	"	29	"	11
25.	Hermit Thrush	"	29	"	11
26.	Flicker	"	29	"	11
27.	Towhee	"	29		
28.	Brown Creeper	"	29		
29.	Field Sparrow	April	3		
30.	Mourning Dove	"	3		
31.	Tree Swallow	"	7		
32.	Horned Grebe	"	9		
33.	Cedar Waxwing	"	9		
34.	Myrtle Warbler	"	11		
35.	Purple Martin	"	11		
36.	American Bittern	"	11		
37.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	"	11		
38.	White-throated Sparrow	"	11		
39.	Green Heron	"	16		
40.	Spotted Sandpiper	"	11		
41.	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	"	11		

Hereabouts in the Spring of 1916, the robin made its first appearance on the 11th of March.. At the beginning of every spring season; so early that the ground is not clear of the snow; there is the telling, in and out of the newspapers, of the record advent of the robin at favored homes in the suburbs, or in the vicinity of the parks. But doubtless some of these competitive reports are fictions. The time precisely of its arrival in numbers, one year with another, and in this or that locality, is noticed only by experts. A year ago last Christmas morning, Mr. Ruthven Deane saw on that morning a robin on a tree that bore a kind of wild berry and shivering in the cold, it made a pretense of eating them. He says he puzzled himself over the query, had the robin came back so early from the south, or was he a straggler lost out of a flock of his kind that went south late in the fall? An answer is ready, for dear Goldsmith's observation on the robin does not apply, as Illinois is not England. Goldsmith wrote in one of his learned books this: "The redbreast, celebrated for its affection for mankind, continues with us the year round." Not so on the cold shores of Lake Michigan. Yet another account of this loved and loving bird has been heard; it was lately given by Mr. C. C. Deane, upon his return from his last annual hunt in the Saskatchewan country. Early as the middle of October last, he found the weather there extremely cold and the ground covered with snow, causing the migration of birds to be hurried. He saw immense flocks of robins collecting and making ready for their departure; and also immense flocks that were actually on the wing, and flying toward the south. He admits that he may have been in error, but these birds seemed to be larger, and their breasts of a more deeply red color, than are the robins that commonly visit in the Chicago district. But upon further reflection, he says it were not necessary to ask again the poet Wordsworth's ques-

tions; they were robins sure enough. What asks the great poet? Merely and beautifully this:

Art thou the Bird whom Man loves best,
The pious bird with the scarlet breast,
Our little English Robin;
The Bird that comes about our doors
When autumn winds are sobbing?
Art thou the Peter of Norway boors?
Their Thomas in Finland,
And Russia far inland?
The Bird, who by some name or other
All men who know thee call their Brother,
The darling of children and men?

Yes; the very same. The robins that Mr. Deane saw massed and starting on their migration, from the Saskatchewan country, last October, were identical with those commonly seen during their long season enjoyed in this lower latitude. Only they were in finer condition than sometimes they are at the completion of the distances in their southward flight, and return.

Did the account of the birds, hereabouts, in their times of visitation, end abruptly here; and if but a few of our people were minded by it, to look up and around in the air, and out over the lake shore; and were these moved to go oftener into the several public parks, looking for the already mentioned birds, a pleasing good would have been done. But Curator Woodruff's account in his bulletin does not end with notices of the small birds, and we shall be profited by going further with him. He has eyes that see the shining wings of the denizens of the air, and ears that hear their songs, or screams; while the most of the dwellers in Chicago unfortunately have neither the hearing ear nor the seeing eye for the purpose.

Every observer finds the gull an amusing bird, and with never failing interest watches his gyrations above, and descents to the water. They come down from the Arctic region, sometimes in winter, but oftenest in the spring. One of the more noticable species is that of the Glaucus gull, but there are several others, and all of them seek the southern shore of Lake Michigan. Certainly they are familiar objects of sight to great numbers of Chicago people, but not so many know whence they come, nor anything of their timely goings. Unmolested as they are while performing their rythmic motions, they are fearless, and may be nearly approached without their taking alarm. The principal species are the Herring Gull, the Ring-winged Gull, and the Bonaparte Gull. In the spring the Herring Gull is to be seen in many of the lakes and overflowed meadows throughout Cook county. They are looking for dead fishes that have frozen during the winter, and lie dead upon the surface. The Bonaparte Gull arrives in April and makes a short stay, leaving again for other parts, and in September returns to make ready for another departure in about the middle of November. It is a beautiful and friendly little gull, that has improved the time while tarrying here in playing antics on the near stretches of Lake Michigin, and in the ponds and lagoons in Lincoln and Jackson Parks. The range of the Bonaparte Gull is over the whole of North America. There is much information in the bulletin to which we are referring, of the various species of ducks. But true sportsmen are heard in warnings against the giving of great attention to the remaining inferior ducks at the Calumet region. Nor need inquiry be made regarding the canvasbacks which formerly abounded there. Mr. R. W. Cox and those others, who are in his class of sportsmen, long since found their only shooting of these royal birds, to be not nearer than the southern shore of Lake Erie. At the Chicagoans' shooting box there, last November, Mr. Cummings of the party shot a duck, with, so to speak, a string to it. The "string" was a platinum band fastened round a leg of the bird. On the band was a legend to the effect that the bird was liberated by (giving the name) at a town in Canada, that was named twenty-six miles west of Detroit, Mich., and requesting any one who should trap or shoot it, to forward, it to the person and place inscribed on the band. The request was honored, and thereupon a correspondence was had. The place was a wild-bird reserve, and

its owner was engaged in attracting thither as many edible avians as possible, with a view to their breeding and multiplying for the benefit of science. This method of preserving birds, and of reclaiming them, when at large, has become common if not general. From Mr. Ruthven Deane it is learned that a Bird Banding Association exists, which in one year distributed four thousand platinum bands. Besides, Mr. Deane himself sent out from his home in this city twelve hundred return-request bands. In consequence, thousands of birds of various species have been returned, alive or dead, to protected spots—as many as eight hundred in a single year. A mallard duck, that was banded in Wisconsin, was returned from Cairo, Ill., two and a half years later (April, 1916), when returning northward on its third double migration, the platinum band being still on its leg.

More interesting, in some ways, is the latter-day history of the passenger pigeons, that formerly were most abundant in the Chicago district. The older citizens will recall some of their wonderful visitations to this city. The first mention of them, in any document of science, was in 1883—by Robert Kennicott, who earned in his short life more than a parenthesis in a casual article. Robert Kennicott, born in Chicago in 1835, had from boyhood up, a love of natural science; and in early manhood began what became a series of expensive explorations of the northwest country, reaching to the arctic circle. He was one of the founders of the original Chicago Academy of Science, and, he having sent specimens of his bird and animal captures to the Smithsonian Institution, the head of that learned body, the celebrated Joseph Henry, invited him to Washington and made him a consultant member of the professoriate. In 1865, when on his last adventuring in the northwest—it was in the interest of the Western Telegraph Company which was seeking a route for a line from Alaska to Russia—he was overcome by storm and cold at the Yucon River, and so perished.

Robert Kennicott, in 1865, wrote for the Smithsonian Institution a description of a migratory visit to Chicago, of passenger pigeons in thousands that could not be numbered. The present writer also witnessed that phenomenal visitation, and himself wrote an account of it for a city newspaper. The best place of observation was Wright's Grove on the North Side. That was more than a grove, it was an oak and maple forest. On a Sunday morning the migrating pigeons suddenly descended in ranks upon the thousands of trees. So many of the birds as could not find footing there, scattered themselves adown the Lake Shore, and took a Sabbath day rest in trees that shaded the principal churches there. These miraculous flocks of passenger pigeons, the last of their kind, took pause here but for one week. Before the dawn of the second Sunday they all together flew off and away.

The tragedy of the passenger pigeons! Tragedy it was, and enacted so far, before the eyes of wondering citizens. A very real tragedy; but whose is the pen of power and color can write it down?

A few minor facts only, are here available. Thirty years later, in 1895, an ornithologist of Chicago wrote to the "Auk," the organ of the Audubonians of the whole country, that "the occurrence of the wild pigeon in this section is every year becoming rarer. I have in the last three months made inquiry of a great many sportsmen who are constantly on the field, and in widely distributed localities, regarding any observations of these birds, and answer was made that not a single specimen has been seen in the last eight years." The former range of the passenger pigeons was eastern North America, from Hudson's Bay southward, and west of the great plains, many straggling thence to Nevada and Washington. The breeding range was mainly restricted to portions of the Canadas and the northern border of the United States, as far west as Manitoba and the Dakotas. The whole of that vast region was, from this city, searched for evidences that passenger pigeons were still in existence, but with no cheering result. Then anxious inquiries, more and more were instituted within a narrow range of territory. Through hundreds of newspapers men of responsibility and means, called for information on the subject, and offered rewards. One advertisement read: "For first information, exclusive and confidential, of the location of a nesting pair or colony of wild, or passenger pigeons, anywhere in North America, when properly confirmed as found by confirming party with parent birds and eggs or young

undisturbed, the undersigned offers a reward of $300.'' Two other advertisers offered $500 each; and the sporting and other newspapers, from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast, carried similar offers. In 1897 a discovery was made, for an account of which the interested are primarily indebted to the later Professor Charles O. Whitman of the University of Chicago. Mr. Ruthven Deane had learned that Mr. David Whittaker of Milwaukee had secured from an Indian in northeastern Wisconsin a pair of young birds, from which had been raised a flock of fifteen. Professor Whitman at the same time hearing of the circumstance joined with Mr. Deane in a visit to Milwaukee, and the two together succeeded in bringing away seven of Mr. Whittaker's birds. Later in the same year they purchased the rest of the flock of fifteen. What happened to the birds and their eggs during the next seven years, was told by Professor Whitman and is confirmed by Mr. Deane. Finally, the eggs would not hatch, and the enfeebled birds died of tuberculosis. In the meantime the Chicago Academy of Science secured a pigeon dead and mounted, paying for it fifty dollars.

For some years passenger pigeons had been in the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens. From a leaflet issued in 1907, it is learned that ''the original flock of twenty-six birds came from Michigan. A short time subsequently six of the birds escaped. The rest bred from time to time, and twenty-three birds were raised. At the present time our flock has been reduced to three, one male from the original flock, now about twenty-three years old; another male, which we raised, is eighteen years old, and one female that is twelve years old.'' Now for the final event. The last of the few pigeons that had been cared for in Cincinnati, died. On September 1, 1911, this bird, believed to have been the last of its race, died, at twenty years of age. It was mounted and sold to the Smithsonian Institution, where still it is.

Forever lost to the Chicago area, in common with all the world, though the passenger pigeons are,—yet all the world has thousands of species of beautiful avian beings, many of them ''singing of summer in full-throated ease,'' to lift man's eyes toward heaven.

Pray, that there be no tragedy preparing for these. In the course of this article, the reader has been reminded that there is no lack of small birds in Cook and the adjoining counties. The best of edible ducks do not long nor often tarry here, but all of the duck species ''take Chicago in'' when executing their migrations. Wild geese and ducks still fly, scream, and quak over your heads, whether or not you see and hear them. Bird migrations are kept up with the regularity and punctuality of ocean's tides.

By referring to some publications of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., there may be adduced in abstract some interesting conclusions from the studies of the learned men of that bureau. First, as to the causes of migration. Henry W. Henshaw gives the theory that ages ago the United States and Canada swarmed with nonmigratory bird life, long before the Arctic ice fields advancing south during the glacial era rendered uninhabitable the northern half of the continent. The birds' love of home influenced them to remain near the nesting site until the approaching ice began for the first time to produce a winter —that is, a period of inclement weather which so reduced the food supply as to compel the birds to move or starve. As the ice approached very gradually, now and then receding, these enforced retreats and absences—at first only a short distance and for a brief time—increased both in distance and duration until migration became an integral part of the very being of the bird. In other words, the formation of the habit of migration took place at the same time that changing seasons in the year replaced the continuous semitropical conditions of the preglacial eras.

As the ice advanced southward the swing to the north in spring migration was continually shortened and the fall retreat to a suitable winter home correspondingly lengthened, until during the height of the glacial period birds were for the most part confined to Middle and South America. But the habit of migration had been formed, and when the ice receded towards its present position the birds followed it northward and in time established their present long and diversified migration routes.

Thus the habit of migration has been evolved through countless generations, and during this time the physical structure and habits of birds have been undergoing a process of evolution in adaptation to the climate o fthe summer home. In spring and early summer climate conditions are decidedly variable, and yet there must be some period that has on the average the best weather for the birds' arrival In the course of ages there have been developed habits of migration, under the influence of which the bird so performs its migratory movements that on the average it arrives at the nesting site at the proper time.

There is an opposite migration theory, the birds real home is the Southland; all bird life tends by overproduction to overcrowding; and, at the end of the glacial era, the birds, seeking in all directions for suitable breeding grounds with less keen competition than in their tropical winter home, gradually worked northward as the retreat of the ice made habitable vast reaches of virgin country. But the winter abiding place was still the home, and to this they returned as soon as the breeding season was over.

There are as many varying routes of migration as there are of bird species. How do they find their way? The man of science asserts that they do not journey haphazard, for the familiar inhabitants of our dooryard martin boxes will return next year to these same boxes, though meanwhile they have visited Brazil. If the entire distance were made overland, it might be supposed that sight and memory were the only faculties exercised. But for those birds that cross the Gulf of Mexico, and more especially for the golden plover and its ocean-crossing kindred, something more than sight is necessary. Among day migrants sight probably is the principle guide, but it is noticeable that these seldom make the long single flights so common with night migrants.

Sight undoubtedly does play a part in guiding the night journeys also. On clear nights, especially when the moon shines brightly, migrating birds fly high and the ear can scarcely distinguish their faint twitterings; if clouds overspread the heavens, the flocks pass nearer the earth and their notes are much more audible; and on very dark nights the flutter of vibrant wings may be heard but a few feet overhead. Nevertheless, something besides sight guides these travelers in the upper air. In Alaska a few years ago members of the Biological Survey on the Harriman expedition went by steamer from the island of Unalaska to Bogoslof Island, a distance of about sixty miles. A dense fog shut out every object beyond a hundred yards. When the steamer was halfway across, flocks of murres, returning to Bogoslof after long quests for food, began to break through the fogwall astern, fly parallel with the vessel, and disappear in the mists ahead. By chart and compass the ship was heading straight for the island, but its course was no more exact than that taken by the birds. The power which carried them unerringly home over the ocean wastes, whatever its nature, may be called a sense of direction.

Poets see farther and more clearly than do men of science; and one poet, William Cullen Bryant, presents reverently his own theory of how migrating birds find their way. It is in his poem "To a Waterfowl:"

Sailest thou the plashy brink
Of weedy lakes, or marge of river wide,
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink
On the chafed ocean-side?

There is a power whose care
Teaches thy way along the pathless coast—
The desert and illimitable air—
Lone wandering but not lost.

All day thy wings have fanned,
At that far height, the cold, thin atmosphere,
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,
Though the dark night is near.

And soon that toil shall end;
Soon shalt thou find a summer home, and rest,

And scream among thy fellows; reeds shall bend,
Soon, o'er thy sheltered nest.

Thou'st gone, the abyss of heaven
Hath swallowed up thy form; yet on my heart
Deeply has sunk the lesson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart.

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright.

The power that created the birds, surely will direct the migrating flocks through the upper air. At the heights at which they make their ways, disease cannot, nor can any other enemy, do them harm. But upon the earth beneath, on the ground where they shall alight, sickness and death may attack them. The passenger pigeons are extinct. Is there danger that ducks and other waterfowl, meet with a like fate? Yes, there is danger; but the National and State governments are attempting to save them from it.

Within the year 1915 the United States government put forth a set of interstate regulations and restrictions, looking to the protection of birds, by which several of the states were prompted to strengthen their game laws. Illinois now has one of the most effective of such laws; and the game and fish commission is authorized to establish refuges by contract on private lands and to have planted suitable grain for food, not to exceed five acres on each one thousand-acre reservation; permitting game in captivity under license to be sold for propagation and scientific purposes. The shooting of nearly all species of birds is practically prohibited, the "open" seasons being too limited to interest sportsmen.

The more active measures taken by the United States government have reference mostly to conditions in Utah, Wyoming, Washington and California, where disease has most virulently attacked the birds; and in the Hawaiian islands, where plumage hunters have made despoiling incursions. In recent years vast numbers of waterfowl frequenting the marshes along the eastern shore of Great Salt Lake, Utah, have died from disease. A similar mortality has occurred in other localities, as Tulare and Owens Lakes, Cal. A number of dead ducks were sent to the Bureau of Biological Survey for examination. Field work has been done by agents of the bureau, and many startling facts have been discovered. There was learned as to the nature of the disease, this: "The birds affected first lose the power of flight and are unable to rise in the air, though in some cases they can flutter across the water, and in others can fly for a few rods before dropping back. The legs next become affected and the power of diving is lost. As the birds grow weaker, they crawl out on the mud bars, if able to do so, or hide in growths of grass or rushes. In a later stage of the affection they are unable to rise. Finally the neck relaxes and the head lies prostrate. If in the water, death comes by drowning, but on land, birds may live for two days or more in this condition."

Numerous theories have been advanced to account for the mortality. One is that the water the ducks drink is poisoned by the discharge of sulphuric acid, arsenic, copper and other materials from smelters. That there is some local cause is certain, as practically all the live ducks forwarded to Washington for study promptly recovered. Mr. R. W. Cox in September last, was in Wyoming hunting for large game, and while there he learned that great numbers of sick birds had been cured with supplies of fresh water—that refuges near to ponds and lakes of the pure element, had been established with results which gives strong hopes for the future of waterfowl in that region. What success Mr. Cox, personally, had on this hunt, may not be told; but his wife had good sport. Mrs. Cox herself shot two elk, and a bear.

William Cox, father of the Mr. Cox of this account, was a lover of field sports, and no one was a better shot. The last deer killed within the present limits of Chicago, fell to his rifle, at about where the Transit House, at the Stock Yards, now stands. The year was 1865, when a forest of persisting cotton-woods

and oaks contested with a reluctant prairie, the possession of the center of the future South Side of the city. To pursue this reminiscence William Cox was twice elected an alderman of the First Ward, serving from 1866 to 1869, both years inclusive. He had then a farm on Calumet Lake, and a shooting box of vantage. Here he was pleased to receive on occasion his aldermanic associates. On June 18, 1867, the City Council passed a resolution accepting his invitation to visit him on the next succeeding Saturday. Accordingly, Mayor John B. Rice and every member of the Council enjoyed the day with their generous host and with numerous agitated waterfowl in the "marshy paradise." They must have wrought destruction wholesale to the ducks, as reports in the newspapers had it, that every one of the party returned to the city with a brace of the delicious birds flung over his shoulder.

But this is wandering. The refuges established by the United States government in the Hawaiian islands, and other American-owned islands in the Pacific ocean, are for the protection of birds against foreign plume hunters; and a very interesting and successful work is being energetically carried on at the principal bird reservations. The killing of birds for their plumage, as a recognized industry, has largely been stopped. A kind of world-sentiment has been created which, it is believed, will in a short time make the slaughter of non-edible birds to be universally looked upon as infamous.

This article, given to account and descriptions of many different birds, in various localities, may appropriately conclude with the calling of attention to the admirable work done, or now in progress, at the Academy of Sciences in Lincoln Park. The habitat groups of birds to be seen there are said by competent judges to be the finest yet set up in this country. Especially notable are the habitat groups of birds of Illinois. Here the birds with their nests and young are placed in a facsimile reproduction which includes actual material from the environment in which the bird is found—soil, stones, leaves, branches, etc., and this in a background in color photographed from nature. This background is so skillfully blended with the foreground that it is not easy to tell where the one begins and the other leaves off. To Mr. Frank M. Woodruff belongs the credit of the entire, beautiful scheme.

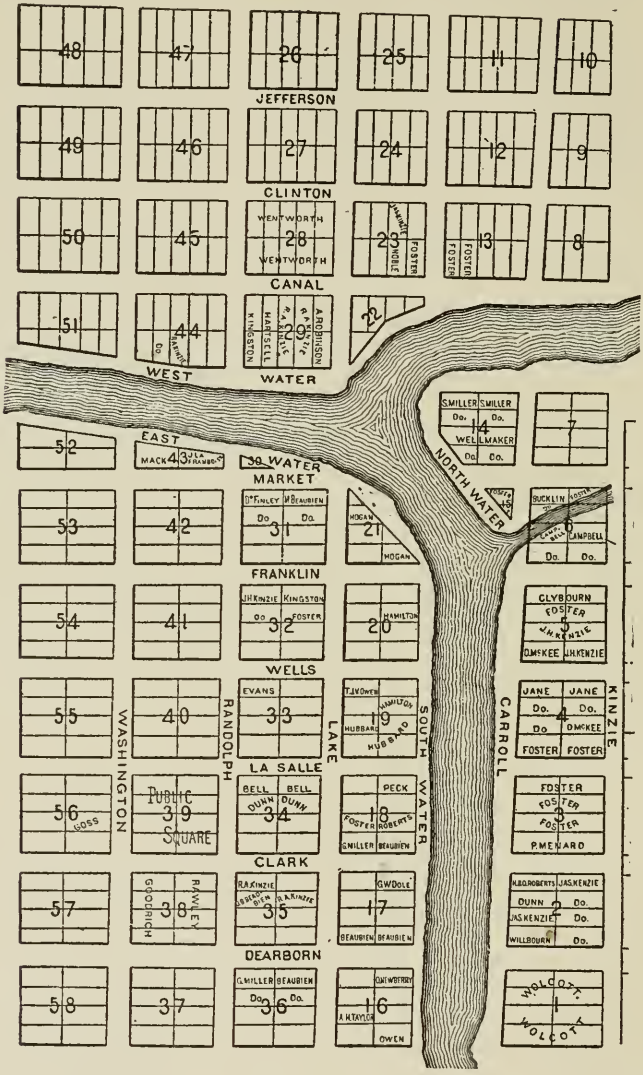
HOW THE NATION'S CAPITOL IS GOVERNED.

Washington, D. C., which is coextensive with the District of Columbia, is governed by three commissioners, two of whom are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate for a term of three years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They must have been for three years residents of the District of Columbia. The other commissioner is detailed from time to time by the President o fthe United States from the Engineer Corps of the Army, and must be selected from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The title of the two commissioners first mentioned is "Commissioner," that of the other "Engineer Commissioner."

At the first meeting of the board of commissioners one of the members is chosen president, the engineer commissioner takes charge of the department of public works, and the other functions are divided between the two civilian commissioners.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution of the United States "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the District of Columbia. The statutes enacted under this provision provide all general legislation, and empower the commissioners to make regulations relative to building, plumbing, and protection to person and property, and other regulations of a municipal nature.

PLAT OF CHICAGO AFTER JAMES THOMPSON'S SURVEY.



The above plat of the original town of Chicago is that of James Thompson, after his survey made in 1830—three years before the town had a legal organization. The plat from which this cut was executed is in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. A Canal Commission was appointed in 1829 by Governor John Reynolds; the commission consisted of three members, namely: Dr. Gershom Jayne of Springfield, Edmund Roberts of Kaskaskia, and Charles Dunn, who were empowered and directed "to locate the canal and to lay out towns, to sell lots, and to apply the proceeds to the building of the canal." They employed James Thompson to survey and plat the town of Chicago. The naming of streets was an assumed duty of the commission; but Dr. Jayne was heard to say in the winter of 1865 (he died in 1867), that the commissioners asked the advice of any

well informed men whom they could reach. According to him, the first selection was that of "Kinzie," after John Kinzie, justly called the Father of Chicago; he was born in Quebec in 1763 and came to Chicago in 1804. "Wells" was the next selection; it was suggested by John Kinzie who would so honor and commemmorate Captain William Wells. Governor Reynolds dictated the name of "Clinton" for one of the streets, in compliment to Governor Clinton of New York, the projector of the Erie Canal. The name "Jefferson" was another dictation by Governor Reynolds in honor of his democrat idol Thomas Jefferson. "Canal" was named for the Illinois and Michigan canal, by the commission. "Franklin" was suggested by the printer and editor of the State organ at Kaskaskia. "La Salle" needed no sponsor. "Clark" was named for George Rogers Clark on the motion of Dr. Jayne of the commission. "Dearborn" was named for General Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Jefferson; he was the author of Ft. Dearborn. "Washington" was not the first name chosen, but it was the unanimous choice, and had been on the list from the start. "Randolph" was named for John Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress, at the request of the Kaskaskia member of the commission, a Virginian by birth and rearing who then lately had come to Illinois. "Carroll," the name was given for a street along part of the north side of the river, was after Charles Carroll of Carrolton, one of the daring signers of the Declaration of Independence. North and South Water streets, also Lake street, may be said to have named themselves.

This account of the streets laid out at the original survey of the town of Chicago, and their naming, was by the writer of this item heard recited in Springfield, in the winter of 1865, from the lips of Dr. Gershom Jayne; and in 1870, when it was proposed to change Wells street by name to Fifth avenue; and it being asserted by some that it was another Wells than Captain Wells for whom the street was named, the remembered recital was submitted to Dr. William Jayne, son of Dr. Gershom Jayne, and several times Mayor of Springfield; and with it the question, did he remember ever to have heard a similar one from his father? He replied in a letter that he had many times heard his father run over the matter, and his recollection of the facts was in substantial agreement with that of his questioner. With emphasis he replied, that there could not be a doubt that Wells street was named for Captain Wells who lost his life in the massacre, nor a doubt that Clark street was named for George Rogers Clark. Now, referring to Dr. Jayne's letter, it is seen that he mentions the fact that Chicago was once in Clark county, so named for the famous General Clark. That was when Clark county extended from below the middle of the State, on the Wabash river, up to the north line of Illinois; and when the State was but one year old.

SACRILEGEOUS CHANGING OF STREET NAMES IN CHICAGO.

When reasons of morality are offered to why a change of name should be made, if the case be one affecting historical fact, the proposal is not the less sacrilegious. The instance of Wells street, by name changed to Fifth avenue, is in point.

No longer ago than 1870 the north end of Wells street, including half a dozen blocks on both sides of the street, was occupied by small stores and shops, and a few saloons; and in lofts of many of the buildings were the ensnaring rooms of dashing Cyprians, as they were called by the young reporters for the newspapers of the day; and the presence of these immoral women, and their reputations which were spread wide and far, advertised the locality as one to be avoided by the better people. Operations there, in real estate, were greatly hindered, and of improvements there were next to none. At length it was decided that something should be done toward relieving the locality of bad conditions, and along about 1868-9 a move was made to drive the undesirables from the district, which had come to be looked upon as a sort of vice-segregated district, under the unavowed protection of the police. Finally the move was a success; the Cyprians, however, did no more than to migrate a single block into Clark street where in upper rooms of stores and shops— a little more secluded—they settled down again. Or if they went farther, it was only to similar quarters in up-town sections of the other business districts.

There was no gain to morality, as the immorality that was practiced was of the sort which down to that time, had never been out of date, and which all the persuasions of property owners, and all the forces of religion, law, and public opinion united, could but imperfectly restrain. In this instance no restraining was attempted, only dispersion was enforced. And still Wells street was of evil repute. There was nothing to do—so decided the real estate men—but to change the street's name, and they selected Fifth avenue as a substitute. Then they had recourse to the City Council; and on October 17, 1870, that body passed an ordinance which was in these words: "Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago that the sreet heretofore and now known and called Wells street, shall be hereafter known and called Fifth avenue." The immediate effect on morals and business was slight, if indeed, any was noticed; but the taking of the name, Wells, from the street was of present and everlasting shame to Chicago's sense of justice to a historical name and memory.

Captain William Wells, for whom Wells street was named, was at the time of the evacuation of Ft. Dearborn, August 15, 1812, the Indian agent at Ft. Wayne, and he there learning that the withdrawal of troops had been ordered, he volunteered and came up to escort Captain Heald and his men to the military station in Indiana. On the morning of the departure from Ft. Dearborn, he stained his face to look like an Indian's, and then led the soldiers out at the gate of the stockade, and down on the lake shore until the party was attacked and many were killed—himself being one of the number. "After fighting desperately," says a credited account written soon after the occurrence of the tragedy, "Captain Wells was stabbed in the back, his body was horribly mangled, his head cut off, and his heart taken out and eaten by the savages. This awful occurrence was but twenty-eight years antecedently to the original naming of Wells street, and but sixty-eight years prior to the robbing of that street of its rightful name. He had not been so soon forgot—simply the men who perpetrated the robbery were indifferent; they had no lively respect for the memory of one who sacrificed his life while serving his country, on Chicago ground. But Captain Wells had other claims upon this city's never dying regard. He had been a fighter in General Wayne's army until the treaty of Greenville, effected on August 3, 1795, was entered into. By that treaty, there was ceded "to the United States one piece of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago river emptying into Lake Michigan where a fort formerly stood."

Remember! On that "one piece of land" then ceded by the Indian tribes, British soldiers all of them, to the United States, the town and city of Chicago both had their beginnings. Captain Elisha Wells did his soldierly duty toward the securing it to this country, and to the pre-destined Chicago. His name gone from the street that once bore it! The meaningless designation of Fifth avenue in its place! Who of our respecting citizens can say that it is not a burning shame.

P. S.—Thank goodness! by an order of the City Council, passed lately by nearly a unanimous vote, Fifth avenue is changed back to Wells street, the change to become effective on January 1, 1918. At that date will be seen in the nomenclature of the City Map the old designations, South Wells street and North Wells street.

CLARK STREET NAMED FOR A HERO.

George Rogers Clark was born November 10, 1752, near the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va. When he was 19 years old, he began business life as surveyor on the upper Ohio river. Upon his attaining his 21st year, he was appointed captain of a company in Dunmore's army then fighting the Indians. Offered a position in the English service, he declined it, as he was heartily in sympathy with the country west of the colonies against the mother country, and already had cast his lot with the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He located temporarily in Kentucky, where he matured a plan, the execution of which was to have support from Governor Patrick Henry, and the brave adven-

turer was to have personal recognition by the firey orator of Virginia. He set out through the wilderness for Williamsburg on a political military mission that proved entirely successful. He returned to Kentucky, and in due course of events was engaged in reducing the British posts defended by the Indians under British officers. This led him into the Illinois campaign, and in less than one season he had secured possession of every post in the Illinois country.

His most important achievement was the taking of Vincennes, where Governor Hamilton commanded for the British a formidable force of Indians.

THE TAKING OF VINCENNES.

Great Britain had Indian allies in the bloody frontier war, but they were not like Indian allies in her war against Germany; they were red Indians, and savages. Governor Hamilton himself was something of a savage—he offered money rewards for scalps from the heads of colonists. Clark stigmatised him as a "hair-buyer." Approaching Vincennes, he sent in to Hamilton a letter which marks the character of the brilliant patriot. The letter read:

"To the inhabitants of Vincennes: Being now within two miles of your village, with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens, and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends of the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general, and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort, shall be discovered afterwards, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends of liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets. Every one I find in arms on my arrival, I shall treat him as an enemy.

G. R. CLARK.

The next morning Governor Hamilton agreed to articles of capitulation; and now he having concluded his work of delivering the Illinois country from the British and their Indian allies, General Clark caused it to be known to the colonial administration that he would accept of employment that would carry him against Detroit, Niagara, Montreal and Quebec, but that enterprise in part was given to Benedict Arnold; and from that time he was without military employment. Now his health began to fail him, and he gradually sank in death. His final burial place was in Cave Hill cemetery in a suburb of Louisville, Ky.

Rives, in his life of Madison, says of this great man: "Conceiving and carrying to a successful conclusion against the most formidable obstacles, one of the most daring and brilliant military enterprises recorded in the annals of individual and national hardihood, George Rogers Clark helped to make the Mississippi river the western boundary of the nation at the close of the Revolution, and paved the way for securing the vast territory to the west, the accession to which extended the nation's boundaries from sea to sea." Another distinguished writer has called him the "Washington of the West;" and John Randolph—after whom our Randolph street was named—spoke of him as the "Hannibal of the West."

This great man's memory is preserved independently of any efforts by the government of the United States, but not entirely so, of the individual States created out of the country he saved to the American union. Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin each has a county named after him. Missouri has a county of the same name, but it was taken from William Clark, of the celebrated expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific coast; he was a brother of George Rogers Clark. He had been governor of the Northwest Territory, and in 1820, the year in which Missouri was admitted as a state, he was Indian agent at St. Louis.

One of Chicago's streets bears the name, Clark, after the greater of the two famous brothers. Some would obliterate this name, and substitute for it—what? Fifth avenue once more. God save the mark!

NOT NAMED FOR THE REVEREND JOHN W. CLARK.

The absurdest claim that has ever been made, to the paternity of Clark street, is that of a Kalamazoo woman, in behalf of the shade of Rev. John W. Clark. Mrs. Julia A. Wright, of this Michigan town, has a letter printed in the Chicago Tribune of October 20 last in which she said, that she was told by her grandfather—who presumably was well acquainted with early Chicago, though she does not say so—that Clark street was named for the Rev. John W. Clark of the Clark Street Methodist Church. A few facts of history will correct her error.

There had been occasional preaching in Chicago, by traveling methodist exhorters, prior to 1830, but the first methodist society was not organized until 1834. They held meetings pretty regularly in the "Temple" building. The first church structure built by the Methodists was on the corner of North Water and Clark streets. It was completed in 1835, and Rev. John T. Mitchell immediately became the pastor.

This church was moved in 1838 across the river, on scows, from its position on the North Side, to the corner of Clark and Washington streets, onto land purchased in 1836 by Dr. R. Tripp for $3,250. For some years it was known, because of its location, as the Clark Street M. E. Church, but upon the society being incorporated, it took as its legal name the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago. The Rev. John W. Clark was for a time its pastor, but in the line of ministerial succession he was the eleventh. He came to his charge in 1852, which was twenty-two years after Clark street was named, and eighteen years after the Methodist preaching in the place.

Clark street was not named, either for the Reverend Clark, or for the Methodist Church, what time "Clark" was a part of its name in common speech; but the church for such time took the name of Clark, because of its location on the street of that name.

IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING? HAS IT CHANGED?

During last summer there were more discussions of the then prevailing states of weather than perhaps there had been in any other one summer within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There was sufficient reason; the protracted hot spell had almost ceased to be endurable. In some more or less well remembered seasons of directest shining of the sun, spells of great heat were experienced, that rarely continued longer than three days, or at the longest for a single week, of June, July, and August. But last summer, so intense was the heat, and so prolonged was it—continuing without a break, day nor night, for two months and some days—that the summer of 1916 will often be referred to as the record year.

Many of the remarks that were made in that merciless period of inescapable discomfort and torment, were decidedly disparaging of the Chicago climate in general, and equally denunciatory of perspiring people who still persisted in the pretense of thinking that this city offers climatic delights to summer visitors. But let that pass. One thing remains that may not be so readily disposed of. Put in the form of questions it is this. Is the Chicago climate changing? Has it changed? Specifically, are the winters colder, and are the summers warmer, than formerly they were? Or, the other way round—are the summers cooler, and the winters warmer?

Unfortunately, data relating meterology in this locality—prior to 1871, excepting part of a single year, 1820—are deplorably wanting.

Extreme states of weather, in the four seasons respectively, are more immediately noticed, and the heat or cold is longer, as it were, felt by sufferers from either, than is anything else of natural phenomena. But if one is asked his recollections of these phenomena at any definite time, the answer is not conclusive. One individual, who has attained to a creditable age, is absolutely certain that the winters of the 'fifties, 'sixties and 'seventies were much colder than later winters have been, and that the summers were a good deal milder. He or she, the said individual, will recall visions of snow-covered streets and open spaces of ground, and of ice surfaces on the Chicago river. They will tell of the joys of sleigh riding, and of the exhilerating sport of skating, in the earlier former

gladsome days; not failing to make comparisons to the hurt of the present time. But they do fail to bring into the account the altered atmospheric conditions in respect of clarity, or of dirtitiness. They do not allow, when making comparisons, for smoke and soot, and the dust raised by builders and by traffic. Nor, with respect to the river; when is it they remember it as frozen solid and glare to a depth of two feet, or deeper, do they stop to consider the great alterations that have been effected in the river itself, by the city's engineers.

At those happy times, when society was discussing skating, as now it does dancing and the opera, the river slowly flowed toward and into the lake; there was less than a quarter of the present volume of water; the currents were sluggish and easily resisted, and allowed a solid ice-floor to be formed from Rush street all the way up to Bridgeport,—a clear track for skaters and horse-racers. Given back those same conditions on the river to-day, away the skaters would fly as in the earlier time. And if restored to the city, the smokeless, soot-less, clear atmosphere of the earlier period, the pure-white snow would lie on all the ground, and sleighs would contest with the automobiles for rights of way along the avenues. No; it was not extremes of temperatures that much mattered in the days of real winter sports; nor do such greatly count now; but what are to be considered and allowed for, are conditions superinduced by man and his factories on the surrounding atmosphere.

The unclean air and the crowding of stone and metal buildings in the central areas, is the cause of most if not all the differences in aspect between the old-time summers, and old-time winters, and the winters and summers of recent years. But this truth is not accepted of the majority. One person is absolutely certain that the winters in the 'fifties, 'sixties and 'seventies were much colder than the subsequent winters have been; and that the summers were a good deal milder. Indeed, one such respected individual, in the sweltering heat of last summer, was heard to sigh, and was seen almost to melt away, while recalling recollections of a former time, but who still had strength to discourse upon what she was pleased to call "the cool sweet evenings, when we all, and not alone the inmates of boarding houses, sat out on the front steps, and conversed and gossipped and looked up at the myriad bright stars in the clear heavens." Such is a true memory, but it is made to argue too much. No; the summer evenings of the present time are not elementally warmer than those of thirty, forty or sixty years back; but then house yards and green and flowery squares permitted the coming-in of fresh breezes, and sometimes gales that were most welcome from the nearby prairies, or off Lake Michigan. Not all dwellers here were confined, as in an enormous heated oven, which cools not, neither day nor night. The radiation of heat from stone and metal buildings lining every street, and which now, in the summer season, keeps the humidity in the atmosphere at the boiling point the whole time, was unknown fifty years ago. Yet there are many who do forget.

Another mistake is commonly made, in thinking that winter, in an unerring order of nature, is the antipode of summer; or the summer the antipode of winter; the extreme degree of heat or cold, in the one case as in the other, surely necessitating an opposite extreme. Great numbers of predictions last summer were made that a terribly cold winter would follow, just by way of securing a proper mean temperature for the year round. And the more learned in literature would cite as part justification of the prediction, some words of the poet Goethe, in his oration on Shakespeare—"The torrid zone must have a Lapland freeze in order that there may be a temperate zone."

Two notable years there were, those of 1871 and of 1893, that should not so soon be forgot. These were the years respectively of the Great Fire and of the World's Columbian Exposition. The summer of 1871 was extremely hot. The torridity began before the spring ended, continued through the summer months, and did not abate until late in October, nor before the entire country from below Chicago up to Lake Superior was on the point of blazing out in one all-embracing flame. Then befell the Great Fire of October 8 and 9 of that fateful year. There had been enough of seasonal heat; more of the same intensity could hardly have been lived through; and consequently many persons were sure that the winter would be as excessively cold as the summer had been the contrary. It was not so. There were but few days, few and far between, the whole winter long, on

which building operations did not go forward, the workmen plying their different trades from scaffoldings and upon roofs in absolute comfort. That winter, by citizens driven out of their houses, and by business men waiting for renewal of their premises, was looked upon as specially ordered by a favoring providence.

The summer of the year 1893, that of the World's Columbian Exposition, was delightfully cool and almost totally without rains that were more than light passing showers when needed, and then enjoyed. Then was the Chicago summer climate seen and felt to be of the finest. So declared the multitudes of the world's sightseers, and of the fact there could be no doubt. Well, was the winter of 1903-4 tempered responsively to the summer? Was it consequently any the milder? No; but on the contrary, the fall was one of the most inclement, and the winter one of the coldest, that had been experienced in a long while.

THE CROWD—A STUDY OF THE POPULAR MIND.

In Chicago, the controlling officials and the more responsible citizens have on several occasions that have become historic, been called to observe, and to assess the weight of, the crowd. (This designation, the crowd, is used here and throughout this article, in the sense that the professors of psychology use it when giving to the public the results of their studies of the popular mind.) Reference is not now made to occasional ebullitions, however violent, of public opinion. Manifestations by the crowd are different from expressions of public opinion, the former proceeding from popular excitements suddenly raised, that are not caused by a succession of striking happenings, and that can only be a result of like impulses of concurring, of numerous unreflecting individuals. Public opinion, on the contrary, is collective of slower growth. It has to do with concrete events and definite issues. Big meetings held in a political campaign, that are largely attended, and eloquently addressed, have some of the characteristics of the crowd, but they lack in the psychologic quality. Partisans going to a political gathering know why and for what they go. They all profess the principles of their party, and their party has a ticket to be voted in the election; and some committee of their party has appointed the meeting, provided the speakers, and summoned the faithful to attend it. There political opinion, which is a part of public opinion, is perhaps strengthened, but was not there created. Called and prearranged meetings have the appearance in part of deliberative bodies. The crowd never deliberates.

There have, to be sure, been political campaigns in which excitement ran so high as to cause popular assemblages to take on somewhat the semblance of a crowd in action. The "log cabin and hard cider" campaign of 1839 to elect General Harrison president, was one such; that of 1860, with its display of fence rails, in behalf of Lincoln, was another; and that of 1868 in which the "tanners" marched in every street carrying flags and torches for General Grant (five years previously he was a tanner of leather at Galena, in this State), was yet another political campaign, the meetings and rallyings in which had more or less distinctively the aspect of the crowd. But all the succeeding presidential campaigns have been comparatively tame affairs. The crowd, then, is something very different from a political meeting. It would be an equal error to liken it to a religious camp meeting, for religion and salvation both are ever in view, as offered in the churches, and on the street corners, to dull and quick ears alike, the year around. The influence of psychology may not be entirely absent, but it rarely gets beyond a single bench in-doors, or a few yards of ground by the sidewalk.

The crowd has no periodicity. Therefore it is not the same thing as the spectacle of numbers, small or large, of scattered people in their periodical fits of raging morality. These people read in every newspaper that is printed, of family quarrels, elopements, divorces, and murders to get rid of wives or husbands, and feel but little anxiety or none at all for social and legal safety. The scandal of the day, is forgotten the same or the next day; but at periods that may be calculated with precision almost, the antecedent record of disorders, irregularities, and offenses against decency, in consequence of some new happening, are recalled to light; and then the virtue of the community becomes outrageous. Reform! reform instantly is the cry, which strikes on the public's ear,

till the professional reformers, joined by numbers of eminently respectable men and women, organize with intent to move on the ballot-boxes, on the legislature, and with the greatest resolution on the City Hall. And soon after, it not appearing that the desired good has been achieved, any wave of feeling that has arisen, subsides, and loses itself in the chill atmosphere of comparative indifference. Another two, or four, or six years, and then perhaps still another spasm of morality attacks sundry persons newly awakened to view certain of the evils of society or of government. A new reform is started and kept agoing till the starters of it have become aware of their neighbors' coldness and of the general public's deafness to their cry, or till they themselves are exhausted by their strenuous but futile efforts. Psychology has played no part in the enterprise, the way traveled has been without excitements, and consequently barren of attractions for the many. Finally commendable role of moral renovator is abandoned as hopeless, or as affording such scant grounds of hope as to justify the turning it over to the next group of adventuring reformers. But the avowed purpose, and tentative measures, of occasional reformers should not be denounced, nor made sport of, before their possible merits are candidly inquired into. Most times little of what has been attempted is performed, but many times intimations are registered of some means of social betterment, that potentially do exist in the community, and that wise and benevolent citizens may at favorable times be expected to stand forth and rightly estimate them. That is a benefit. It is an evidence that a part, at any rate, of the people are not too apathetic about public affairs.

The crowd is not like a political meeting nor like a group of reformers, and it does not resemble a religious revival, nor a clump of salvationists crying salvation on the streets. What the crowd is, will best be attested in a description of one that only three years ago took place in this city,—one that has not been forgotten by any one that was in or around the City Hall at the time. The case of Samuel Meisenberg was the cause of it. A few months previously he had enlisted in the United States Navy, and he was drafted into a command that soon was to be sent on active duty. On April 21, 1913, Commander Fletcher, acting on orders from President Wilson, steamed for Vera Cruz, and there put on shore a small number of his men with arms in their hands. They attacked a loose collection of Mexican soldiers. The United State flag was placed on the Custom House, and possession of the city was declared. It was an action that lasted for less than an hour, but long enough for a dozen or more men on both sides to be shot down. Among the Americans who were killed was Samuel Meisenberg of Chicago. The whole affair, in the light of history, was but trifling, and it resulted in failure. Nor was young Meisenberg, more than any other of his class, deserving of popular commemoration, but for the circumstance of his having enlisted for naval service, and of his participation in a skirmish on the land, which cost him his life. Add to this, that he had the love of his nearest relatives, and had attached to himself a host of associates in the neighborhood of his home; and yet the fact of his having been the cause, and the subject of, the greatest demonstration by the mightiest crowd ever brought together in this city, is not accounted for. It is a case for the psychologists, some of whom at the time of it, were quick to notice the phenomenon, and have since included it in their studies. The body of the fallen youth was, at Vera Cruz, duly consigned for transport to Chicago. At the railroad station here, on the morning of its expected arrival, was a large gathering of people, and as soon as the box containing the coffin was caught sight of, evidences of a painful interest and of real grief were manifested on every hand.

Mayor Harrison and the City Council took official notice of the occasion. Resolutions were passed and orders were given. The main corridor in the City Hall was decorated with furled flags and all mourning emblems; and in the midst the body of Solomon Meisenberg lay in state. Tens of thousands moved at slow step past the coffin during all the hours of a full day. Heads of the City Departments and the Aldermen led through the streets an interminable procession out to a church in the southwest section of the city, where the funeral was held. The entire population of that great quarter was out in dense masses along the dolorous way. Dignified judges adjourned their courts, and the Governor of the State came up from the capital, to be of the vast multitude. The newspapers reported the facts and described the scene. Nothing comparable with it, had ever been witnessed here, nor, it is believed, anywhere else in this country. The

popular manifestation of respect and grief, when the funeral cortege of the murdered President Lincoln was received here, on its mournful way from Washington to Springfield, was restrained and slight, as compared with the reception that was accorded to the young man who took a soldier's risk and was killed in a skirmish. Surely it was psychology the most startling, that did all this. Psychology, was it? Let it have once again its other name, that given it by Macaulay, and by Robert Southey before him,—contageous insanity.

Reference here might be made to a book recently produced by a French professor of psychology, Gustave le Bon, but to follow him in his discussions would be to lure us too far. One of his questions is, "Are crowds unconscious of their extravagances?" and this he himself answers by saying that crowds are always unconscious. "The substitution," he says, "of the unconscious action of crowds for the conscious activity of individuals is one of the principal characteristics of the present age. Crowds doubtless are always unconscious, but this very unconsciousness is perhaps one of the secrets of their strength. In the natural world beings exclusively governed by instinct accomplish acts whose marvellous complexity astonish us. Reason is an attribute of humanity of too recent a date, and still too imperfect, to reveal to us the laws of the unconscious; and still more to take its place. The unconscious acts like a force still unknown." The unknown force, he thinks, is producing a somewhat chaotic period. He admits that we do not at present know what will be the fundamental ideas on which the societies of the future, that are to succeed our own, will be built up. Still, he continues, it is already clear that on whatever lines, the lines of the future are organized, they will have to count on a new power—"the last surviving sovereign force of modern times—the power of the crowds." This pronouncement, and others like it, by so learned a writer, must bring the matter home to all politicians, and especially to politicians of the large cities, for their serious consideration. In the United States there is no such thing as a popular class or classes newly taken into political life, and here the suffrage is or promises to be universal; but in France there are such classes waiting to be transformed into governing classes, "and this," he says, "is the most striking characteristic of the epoch of transition. The popular classes seem destined to absorb the others. While all our ancient beliefs are tottering and disappearing, while the old pillars of society are giving way one by one, the power of the crowd is the only force that nothing menaces, and of which the prestige is continually on the increase. The age we are about to enter will in truth be the era of the crowd." He finds that crowds are quick to act, and that already their power is immense, and he fears that they will soon have the tyranical force of being above discussion. He discerns universal symptoms in all nations, of the rapid growth of the power of crowds, and he believes that it will not cease to grow at any early date. "Whatever fate," he says, "it may reserve for us, we shall have to submit to it. All reasoning against it is a mere vain war of words."

The argument may not be perfect, and the so outlined prospect may require revision. There is a paucity of ascertained facts, and prospects in politics are never realized to the last detail. The tendencies of thought of the day, as observed by the French author, are not equally observable by all students and in every state and nation. Were the case as supposed by him to exist, to become the case everywhere, there would be no further need of political parties; the word "organization" would be dropped from the practical politician's vocabulary. If and when this comes about, cities and states and countries that are under party government, will succumb to the rule of the larger mob—the crowd. Does any man or student, discern sure signs of the approach of such an outcome from present conditions in the various bodies of politics? The answer must be, No. Organization settled the primary contests of last September, and won the elections in November. Of course, it will be said, that organization was for the sake of principles; and let this be admitted. It does not alter the general case. It is safe to say, that up to this very year, in this country, at any rate, the crowd is far enough from having the supremacy. And our author himself seems inclined to doubt that the crowd is without its masters. He recognizes "the ability that some great men possess, to divine the undisclosed purpose of the crowds, and to profit by the divination. In point of fact, all the world's masters, all the founders of religions and empires, the apostles of all beliefs, eminent statesmen, and, in a

more modest sphere, the mere chiefs of small groups of men, have always been unconscious psychologists, possessed of an instinctive and often very sure knowledge of the character of crowds, and it is their accurate knowledge of this character that has enabled them so easily to establish their mastery.'' A saying of Napoleon's with which most readers are familiar, is quoted again. It is this. ''It was by becoming a catholic that I terminated the Vendean war, by becoming a Musselman that I obtained footing in Egypt, by becoming an Ultramontane that I won the Italian priests, and had I to govern a nation of Jews I would rebuild Solomon's temple.''

All crowds are not alike, but they all are psychologically induced and shaped. ''The sentiments,'' our author says, ''and ideas of all the persons in the gathering take one and the same direction, and their conscious personality vanishes. A collective mind is formed, doubtless transitory, but presenting very clearly defined characteristics. The gathering has thus become an organized crowd, or, if the term is considered preferable, a psychological crowd. It forms a single being, and is subject to the law of the mental unity of crowds. It is not by the mere fact of a number of individuals finding themselves accidentally side by side that they acquire the character of an organized crowd. A thousand individuals accidentally gathered in a public place without any determined object in no way constitute a crowd from the psychological point of view. Thousands of isolated individuals may acquire at certain moments, and under the influence of certain violent emotions—such, for example, as a great national event—the characteristics of a psychological crowd. It will be sufficient in that case that a mere chance should bring them together for their acts to at once assume the characteristics peculiar to the acts of a crowd.''

A psychological crowd may be composed of a few individuals only, and on the other hand, says this Frenchman, an entire nation, though there may be no visible agglomeration, may become a crowd under the action of certain influences. In the United States, when campaigns for the election of a president are under way, there is visible agglomeration, but notwithstanding that fact, the nation when the interest is very great, unconsciously resolves itself into a psychologic crowd. Before in this article has been mentioned the campaign of General William Henry Harrison (1839), of Abraham Lincoln (1860), and of General Grant (1868)—three presidential campaigns distinguished for the frenzied enthusiasm with which they were conducted; all these in this discussion are in point.

Though the electoral victories in the instances here cited were won by the nation-wide crowd, the fruits that resulted, individual influence and office positions, were allotted to the select few in accordance with immemorial custom. The crowd, as such, disappeared; the citizens had recovered their political sanity.

A chapter of the book under notice, on the imagination of crowds, explains how the imagination of crowds is impressed. It is not by attempting to work upon the intelligence or reasoning faculty. ''It was not by means of cunning rhetoric that Anthony succeeded in making the populace rise against the murderers of Caesar; it was by reading his will to the multitude and pointing at the corpse.'' A great victory, a great crime, or a great hope, will stir the crowd's imagination. To quote: ''A hundred petty crimes or petty accidents will not impress it in the least, whereas a great crime or a single great accident will profoundly impress it, even though the results be infinitely less disastrous than those of the hundred small accidents put together. The epidemic of influenza, which caused the death but a few years ago of five thousand persons in Paris alone, made very little impression on the popular imagination. The reason was that this veritable hecatomb was not embodied in any visible image, but was only learnt from statistical information furnished weekly. The loss of the Titanic, gone down in mid-ocean profoundly impressed the crowd, which in this case was the whole people of the greatest nations, for weeks together. Yet official statistics show that 850 sailing vessels and 203 steamers were lost in a single year, and no great concern was manifested.''

Chicago has an illustrative instance, without going abroad for one, that is startlingly pertinent. It was referred to by Dr. John D. Robertson, the Health Commissioner of Chicago, in his speech at the Annual Municipal Dinner given by the Association of Commerce, November 9, 1915; he made this striking citation

which supports and surpasses the above reference to the Titanic disaster. He said: "Three thousand nine hundred and eight people died (in Chicago) last year of tuberculosis, and no newspaper had a big front headline on the matter. When the Eastland disaster happened, they piled those dead over in the Second Regiment armory side by side, and it was a terrible sight, but last year there was a worse sight. Three thousand nine hundred and eight people died, slain by the germ of tuberculosis, and it made no impression. If those deaths had come all in one day, on the 15th of June, 1914, and the people could have beheld that pile of dead, then the newspaper headlines would have appeared, then the appropriations would have poured out, and private contributions have come in."

But enough of this, perhaps too much for the Chicago City Manual; and yet it would be edifying to follow still further this foreign writer on the science of psychology. A great deal could be learned from him concerning the manner that public speakers should address the popular imagination; on the art of condensation of speech; on hitting on the right terms and epithets; on effective repetition; and on individual prestige. This latter, as attached to candidates for public office, as contributing to success, is treated at some length. It may be acquired prestige, or personal prestige; the former is that resulting from name, fortune, and reputation; the latter is something peculiar to the individual. It is of immediate influence—direct, understood, and felt. It may proceed from individual charm, from dominating ability, and even from imposing stature. He concludes on this head—"Electoral crowds readily fall under the influence of personal prestige."

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS OF CHICAGO IN HISTORY.

The familiar designations of North Division, West Division, and South Division of Chicago, are not can't terms; they are of original use in the first city charter, and occur in numerous passages of Chicago history. It has to be admitted that they now have not all the significance that attached to them during the period when the department of public works, and the police and fire departments, were severally controlled by commissions divisionally chosen. They are now little more than notices and descriptions on the geographical map of the city. But as such, they are inerasable, and are underwritten with facts of local history. From the beginning they have been witnessed, and till the end they will give witness. The three divisions of Chicago are physically as distinct each from the others, as are the islands of the sea, or as continents, if an extravagance of expression be permitted. They could not but be regarded by the founders of the city, and for a time equally so by their successors.

Now to refer to the first city charter. Section 2, of Chapter 1, of that instrument is this: "The corporate limits and jurisdiction of the City of Chicago shall embrace and include within the same all of Township thirty-nine North, Range Fourteen, East of the Third Principal Meridian, and all of Sections thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and fractional Section thirty-four, in Township forty North, Range fourteen East of the Third Principal Meridian; together with so much of the waters and bed of lake Michigan as lie within one mile of the shore thereof and east of the territory aforesaid. And Section 3 of the first charter reads: "All that portion of the foresaid territory lying north of the center of the main Chicago river and east of the center of the north branch of said river, shall constitute the North Division of said city; all that portion of the aforesaid territory lying south of the center of the main Chicago river and south and east of the center of the south branch of said river and of the Illinois and Michigan canal, shall constitute the South Division of said city; and all that portion of the aforesaid territory lying west of the center of the north and south branches of said river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, shall constitute the West Division."

Thus were the three divisions of the city measured and named, and declared to be integral parts of the included territory. The next step taken was in recognition of the imputed political importance and supposed rights of the respective divisions. Section 9 of chapter 2, of the original charter, provided for a board of public works and a board of police, each board to consist of three commissioners, "who shall be chosen by the people, one from the north, one from the south, and one from the west divisions of the city."

Section 13, Chapter 2, of the same charter, provided for a board of assessors, "who shall be freeholders in said city, one from each of the three divisions of the city;" with this further clause, "The Common Council may increase the number of assessors so that said board shall consist of two members from each division of the city."

The State of Illinois otherwise recognized these divisions. In the body of the Act, approved February 15, 1851, incorporating the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, was named a board of water commissioners, one member from each division of the city. They were to hold their offices respectively for the term of three, four, and five years. At the expiration of the shortest term, an election was required to be held of the qualified voters of the city, and so on, as vacancies by expiration of term should occur. By Section 3, of an amendatory Act, the fact of there being geographical divisions was recognized, this section providing that "the vacancy occurring by operation of law in the board of water commissioners on the first Tuesday of April next, shall be filled by a qualified voter of the West Division; the vacancy in like manner occurring therein in April, 1855, shall be filled by a qualified voter of the North Division; and the vacancy in like manner occurring therein, in April, 1856, shall be filled by a qualified voter of the South Division;" and the matter was clinched by the following, "Provided, no person shall be eligible to such office who has not been a resident of the division in which such vacancy shall occur, for at least one year prior to the election; and a removal from the division by any member of said board for which he was elected, shall be deemed a resignation of his office."

The same principle and method was imposed in the charter upon the Common Council, by the State Legislature. An Act approved February 14, 1855, directed that a sewage commission be created for Chicago, in terms following: As soon as possible after the next regular election for city officers in the City of Chicago, and within sixty days thereafter, there shall be elected by the Common Council of said city, three persons to serve as sewage commissioners, one for the south, north, and west divisions of the said city respectively, who shall each be residents and freeholders of the respective districts for which they are elected.

The object in these cases, was not for equality of public patronage; that might have been thought of; but mainly it was in witness of a sentiment, a cheer given to pride of locality.

EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF SHERIDAN ROAD.

The late recognition by officials and citizens residing on the North Shore, in meeting assembled at the State line, of the importance of Sheridan Road to the towns, cities and villages that touch upon it; and especially to Chicago and Milwaukee; was an event that deserved to be noticed and fixed in memory by everybody. However, it was but the beginning of a grand movement that before very long will eventuate in the re-forming of many divisional lines in the so highly favored region.

The occasion alluded to, was on September 26, 1916, a date to which the future historian will often refer,—as another date has often been referred to, and shall be now again. It is that of the marriage celebration, September 15, 1857, of the two railroads, owned by two distinct companies, each under the laws of their own State, at the time existing and run between Chicago and Milwaukee. Two passenger trains daily, one in the morning and one in the evening, were taken by a conductor employed by the Chicago company, up to the State line, and there turned over to a conductor employed by the Milwaukee company. On the returning trains the same order was maintained. (It may be mentioned that the late H. H. Porter, in 1857, was the conductor of the passenger trains out of Chicago. Mr. Porter afterwards became a millionaire from the building of railroads.)

That was a marriage ceremony extraordinary. It was managed by two railroad presidents, and their associate officials; the Governor of Wisconsin; the Mayors of Chicago and Milwaukee; and it was attended by Senator Stephen A. Douglas and his young and beautiful wife, and many prominent men and women of the two cities chiefly concerned, all met at the State line. From that auspicious union resulted one of the most extensive railroad systems in the United States.

Sheridan Road, widely as at present it is known, will in a few years have become celebrated as are some of the magnificent roads of Italy, that for centuries have been world-famous for the delightfulness of drives upon them, and for the beauty of the prospect they afford. The western shore of Lake Michigan has but now just begun to be recognized for what esthetically it is,—the most beautiful feature of this country's interior.

A convincing evidence of the fast-spreading out from Chicago of the urban ambition and ideal, is the new demand heard all along on the North Shore, in Illinois, for city improvements and regulations. The demand is general and urgent that Sheridan Road be made perfect the entire way to the State line; as too is the answering resolve on the part of the towns, cities and villages of Wisconsin, north of the State line, and up to Milwaukee, for the road's finishing in the best possible manner. With this cheering evidence is this other,—the move in so many populous places on the North Shore to secure for themselves complete city regulations and government. This is a pointing to perhaps a not distant time when all such places will be merged in a Greater Chicago.

It would be precipitate, and also presumptuous, here and now to predict a general movement in the counties adjacent to Cook county in favor of their sometime re-uniting with this county. "Re-uniting;" this word is used advisedly; but it calls for a few words of explanation. History must be consulted.

On the 15th day of January, 1831, by an Act of the Legislature, Cook county was created. Territorily, the new county was of enormous extent. Soon after its creation, immigration to and settlement in this territory was in full swing; and five years afterwards, four other new counties were constituted, all within the territorial limits of Cook county as originally created. One of the new counties—Will county, named for Conrad Will, an enterprising early settler—was set off, January 12, 1836. Two others, Kane and McHenry counties, the first named after United States Senator Elias K. Kane, the second named after General William McHenry, were each constituted on January 16, 1936. Du Page county was next and a name was ready for it, that of Du Page river; and the date of its creation was February 9, 1839. And so it was that Cook county lost nearly four-fifths of its original domain.

These historical facts are not cited for the purpose of expressing a belief, held by not any known person, that all the counties so created out of territory taken from Cook county will ever seek, or be invited, to be annexed to this county. But local statesmen will keep the facts in their minds, to be used, possibly, for one purpose or another, at some future time. Chicago has the example of New York City, and the four counties close to Cook county, have the example of the four New York counties that merged themselves in the city, to realize the Greater New York with a population larger than Chicago could boast, and only two million smaller than that of London. But there will be no haste toward following these precedents. The calm people of Chicago, holding firmly the opinion that their city will eventually exceed in the number of its inhabitants, that of any other metropolis on the North American continent, they will not too soon move to have annexed the adjacent counties and connecting populations.

To return to Sheridan Road. The work of improving and beautifying the North Shore, will be energetically proceeded with, and men and women, who now are heard to confess that they are not "as young as they once were," will live to see any number of splendid developments along the western banks of Lake Michigan, in Illinois and Wisconsin that now are not so much as dreamed of. The finest driveway in the world will be there.

CHICAGO'S EARLIEST POET RE-DISCOVERED.

William Asbury Kenyon is a name of distinction, a name that but a few months ago came again under the eyes of the present writer. It was not in Chicago, nor where it reasonably might have been looked for. It was in distant Los Angeles, and in a second-hand book shop. The find was an old cloth-covered volume in which was written—"A. G. Throop, Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1849." Ex-Alderman Throop (he was in that year an alderman of the Fourth Ward of Chicago), retired from business, removed to Pasadena, Cal., and there occupied a

pretty house in a small orange grove. But seeing the need of the community for a manual training school, he founded and endowed the "A. G. Throop Manual Training School." After no long time he died, but not before the institution, that was the pride of his heart, was proved a success.

But now to the book picked up at the second-hand book store. The title page read, "Miscellaneous Poems, to which are added writings in prose on various subjects, by William Asbury Kenyon, Chicago, printed by James Campbell & Co., January, 1845." Four years after its publication, this volume became the property of A. G. Throop, and upon the breaking up of his library, it was sold to the second-hand book man. How many times since then it had been bought and sold, there is no telling; but to judge from its worn look, it has passed through many hands. And now again it was purchased, and brought back to Chicago.

It is believed that when Mr. Kenyon first came to this city, he was just from either Maryland or Virginia. Rather than settle here, he chose to make his home in Naperville, Du Page county, where he thought to practice his profession of the law. At that little capital of a small county, much court business was transacted, and lawyers of Chicago and of all northern Illinois, there did meet. Naperville had a bevy of beautiful young women, who, with young attorneys from Chicago, constituted the society of the place. Young lawyers whose legal errands called them thither—all the lawyers then were young—thought themselves fortunate at times when the hearings of their pleas were postponed, and they improved the whiles in social intercourse. More than one lawyer, and more than one client, brought from Warrenville, hard by, lovely brides who became leaders of Chicago society. William Asbury Kenyon, it is easy to suppose, was a favorite in the society of the day, and his time was dissipated to the neglect of the law. He wrote verses and gave them to the girls whom he admired, and he contributed poems to the "Gem of the Prairie."

But now to turn the leaves of the book so found in distant Los Angeles, and see what poems are quotable. Here is one that will bear a perusal:

The Prairie Song.

Oh, some may choose the forest glade,
And some may love the sea,
Others may seek the city's din;
But none of these for me.

No hermit's cave, no crowded hive,
No storm-tossed prison lone;
But life at ease, in joy's own breeze,
A prairie cot my own.

A prairie cot? What joys do not
Come clustering around the charm;
Scarce ripening fruits to autumn cling
As pleasures hither swarm.

Dream, hunters, dream of seas of game,
Unused to following hound;
The generous Lord, his bountious board,
And plenty laughing round.

Dream of the home where hearts have room,
Where nice restraint is not;
Dream, dream of joy free from alloy,
Found in the prairie cot.

Here, Clara, here love's mutual care
Shall smile around our hearth;
While hand in hand, we prove the land
The paradise of earth.

And here is another poem, one that in every line breathes the sparkling cold air of winter. It is entitled the "Sleigh Ride." A lady who is no longer young, one who in her girlhood days often went a sleigh riding on the snowy streets of Chicago, and on the frozen river, was the other day shown this poem. She at once recognized it, and said, "We young things (the young men called us chickens), used to sing the lines to the 'tintinnabulary' music of Edgar Allan Poe's 'Bells,' or to the jingle of bells on the harness which smartly set off the speeding horses."

The Sleigh Ride.

Come! The moonbeams are glancing, the horses are prancing,
The land-shallop waits at the door,
Hearts akin to the lark, let us gaily embark;
Heed winter's keen pinching no more.

Winter is the time to be gay;
Love glows with its quickening ray;
For the fresher the air, the more bright is the glare;
All ready; now swiftly away.

At the whips' sounding thwack, now we speed o'er the track,
Mid joyous confusion of bells
And the shrill creaking of snow as we rapidly go,
The mingling wild harmony swells.

The music of mirth is as light
As rays from the army of night,
When they play on the snow with a luminous glow,
And radiate witching delight.

Once again looking into this old book, there is found a poem of a graver cast, of a deeper note. It sings, or rather, it groans of an event that terrified the first settlers here, and hereabout. The title is:

The Black Hawk War.

Say, did you hear of the Black Hawk War,
When nature's own was struggled for?
Terror struck all the country through,
Raised by aggression's bugaboo.

A few poor Indians cornered up,
Saw, day by day, the whites usurp
Their lost game-grounds, their childhood's homes,
And even profane their father's tombs.

They saw, they wept with deep, still grief;
Hope held no prospect of relief;
Farther, yet farther, we must go:
Swim to new wilds, like buffalo.

They bore in silence till their wives,
Whipped like the dogs, we loath our lives,
Till from their mouths was snatched their bread
Till the last star of peace was sped.

Then roused their pride's expiring ray,
Their thickening deaths to hold at bay;
They roused for home, they stood for life;
Peace heaped their wrongs,—wrongs called for strife.

Blow came for blow. The cry was raised,
Behold, by savage fury blazed,

The frontier wide in ruins lies,
Death to the race, the aggressor cries.
Death to the race? Yes, when no more
They turned their cheek, as heretofore,
'Tis savage fury prompts the stand
On the last hold of childhood's land.

Take back the term! The wild man's heart
Abhors the deeds of savage art;
Expiring, starved, they fled like deer;
Still, still the gorgeless hounds pressed near.

Wiskonsan, and the Broad-Axe, tell
Tales which your final dirge may knell
A war! Alas! A ruthless chase,
For famished remnants of a murdered race.

It should be mentioned that in a preface, the poet speaks of society of Warrenville, Du Page county, and he thanks "Captain Joseph Naper, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Skinner, all citizens of Naperville, of the same county, for material assistance rendered in bringing out the book." It would be interesting to be told what afterwards became of William Asbury Kenyon. Did he return to that eastern region, where had presided Bishop Francis Asbury? Probably; but we shall never know for certain.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN ALL THE WORLD.

The Underwriters' Laboratories on East Ohio street, little known to Chicago people, but abroad declared to be equally with the Stock Yards a point of interest, Mr. Whiting Baker, editor of the Engineering News, after stating in a public address, that since 1905 the annual average of fire-losses in the United States approximated $250,000,000; and that the total of the country's direct and indirect fire-tax exceeds the value of the total production of gold, silver, copper and petroleum; made this further statement: "The buildings consumed on the annual average, if placed on lots of 65 feet frontage, would line both sides of a street extending from New York to Chicago. A person journeying along this street of desolation would pass in every thousand feet a ruin from which an injured person was taken. In every three-quarters of a mile in this journey he would encounter the charred remains of a human being who had been burned to death."

Mr. Henry Chase Brearley, author of the "History of the National Board of Underwriters," published this year, commenting on these statements, and alluding to Chicago's fire-losses in 1913, asks: "Why should Chicago's fire-losses for that year have exceeded $5,500,000, while in German and other European cities, in proportion to their respective size, fire-losses do not reach an amount one-third as large?"

That was before Fire Prevention as a study and practice was energetically undertaken in Chicago. Now that the Bureau of Fire Prevention, with Assistant Fire Marshal J. C. McDonnell at its head, is intelligently at work on this (as it may be called) new science, there is noticed a marked change for the better. Now this city is highly credited with being in the lead in respect of fire-prevention.

Intimately connected with the Fire Prevention Bureau, and largely for its benefit, are the Underwriters' Laboratories on East Ohio street. These laboratories are of great diversity and extent. Upon inquiry it was found that few of our people had ever heard of them, and that fewer still had ever seen them. But two years ago, an English tourist called at the president's office at 207 East Ohio street, and, introducing himself, said he had been told that the most interesting points in Chicago are the Stock Yards and the Underwriters' Laboratories. He was conducted over the place, and at his leaving, declared that the laboratories should be named first.

The building in which the laboraties are housed is believed to be the most perfectly fire-proof structure in the United States. With the exception of the chairs, no wood is used in the construction or furnishing, yet the treatment of brick, metal, concrete and tile is truly artistic. This is particularly noticable in the office of President Merrill, who explains that it is intended as an object lesson to architects and builders to correct the general impression that the use of wood is necessary to a beautiful interior.

In these laboratories tests of rubber-lined fire-hose in all conditions of use, and up to the bursting point, are made. The countless materials used in the arts and industries are tested for their various degrees of fire-hazard. There is an intricate apparatus shown by an inspector, which will automatically turn on and off any electric switch or socket known to the market. Chemical tests are made of explosives, and ways are devised by which accidental explosions may be obviated. Fire tests are applied to roof coverings. Flame propelled by an artificial gale of forty miles an hour, is directed against roof coverings to a real conflagration test. Inspectors note and record heat, air pressure, condition of roofing, etc. Various sorts of building material, such as brick, wired-glass, wired-glass windows, metal doors, all are fire-tested. By actual impact of a fire-hose stream conditions are shown that might be met with during a fire. Pumps, valves, fittings, sprinklers and other hydraulic devices are tested under any desired pressure. Students at the Armour Institute are frequent experimenters here. The building is of four stories, and in length it extends for two-thirds of an entire block.

"There is no parallel," says the author of the History of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, "to this institution in all the world. One might pass its unassuming front without suspecting that behind the rows of quiet windows, science is waging the war of Civilization with Fire. It wears a dignified, rather academic air, yet the intensely practical nature of its activities has nothing of the abstract in it. It is a first line of defense for the protection of the American people. It does not exist for the purpose of fighting fires, or even for the removal of hazards; it seeks to prevent the creation of hazards—and has prevented them in countless thousands of cases. It is probably not going too far to state that human life is safer and property more secure in every community throughout the country because of the powerful though unrecognized influence that emanates from East Ohio street, in the City of Chicago."

RESPECT FOR THE MEMORY OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE—A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

There are few names in American history that are more deserving of honor than that of Marquis de Lafayette, friend and helper of the Revolution against the power of Great Britain. He was not the most brilliant of officers in the army of General Washington, but the moral effect of his co-operation in that glorious little army was tremendous, backed as he was by the favorable wishes of the French government. The memory of this great historical character should be held in the highest respect by every true American. This dear memory was green in this country, in 1824-5; in the summer of 1824 he came on a visit to the country whose independence he had gallantly fought to establish. He arrived in New York on the 16th of August of that year, and as signally appropriate, the anniversary of his last arrival (the ninety-first anniversary) was celebrated in that city on the 16th of August, 1916, by the civic authorities and leading cherishers of history. In most other places, on that day, his benevolence and heroism in aid of the Revolution appear to have been forgotten. In Chicago they were not quite out of every citizen's mind. Some few wrote to the Chicago Historical Society, appealing to that body, in view of the then coming anniversary, to celebrate the occasion, but the reminder was not necessary, as the officials of this society had already debated the probable success or failure of such a celebration, were it attempted. It was not held; and some patriotic persons deplored the omission.

There are peculiar reasons why Lafayette should be forever commemorated in this city, which rests on ground that was first discovered by the French. Here

was the oldest white settlement in the West, temporarily settled by Frenchmen. This city is what the French nation, whose sons abandoned their happy homes almost four hundred years ago, to adventure in the wild forests and on the desert plains of savages in the New World, may justly regard as one of the noblest of their monuments. And it is a salient fact in the history of civilization, that the religious ministers, vindicating their right to the name of Jesuits, did brave the storms of the sea, in small, frail vessels, to encounter upon the land, the red men of the forest. The Pilgrim Fathers did much and suffered great hardships; but the sufferings experienced by the French emigrants, earlier by many years, and in a region remote from the sea coast, were a hundred fold greater.

The French left their country from the impulses of enterprise and religious zeal, while the English pilgrims were driven from their native shore by persecution. The French came over first, by nearly one hundred years, and settled far in the interior, persuing their discoveries midway between the two oceans. The palm should be given to the dauntless sons of France. Some educated persons in New England seem now to be just discerning that such is a wide-spread and still growing feeling among the educational inhabitants of the Western States; and too, just now, those easterners are solemnly proposing to set up a college at Chicago for the teaching of history. Wonderful as that history is, that of the West is far more marvelous. Wrote home one French missionary, in the words of the psalmist: "This is the work of the Lord; it is marvelous in our eyes."

To specify a few particulars. As early as 1534 the French began their discoveries and settlements in America. We may read, that two ships, each of only 60 tons burden, left France on the 20th of April, 1534, and arrived at St. Malo on the 15th of September, in the same year—having spent nearly five months upon the ocean. This expedition was under the command of Admiral Cartier, who, on that occasion, surveyed the northern coast of Newfoundland. On the 15th of May, 1535, he made a second expedition, his squadron then consisting of three vessels, one of 120, one of 60, and one of 40 tons burden. In September of that year he ascended the St. Lawrence, as far as the Isle of Orleans; there the Indians opposed his farther progress; but he continued to advance until he reached Montreal, which he founded by the name of Mont-royal. The next expedition to arrive (this also was under Admiral Cartier's command) consisted of a squadron of five vessels filled "with commercial rum, priests, and missionaries to the Indians,"—this was in 1540. In the period from 1540 down to 1603, history is mostly silent as to what took place in that quarter; but in the latter year Champlain led an expedition and founded Quebec. In 1612 Champlain led a second expedition, this time taking his family with him, and assumed the title of vice-roy of New France. Even this comparatively late event occurred eight years before the landing of the Puritans at Plymouth.

The first visit, of which there is definite record, of the French to Chicago, was as far back as 1572, or forty-eight years before the Puritans first saw the rockbound coast of New England. In 1670 Frontenac caused an exploration of the Great Lakes, and it is probable that the surveying party touched at Chicago. One inquirer thinks he has found that an adventuring Frenchman, Perrot by name, was here in 1671. At one and all of these dates, this was the residence of a chief of the Menominees, who bore the same name, but with a different spelling, that this city now bears.

So much of first history of this place: it solidly establishes the fact, that, to the Catholic French, and not to the English Puritans, is due the primary credit of having christianized and civilized the vast realm of the aboriginies.

This country, surely should be friendily disposed toward the French nation and people. And if veneration for the memory of General Lafayette in any American can have been at all weakened, should not the sentiment be strengthened again by such familiar recitals as the foregoing?

The date of Lafayette's last arrival in New York will be borne in mind,—August 16, 1824. He came on a visit to the United States at the invitation of President Monroe, at the request of Congress; a request that for sometime had been in contemplation, because of hints sent out from Paris, that in high quarters there, it was felt that such a compliment should be paid him. Congress voted him $200,000, and a township of land. His son, Washington Lafayette, and his secretary Lavasseur, accompanied him on his voyage over; and it is partly from

the account written by the latter, of the expedition, to be found in his memoranda as published, that the facts of the General's visit given below, are gathered. At New York he was received with great enthusiasm, and his journeyings through the East and South were greeted with a series of public triumphs.

Governor Coles of Illinois had made Lafayette's acquaintance at Paris in 1817, and as soon as the General had arrived in New York, he received an invitation from the Governor to visit Illinois; and the Legislature of this State sent a second invitation, and appropriated $6,475 for his entertainment. (It is remarked by Mrs. Henrotin, who read a paper on the subject before the State Illinois Historical Society, that this sum represented almost one-third of the tax receipts of the year.) The invitation was accepted, and Lafayette went to New Orleans, and from that city in the steamboat Natchez, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, he made his way to the North. The trip up the Mississippi river occupied ten days—Lavasseur says, "in the short time of ten days;" from which fact the character of the "Natchez" may be inferred. On the morning of the 29th of April, at Carondelet, Governor Clark of Missouri, Governor Coles of Illinois, and Thomas H. Benton, the greater senator from Missouri, went on board, and accompanied their guest to St. Louis. Says Lavasseur: "Some minutes after the steamboat Plow Boy, having on board a great number of citizens, ranged alongside the Natchez, and the nation's guest was saluted with three cheers, which made the forest of the Mississippi resound with, Welcome, Lafayette. We then weighed anchor, and at 9:00 o'clock saw a large number of buildings whose architecture was very fantastical, rising from the midst of beautiful green shrubbery and smiling gardens, commanding distant views of the river. This was the city of St. Louis. We spent the day there, and were handsomely entertained; but spent the night of April 29th on the boat. Early the next morning we went down the Mississippi to Kaskaskia, the State capital of Illinois, arriving there about noon."

The party was met at Kaskaskia by Colonel Edgar, an old revolutionary soldier (the same who gave his name to Edgar county). A report of a contemporary newspaper is to this effect. At Colonel Edgar's house a reception was held, and Governor Coles from the steps of the house delivered a short speech. The Colonel ordered all the doors and windows of his residence left open, that the citizens might have a good view of the distinguished visitor. The citizens had ordered a banquet for him at the tavern, and in the evening a ball was given at the mansion of William Morrison, "a prominent merchant and well-known throughout the Mississippi valley." At midnight of the same day the traveling party went down to the Mississippi river, and up the Ohio river, to the Cumberland river, which they ascended to Nashville. At Nashville they were entertained by General Andrew Jackson, ex-President of the United States. On the 7th of May they returned to the Ohio river, and at break of day, May 8, they arrived at Shawneetown, and there landed. A dinner had been provided by the inhabitants of the place, which, together with the more prominent citizens, was enjoyed by General Lafayette and Governor Coles.

A more fitting occasion than the present will not hereafter offer for introducing a few necessary paragraphs about Edward Coles, the second Governor of Illinois by State election. He was a very remarkable man. In personal qualities he was the superior of any man who has ever served Illinois in an official capacity, within the confines of the State.

Edward Coles was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, December 15, 1789. He was educated at William and Mary college, graduating thence in 1807. In 1810 President Madison appointed him, his private secretary, and in 1817 the President sent him on a diplomatic mission to Russia. Upon his return to the United States, and after a brief interval for a rest at his old home, he removed to Illinois. An owner of slaves in Virginia, he brought them with him, but liberated them before reaching this State. He soon declared himself as being opposed to the attempted introduction of slavery in the young commonwealth, and at once he became prominently connected with the anti-slavery party. In 1822 he was elected Governor, and during his administration an effort was made to amend the Constitution in favor of slavery, but under his leadership the party of freedom carried on a vigorous campaign in opposition, and triumphed in the voting. Because of his position on the question, so decided, he was subjected

to the violent, and to himself dangerous, enmities of his opponents; and though in his public actions he was brave as a lion, his constitutional sensitiveness finally got the mastery of him, and he quit the State for all time. His life subsequently to 1833 was passed in Philadelphia, Pa.

The present writer had never met with any person, except one, prior to 1866, who ever saw ex-Governor Coles after his final departure from Illinois. The exception was that of E. B. Washburne, Congressman, Secretary of State of the United States, and minister plenipotentiary to France, who wrote a valuable sketch of Edward Cole's life. But in 1866, he that now is the compiler of the Chicago City Manual, and Melville W. Fuller, who afterwards was Chief Justice of the United States; the former being then a member of the State Senate, and the latter an active member of the lgislative "lobby;" both chanced at one and the same time to encounter the missing statesman. It was at Saratoga Springs: seated on the verandah of a hotel there, the two Illinoisans were talking and laughing about some occurrences in the Legislature of the preceding winter, when they observed a man far along in years, but still of distinguished appearance, standing but a little space off from them. He had overheard the conversation, and had moved slowly and with difficulty toward them; with so much difficulty, indeed, that an attendant offered him assistance, which with an impatient gesture he repulsed. Coming still closer, he sat himself down. His look was inquisitive, and soon he spoke. "Gentlemen," he said, "I take you for Illinoisans, and I myself was formerly a citizen of that State. May I ask, if you have ever heard of Edward Coles, a former Governor of your State? The answer was yes, they had heard and read of him. "Well, he continued, "I am Edward Coles, ex-Governor Coles, and though I remember much that I witnessed in the great State, I had supposed its people had forgotten me." He remarked on the changes that he knew must have taken place there. "In my time," he said, "there were only seven counties, and now I am told there are a hundred. The population that I attempted to govern was in numbers small, and occpuied but a few square miles of the great area of the State, while now I believe the population has risen to five million." He paused, as if to take breath; and concluded by saying that the men of Illinois he should like to ask after all are dead, but that he was glad to have seen for a few minutes two of the younger men of the State. Then accepting of the help of his attendant, he rose, and permitted himself to be led away. He was then 82 years old, and evidently feeble; but his face did not show signs of extreme age, and his eyes were bright. The two Illinoisans, of the accidental interview had been, it was afterwards feared, too sensibly impressed, to be more than barely polite; and it is certain that they failed to muster many words of interest and respect, that they should have spoken. Melville W. Fuller is dead, and the survivor of the three who, in the summer of 1866, met by chance on the verandah of a hotel at Saratoga Springs, has felt that he could not do less, in the way of commemoration, than is done in these few paragraphs.

Two years later there was read in the Chicago newspapers a notice of the death of Edward Coles, with an inadequate account of his life during the eventful years that his home was in Illinois. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1868.

LINCOLN'S CHALLENGE TO DOUGLAS TO JOINT-DEBATE.

The signal to the opening of the political campaign in Illinois in 1858—the challenge delivered by Lincoln to Douglas to meet him in joint-debate—is again recalled to mind, at receiving in pamphlet form Horace White's paper, last year read by him before the Chicago Historical Society, on the joint debates between Lincoln and Douglas. Mr. White, now recently deceased, was in 1858 a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Tribune, and was intimately acquainted with the great opponent of Senator Douglas. He knew the facts and circumstances of that time perfectly, as they bore on the side of the republicans. Therefore special interest attaches to a passage in his address, where he gives an account of Lincoln's challenge to Douglas to debate jointly with him the issues of the great campaign.

Without doubt the particular facts delineated by Mr. White are in the main correct; but they all are from the Lincoln side of the case. There was and is

another side, and it will be worth while now to state a few facts of the historic incident, drawn from the living memory of an eye and ear witness, that should assist the reader to estimate Douglas fairly. This the present writer is able to do, as at the time he was a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Times, and every day received suggestions and hints from the great man for political articles; and as he saw the challenge delivered, and has a distinct recollection of the time and place.

There had been, for some days previously, more or less credible rumors afloat, that Lincoln and his advisors were considering, pro and con, the probable consequences of the move, should Lincoln chalenge Douglas to a joint debate. It was no secret, that the prudence or policy of the proposed step was in the inner circle of republicans seriously questioned; and the democrats bestowed contemptuous ridicule upon it. Lincoln is bluffing, they said; he may talk of sending a challenge, but that will be all; he will not dare to meet the great Senator in actual debate before any number of people to be assembled in Illinois. The newspapers all had their say. The Times suggested and urged that Douglas be before hand with Lincoln, and himself deliver a challenge. Each of the three republican papers, in one article professed to be in favor of having their champion issue a challenge, and in another article could not wholly conceal a doubt that it would be altogether safe for its favorite to divide time with his opponent at meetings where the majority assuredly would be republicans. It was plain to be seen, there was equal hesitation. Really, it seemed that the one champion was "afraid," and that the other "daresn't."

The truth was, Douglas had his presidential prospects to consider, and he feared to have utterances drawn from him in the stress of argument that might damage his chances with the whole country,—this with an eye to the South. His doctrine of popular sovereignty, respecting slavery in the new territories, had much offended many democrats in Illinois, and there was need that it be explained to the satisfaction of such as inclined to the doctrine of guaranteed free soil; while at the South it already was repudiated by the leaders of opinion. If he must explain to his Illinois friends, he would do it in his own way and time, and not under the prodding of Lincoln on the stump. And though he did not lack in political courage, he feared that, by cunning and stratagem, his protagonist would draw from him admissions or assertions that might cause him trouble with a portion of his Illinois supporters, but more certainly with his not yet entirely alienated friends in the Southern States. As long as rumors of a preparing challenge to a joint debate were in the air, and its delivery thought to be impending, some who saw him daily, noticed that the least nervous of men, had that on his mind which gave him troubled thoughts. He knew well the mental character of Lincoln, and it was evident that he had a fear of dialectical traps that so adroit a debater might be expected to set for him. But the challenge was no longer to be delayed.

Place: the Tremont House. Present in the rotunda: Senator Douglas, arrived but a few days before from Washington; Richard T. Merrick, lawyer and orator, migrated from Maryland; B. G. Caulfield, attorney for the Catholic Bishop, and afterwards congressman; Dr. Brock McVickar, the Senator's physician, who attended him in his last illness, three years later; Ben. F. Semmes, a young lawyer come from South Carolina, and who at the outbreak of the civil war, joined his uncle, Raphael Semmes, commander of the steamer Sumpter, and later of the Alabama, of the Confederate Navy; William J. Onahan, devoted to literary studies and a beginner in politics, and afterwards the holder of many city offices; and the before-mentioned writer on the Times newspaper. All of the number except Mr. Onahan, were then living at the Tremont, and were at that moment just come out together from the supper room (the hotel dinner in those days was served at noon). A group of republicans were observed standing near the exit, in the rotunda; and from the group stepped forward the short, fat, sleek, Norman B. Judd,—the same astute politician who, in the "Wigwam" of 1860 placed Abraham Lincoln in nomination for candidate for president. Accosting Douglas, he said, "Judge, Mr. Lincoln has deputed me to hand you this letter," and then at once he withdrew, followed by Charles L. Wilson, editor of the Chicago Daily Journal; John L. Scripps, one of the editors of the Tribune; Judge Van H. Higgins, and two or three other. Then—"What have you there, Judge?" Mr. Caulfield asked. The letter was opened and read by the recipient, who re-

plied, "This is what I have—look at it. There is to be no child's play in this campaign." Following is the letter:

"Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1958.—Hon. S. A. Douglas, My Dear Sir:—Will it be agreeable to you to make an arrangement for you and myself to divide time and address the same audiences in the present canvas? Mr. Judd who will hand you this, is authorized to receive your reply, and, if agreeable to you, to enter into the terms of such arrangement.

A. LINCOLN."

Thus was the situation in process of clearing. Senator Douglas could not do other than to accept the challenge, but he took four days to consider of the matter. He invited to counsel with him, John M. Douglas, president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; George B. McClellan, engineer and superintendent of that railroad—the future commander of the Union army at the East; his friend "Dick" Merrick; and Corydon Beckwith, who afterwards achieved distinction as lawyer and jurist. At this consultation the Senator's reply to Lincoln's letter was read and approved. But Mr. Douglas remarked, "You little know, gentlemen, the ingenuity of my opponent for a debate of this kind."

This letter is not to be found in any of the many books on Abraham Lincoln, nor in the comparatively few books on Stephen A. Douglas, but it is preserved in the files of the newspapers of the day. Here is the letter:

Chicago, Ill., July 28, 1858. Hon. A. Lincoln. Dear Sir:—Your note, in which you inquire if it would be agreeable to me to make an arrangement to divide the time and address the same audiences during the present canvas, was handed to me by Mr. Judd. Recent events have interposed difficulties in the way of such an arrangement.

I went to Springfield last week for the purpose of conferring with the Democratic State Central Committee upon the mode of conducting the canvass, and with them, and under their advice, made a list of appointments carrying the entire period until late in October. The people of the several localities have been notified of the times and places of the meetings. Those appointments have all been made for democratic meetings, and arrangements have been made by which the democratic candidates for Congress, for the Legislature, and other offices will be present and address the people. It is evident, therefore, that these various candidates, in connection with myself, will occupy the whole time of the day and evening, and leave no opportunity for other speeches.

Besides, there is another consideration which should be kept in mind. It has been suggested recently that an arrangement had been made to bring out a third candidate for United States Senator, who, with yourself, should canvass the State in opposition to me, with no other purpose than to insure my defeat, by dividing the Democratic Party for your benefit. If I should make this arrangement with you, it is more than probable that this other candidate, who has a common object with you, would desire to become a party to it, and claim the right to speak from the same stand; so that he and you in concert might be able to take the opening and closing speech in every case.

I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise, if it was your original intention to invite such an arrangement, that you should have waited until after I had made my appointments, inasmuch as we were both here in Chicago together for several days after my arrival, and again in Bloomington, Atlanta, Lincoln, and Springfield, where it was well known I went for the purpose of consulting with the State committee, and agreeing upon a plan of campaign.

While under these circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to make any arrangement which would deprive the Democratic candidates for Congress, State officers, and the Legistature, of the right to participate in the discussion at the various meetings designated by the Democratic Central Committee, I as far as it is in my power to do so, take the responsibility of making an arrangement with you for a discussion between us at one prominent point in each Congressional District in the State, except the Second and the Sixth Districts, where we have both spoken, and in each of which cases you had the concluding speech. If agreeable to you, I will indicate the following places as those most suitable in the several Congressional Districts at which we should speak, to wit: Freeport, Ottawa, Galesburg, Quincy, Alton, Jonesboro, and Charleston. I will confer with

you at the earliest opportunity in regard to the mode of conducting the debate, the time of meeting at the several places, subject to the condition, that where appointments have already been made by the Democratic State Central Committee at any of those places, I must insist upon you meeting me at the times specified.

Very respectfully,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Rickard T. Merrick, an enthusiastic friend of the Senator's, was made messenger to convey this letter to Mr. Lincoln, who offered some political reasons for objecting to some of the specific conditions, but all of them he finally accepted.

Senator Douglas' forebodings were not idle, as his friends and the country soon became aware. It was this joint debate that made his election to the presidency impossible, and prepared the way for his great rival's exaltation to that highest of positions. The doctrine of "free soil for free men," was slowly but surely getting itself fixed in the minds of many democrats who hoped not to be compelled to leave their party, and to such their great leader thought it wise to make concessions; and if he hesitated, his antagonist goaded him on, putting questions to him that drew the reply that, if a majority of the voters in any Territory were opposed to slavery, they could prevent its entrance by "unfriendly legislation." Therefore the doctrine of popular sovereignty was a safe doctrine, and made for human freedom. This declaration had a favorable effect on hundreds of undecided democrats in every doubtful county of the State, but at the same time it caused to the Little Giant infinite harm in the southern States. There the doctrine and belief was that emigrants from the South had as good a right to take with them their chattels, including, of course, their slaves, as emigrants from the northern States had to take along their belonging; thus asserting a perfect constitutional and legal right to do so; and that even an adverse majority at an election, or in the legislature, of any Territory could not deprive them of such right,—of equal privileges of settlement with northerners in the Territories. But Douglas held his ground, his belief being that whatever Territory possessed climate, soil and population favorable to the system of slavery, there the system would exist and be protected by friendly legislation; and that wherever such conditions did not prevail, the inhabitants would by their laws exclude slavery; and there an end. Stoutly he held his ground, and won the fight for the senatorship, but lost the presidency two years later.

FIRST SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES OF CHICAGO—SHOWN IN OLD LETTERS.

Imperfect materials for a brief account of the first schools held in the village period, and before, of Chicago, together with notices of the early preaching, are collected out of letters written at the time, and preserved by the Historical Society.

It was in 1816—four years after the massacre—that the first school was set up here; in the fall of that year, one L. Cox, a discharged soldier, assembled a small class and commenced teaching; and it is recorded that John H. Kinzie and his two sisters, children of John Kinzie, and four others from Fort Dearborn, were members of the class. It was in a log house that stood on ground near to the present Rush street, where was the Kinzie house and garden.

John Watkins was the next school teacher. He in 1832 taught two score of pupils in a log structure at Wolf Point, on the North Side, which belonged to Colonel R. I. Hamilton.

Miss Ella Chappel, the next in order of mention, was from Massachusetts; one of her male projenitors was a Huegonot and a Pilgrim; her mother was descended from Elder Brewster of Mayflower fame. At the instance of the American Fur Company she left New York and opened a school at Mackinaw. In 1833 she came to Chicago, opening here a school in the September of that year, in a log building "just outside the military reservation," but at what point exactly it is not possible now to determine. In 1834 her school was moved into the Presbyterian Church. An appropriation was made by the commissioner, out of the public school fund, for its maintenance. Miss Chappel was credited with being the first

teacher regularly employed, and to her must be ascribed the honor of having been the first public school teacher in Chicago. Most of her pupils were children of the "first families"—social distinction, it would seem, even then were observed. Among those attending were daughters of Dr. John T. Temple—one was Eleanor, who afterwards was married to Thomas Hoyne, who became Mayor of Chicago in 1875. Now, missing perhaps a few other schools, there is come to that of Miss Frances Langdon Willard.

The arrival here of Miss Willard was in the third year of Chicago town's existence, and one year before the City of Chicago was incorporated. She was born in Massachusetts, a great-granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Willard, who was president of Harvard, 1701-1707, and for long pastor of Old South Church. Samuel Willard, for many years connected with the High School, West Side, Chicago, was her nephew, and two grand nieces of hers are now living in this city, namely, Mrs. Henry (Willard) Hiestand, Mrs. Jane (Willard) Putnam, and Miss Mary F. Willard, a teacher. The grand-aunt of these, on her first coming to Illinois, settled at Alton, where she engaged in teaching a school she established there. But soon she received invitations from persons in Chicago who knew of her work, to transfer her educational efforts from that Mississippi river town to this youngest of municipalities. No; here was not a municipality; there was to be a wait of another year for municipal honors; but hither she came, and with a courage which alternated with misgivings, she began her ambitious teaching venture. It was for the instruction of young ladies in the higher branches of education. The history of this school, during the two years of its continuance, may be read in letters from Miss Willard to her friends in the East, now in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. Also in those letters may be found indications as to the state of education and society here at that beginning period. At the first she was encouraged and hopeful, but in the second year competitors started up, the times were hard, and conditions in general were against her.

Well, now for her letters, or extracts from them, the earliest is date:

May 25, 1836. I like Chicago much; the society is first-rate; that is, a large portion of it. I did not open the Seminary until May 9, as the room was not quiet ready. Began with seventeen pupils, increased to twenty-five; others have applied; eight came on the $10 terms, five on the $8 terms and the remainder on the $5. The trustees prefer that, for the present, in the unsettled state of society, I take the responsibility and the perquisites.

June 8. The school has increased to thirty. I believe all but two have entered for the year. Five more have spoken for admittance. I can not take another one without assistance. I have ten music pupils, but we must wait until the trustees send to New York for a piano.

June 28. I am refusing young ladies every day, for my thirty are ten more than I ought to instruct without an assistant. It is impossible to enlarge the school until I obtain one; and of six who have offered, not one is qualified.

July 8. I have this day engaged a lady direct from the Clinton Seminary, New York; an assistant there, two years; and had previously assisted two years in the Geneseo Seminary under the celebrated Mrs. Corde. Her name is Miss Clifford.

August 25. Miss Clifford proves an excellent assistant to me. Have thirty-eight pupils, and more are expected next week. I like everything here, but the low state of religion.

October 30. The number of pupils has increased to fifty-seven. On Friday, October 28, the public examination was held in the Presbyterian church. About four hundred spectators were present.

December 20. I have my forty daughters around me this cold season. There is no public boarding house for my pupils, as I expected; so I was obliged to accept the offer of boarding with a Mr. Prescott and lady, from Sackett's Harbor.

December 25. The great expenses of living here, and the difficulty of getting board for young ladies, have almost discouraged me. Both my assistants are now engaged in marriage. They have been excellent in their places.

October 9, 1837. I am gradually turning the Seminary into a boarding school; for it is impossible to get along without having my pupils from abroad directly under the sphere of my control. Chicago exceeds every place for dissipating girls'

minds that I ever knew. An instructress needs the eyes of an Argus, to see all the dangers which surround her charge. I expect to find it difficult to manage all my girls to advantage, who have any single gentleman to flatter them. I wish every man on earth marries. Is that a wrong wish?

January 17, 1838. The hard times deeply affect all the schools. The great school fund of $36,000, for which Chicago has been so celebrated, is all loaned out and cannot now command sufficient interest to support even one district school. All have been stopped by order of the trustees. I intend to continue teaching; but the fine promises of public buildings made to me, before I left Alton, have not been fulfilled.

March 31. There are three ladies' schools now in town, besides mine; they were commenced last fall during the sickness in my family. There are about ten or fifteen pupils, of all ages and both sexes in each.

At last Miss Willard made good her marital wish, as to one man, the Rev. John Ingersoll, to whom she was married; and so ended her teaching career. The happy pair did not remain in Chicago; but to what other parts they went, there is no trace, so far as the present writer knows.

But there are more of Miss Willard's letters than those from which extracts already have been made. These others were written in the first year of her residence in Chicago, and all treat of the state of religion. Her first mention was of the Presbyterian church, which had no settled pastor. Rev. Joel Hawes, of Hartford, Conn., was written to, but word came back from Hartford that the reverend gentleman had said to a friend in his own church, "I've got a letter from some place out west called Chicago, asking me to come there and preach. Can you tell me where it is?" Upon being informed that it was a great swamp west of Lake Michigan, he decided to remain in Connecticut.

Her next mention is that of Rev. Mr. McLain who preached a few times, she saying in a letter dated May 25, 1836: "Mr. McLain arrived in good health—receives much attention—gives good satisfaction thus far—preaches with eloquence and in a studied argumentative style. I have met him often, and from conversations with him suspect that not even Chicago will meet his ambition. It is plain to me that his heart is set on New Orleans."

Another extract from a letter written June 12, on the state of religion in Chicago, is as follows: "Religion here—ah! look at Alton, and see sister churches suffering from the same cause—worldly cares. Yet Alton is apparently more spiritual than we are. Mr. McLain says that in all his travels he never was in a place where money was talked of as it is here. Ten thousand dollars is considered nothing! Fifty thousand or one hundred thousand only are named."

From the same letter, this: "I like everything here but the low state of religion. Rev. Mr. McLain has returned to Ohio, and we are without preaching in the Presbyterian society. It was a year last June since the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered here, and it is still neglected."

Again under date of August 23, 1836, Miss Willard wrote: "We have prospects of a minister at last. Rev. Mr. Blatchford from some town near New York City has received a call; he has not accepted it, but will preach here this winter. Thirty thousand dollars are subscribed for the erection of a meeting house. It is not calculated by the committee, that it will be finished in less than two years. The building of four meeting houses (Episcopal almost finished), will abundantly occupy the public mind for two years to come."

Again, under date of October 9, 1837, she wrote: "I intend to continue teaching, but the fine promise of public buildings, etc., made me before I left Alton, have never been fulfilled, nor is there now any prospect even of a meeting house within two years. Chicago is blest with four spiritual ministers, but the god of this world has blinded the eyes of the inhabitants."

There are more letters of Miss Frances Langdon Willard's still extant, than those above extracted; but the attractive lead may not be longer followed.

CHIEF OF POLICE SCHUETTLER'S COMMISSION.

MODE OF APPOINTING TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OTHER TOPICAL MATTER.

HERMAN F. SCHUETTLER'S COMMISSION.

Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson's Letter Notifying Mr. Schuettler of His Appointment as General Superintendent of Police.

Chicago, January 10, 1917.

Mr. Herman F. Schuettler, First Deputy Superintendent of Police

Dear Sir: I have accepted the resignation of Charles C. Healey as General Superintendent of Police. You are the next in rank and I shall submit your formal appointment as General Superintendent at the meeting of the City Council, Thursday, January 11, 1917, to fill out the present unexpired term which runs until the first Monday in May, 1917, and you will assume command of the Department.

I desire to call your particular attention to my message to the City Council of October 4, 1915 (Council Proceedings, Page 1436); also my messages of July 19, 1916 (Council Proceedings, Page 1244) and October 2, 1916 (Council Proceedings, Page 1507), bearing upon the enforcement of the statute requiring saloons to close on Sundays, and the responsibilty of commanding officers in connection therewith. I shall expect you to rigidly comply and compel the obedience of every other officer with the instructions contained in these messages.

You are hereby ordered and directed strictly to enforce all the laws of the State and ordinances of the City which it is the duty of the Police Department to enforce. You are further ordered and directed to see that every subordinate commander, sergeant and patrolman performs his full duty. Clean out immediately the corruption in all ranks of the Department. In so doing, act according to your mature judgment, based upon your years of training in police work and knowledge of the honesty and capabilities of the men comprising the force under your command.

All other Departments whose work is related in any manner to the police, are hereby directed to assist you in every way possible. I trust you will have the aid of the City Council. I beseech for you the co-operation of the courts, the help of the State's Attorney and the encouragement of the press and public in your endeavor to meet the important responsibility resting upon you.

Assuring you of all needed executive support for the faithful performance of your duty, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, Mayor.

SELECTION OF TEACHERS FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manner of Treatment of Candidates for Appointment as Teachers.

Alderman Earl J. Walker of the Twenty-first Ward, a member of the Judiciary Committe of the City Council, having been made a committee of one to ascertain what method is being pursued by School Boards generally over this country, in the examining of candidates for appointment as teachers in the public schools, he requested the City Statistician to collect data on the subject for his information. Accordingly the City Statistician wrote letters of inquiry to the appropriate school officials of many different cities, to which a number of valuable replies were received. The most comprehensive and lucid of these came from Mr. W. H. Campbell, the Examiner for the Chicago Board of Education. This board, as every school child knows, is under a law of the State of Illinois, but notwithstanding this fact, it is to be said that the details of the work of the Department are not directed by law. On the contrary, they have arisen out of the experience of skillful persons at the head of different branches of that work. The School

System of Chicago is not under the Civil Service Commission, which obtains in the other department of the city government. But, nevertheless, the School System is under a very perfect form of civil service of its own devising. This fact, and several related facts, are luminously presented by Mr. Campbell in the following letter:

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Board of Education, Office of the Superintendent of School,
Department of Examinations,
Chicago, September 22, 1916.

Mr. F. A. Eastman, City Statistician, 1005 City Hall.

My Dear Sir: Replying to your request for a general statement of the method of admitting teachers to school positions in the City of Chicago and the general plan of examinations required, I beg to submit the following condensed statements:

First—Teachers are not appointed to any position in the city schools without first undergoing an examination. Examinations are given at times fixed by the Board of Education, usually twice a year—at the end of June and at the end of December. No candidate is admitted to these examinations if under nineteen years of age or over forty-nine years of age. The examinations are conducted by the Examiner of the Board under the general direction of the Superintendent of Schools. Successful candidates receive certificates for the positions for which they have been examined and their names are placed upon an eligible list for assignment through the Superintendent's office. At least ten days before the day of examination the candidate must file with the Examiner an application blank with credentials showing that he complies with the requirements for an examination for the kind of certificate which he desires. At present there are twelve different kinds of certificates issued for which examinations are conducted by the Examination Department.

It may be stated here that graduates from the City Normal School receive certificates to teach in the elementary schools without further examination, however, they are required to take an examination through this department before being admitted to the Normal School. The Normal School supplies probably from one-third to one-half the teachers who enter the graded system.

Second—The classes of certificates issued for which examinations are given and the requirements for admission to such examinations are as follows:

1.

Certificates of Principals of School:

Candidates must present credentials showing graduation from an accredited college and at least four years of successful experience in graded schools.

2.

General Certificates of Teachers in High Schools:

Candidates must present credentials showing graduation from an accredited college and at least two years of successful experience in graded schools; or, graduation from an accredited college, and graduation from the college.

3.

Limited Certificates of Teachers of Special Subjects in High Schools, Including Commercial Subjects, Manual Training, Household Economics, Mechanical Drawing, and Agriculture:

Candidates for these certificates must present credentials showing graduation from high school, and at least three years of training in the special subject for which they are asking certificates.

In all the above named examinations candidates are examined in one major and from three to four minor subjects.

4.

Certificates of Teachers in Elementary Schools:

Candidates must present credentials showing graduation from high school and at least four years of successful teaching experience; or, graduation from an accredited college or normal school, and at least two years of teaching experience.

5.

Certificates of Teachers of German in Elementary Schools.

The requirements being the same as for the regular elementary teacher and all such candidates must obtain the elementary teacher's certificate as well as the German certificate.

6.

Certificates of Teachers in Kindergartens:

Candidates must present credentials showing high school education, two years of training in an accredited kindergarten college, and at least one year of experience as a teacher in kindergarten.

7.

Certificates of Teachers of Special Subjects in Elementary Schools, Including Manual Training, Household Economics:

Candidates must present credentials showing high school education, two years of training in their special subject, and two years of teaching experience. If the candidate holds an elementary certificate in the Chicago schools but one year of training is required.

8.

Certificates of Teachers of Special Subjects in Both Elementary and High Schools, Including Vocal Music, Drawing, and Physical Education:

Candidates must present credentials showing high school education, three years of training in a music or art school, or two years of training in a Physical Education School, and two years of teaching music or art or one year of teaching Physical Education.

9.

Certificates of Teachers of the Deaf:

Candidates must present credentials showing high school education and a regular course of training in a school for the deaf.

10.

Certificates of Instructors in the Parental School:

Candidates must show credentials showing an education equivalent to the first year of high school education.

11.

Certificates of Assistants in the Department of Child Study:

Candidates must present credentials showing adequate and specific training in experimental psychology and the scientific study of problems of secondary education.

12.

Certificates of Assistants in the Department of Vocational Guidance:

Candidates must present credentials showing graduation from an accredited college, and at least one year of training in sociological work.

In addition to the above the Board has provided for an oral examination which may be given to all candidates for certificates. The oral examination is chiefly for the purpose of testing the personality and adaptability of the candidate and in no case shall the marks given for such test exceed one-fifth of the minimum marks required for successful grades. All candidates, moreover, are required to pass a physical examination before receiving a certificate. This examination is in charge of the Department of Child Study.

The averages required for the above examinations vary from 80 to 75 per cent, depending upon the kind of certificate required.

Examinations for certificates in the above named classification are offered whenever the list of eligible candidates is depleted. The number of candidates examined during any one year may vary from 500 to 1200. At the examination offered last June about 750 applicants were examined for the various certificates above.

In addition to the above the Examination Department also conducts the tests for admission to the Normal School. These examinations are divided into two classes—first, those known as "Finals" to which may be admitted all candidates who have graduated from one of the city public high schools or from an accredited private high school, or from an accredited high school without the city. Successful Final candidates are admitted to the Normal school.

The second class are known as "Preliminary" examinations which may be given the candidates from any of the above named high schools who have completed two years of high school work and desire to be examined in a part of the subjects which they have completed and which are required for admission to the Normal School. Such candidates may repeat any of the subjects upon which they have failed when they come up for their Final test. Last June this department examined 2,200 candidates belonging to the two classes named above.

The method of examining papers written is so devised as to protect both the candidate and the Examiner. The assistants to the Examiner are selected almost entirely from the teaching force of the Chicago schools—members of the Normal School teaching force and of the various high schools constitute the larger part of the readers of the papers. As a rule more than one subject is never assigned to one reader and an attempt is made to secure the most judicious and experienced reader possible. The candidates are known only by number, and it is impossible for any reader to know whose paper he has examined, and it cannot be known, even in the office of the Examiner until the grades have all been returned, entered in the records and collated. By this method candidates are assured of equal treatment and protection.

After the examination, reports are sent to every candidate giving the grades for each subject, and an opportunity is offered for all unsuccessful candidates to review his papers. At this revision each candidate has an opportunity to reread the paper he wrote with the marks given to each answer before him and an opportunity to protest any mark given with the reasons for his objection. After such review the papers are all reread and changes in the grades made if the papers justify the same.

In the above outline, we have given as briefly as possible the general plan and methods of admitting candidates to the teaching force in the public schools of Chicago. Much of detail has been omitted but the general features of the plan are sufficiently stated.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CAMPBELL,

Examiner.

In Philadelphia, Pa.

The method employed in Philadelphia, Pa., in the treatment of candidates for appointment as teachers, and the forming of standards for the examiners' markings, is the following. It came, with much other matter that largely is anticipated by the comprehensive statement given in the foregoing, by Chief Examiner Campbell of candidates for appointment as teachers in the Chicago public schools:

In making out the lists for various positions, the person who gets the highest average has his name placed first on the list; the person who has the next average is second on the list, and so on.

For all teaching positions, we require an approved High School education, as a preliminary education, and then the technical education necessary for teaching.

For vocational subjects, require a person to be a graduate of a High Trade, or Technical School, and to have had practical experience as a journeyman, or master workman in his, or her field.

For High School teaching, we require a person to have a Bachelor's Degree from an approved college, excepting for vocational subjects, and in these, we require a person to have a High, Trade, or Technical School education, and at least four years of practical experience as a master workman in his special field.

For some of these subjects in which we do not require a college degree, people with college training often present themselves, and as soon as we can get an adequate number of teachers with such qualifications, we fix our standards so as to require the college education; as, for instance, for electrical construction, we require a person to be a graduate of an enginering school; for commerce, we require a person to have a Bachelor's Degree from an approved college, and the commercial subjects must be either included in the college course, or in addition thereto.

The cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have their own standards, and their own examinations, and while the work is under the State law, the details of the work are not under State law. We have a Civil Service Commission in Philadelphia, but the School System is not under this Commission, as the School System sets its own standards, which, however, must be in accordance with the State laws. In your own phrase, "It comes under the rules of the Board of Education simply."

In our city, our plan works out much better than it seems to work out in other large cities, where a separate authority commissions all the teachers. Principals, superintendents, and others join much more heartily in the use of eligible lists, when they have a voice in the preparation of these lists; and, the service of the principals, heads of departments, and other teachers in our High Schools is willingly rendered, free of cast, because it puts them into such intimate touch with the incoming teachers; and yet, no one, even among the assistants in the examination, can dominate, in any way, the marking of the candidates. The work is so distributed that neither the groups of examiners nor the individuals know what ratings other groups and individuals are making for the several candidates.

Yours very truly,

G. W. FLOUNDERS,
Examiner.

MUNICIPAL CONVENTION HALL.

Proposed to Be Erected on the West-Side Opposite Union Park.

The North-West Side Commercial Association of Chicago have notified the City Council of their purpose to promote the erection of a Municipal Convention Hall on the West Side, and have issued an attractive booklet advocating the site they have chosen, and the style of building they would have constructed. All the following is taken directly from this booklet:

This book is issued by the North-West Side Commercial Association as a reply to the Chicago Association of Commerce, who through their Local Division, issued a similar book in 1914, entitled "The Town Hall of the Nation," which book championed the location adjoining Municipal Pier No. 2, on the north side, at the mouth of the Chicago River and Lake Michigan, as a site for a Municipal Convention Hall. The issuance of this book was further prompted by the remarks of Mr. Charles L. Dering, then president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, at Mayor Thompson's "Prosperity Mass Meeting" held at the Auditorium on May 27, 1915, who in his remarks regarding a Convention Hall, stated: "If you do not, or cannot indorse our site for a Municipal Convention Hall, I wish you would propose a better one."

The North-West Side Commercial Association has for months been studying this proposition and considered many sites suitable for the purpose. In our review of the many advantages our site offers, we have reiterated many of the statements relative to the general advantages which may be derived from a large convention hall which were made use of by the Chicago Association of Commerce in their booklet. Their initiative in the matter, we acknowledge in bringing the proposition before the public. Wherever we use quotation marks on paragraphs in this book, same are quoted verbatim from their booklet. You will note that we quote them liberally.

This book being the result of months of study and investigation, every possible detail is thoroughly worked out and presented to the reader in the most comprehensive manner.

The plans and drawings have been drawn and designed by Emmett H. Brotts, from suggestions and under the direction of Tomaz F. Deuther, secretary of the association.

The propositions discussed herein are as follows:

1. That Chicago has no adequate hall for large public gatherings.

2. That such a place should be municipally owned and controlled.

3. That the site should be at a location near the center of population and readily accessible by adequate transportation facilities. The location should be free and easy of access, without jam or congestion in handling large crowds, and should therefore not be located in the downtown district.

As regards the first assertion we believe there is a unanimity of opinion. We feel certain that the majority of the people appreciate this fact.

As regards the second assertion, we believe that little opposition will be encountered. Important and large local, state, national and even international gatherings are constantly available to Chicago. The securing of them will prove of great profit to the community. If Chicago can properly accommodate them, it will have preference in their choice. The municipality alone can meet the situation. Private halls, like the Auditorium, the Coliseum or the International Amphitheatre, necessarily charge a high rental. Large halls built by commercial or other organizations through the incentive of civic pride are sooner or later discouraged, as provision for their upkeep is a serious proposition.

As regards the third assertion, it is so self evident as to require no further discussion than the presentation of the facts disclosed in this book. The crowded condition of the downtown section manifests the need of locating further projects, which will draw large crowds, to other easily accessible points. The reader needs no lengthy detail as to existing conditions surrounding the loop district, where only recently we have witnessed the spectacle of the discontinuing of all traffic accommodations, both street car and vehicle, so that the loop district could take care of the "Preparedness Parade." Any plan to relieve such a condition we believe would be greatly welcomed by all the people. We believe that the building of a convention hall at the location we have selected, will be the beginning of other undertakings of a similar nature, and the policy of expansion would soon have a good headway.

In the words of the Chicago Association of Commerce, "it is believed the people of Chicago will look upon the construction of such a civic forum as a step necessary to the growth and prestige of the city. In no other way can public money bring greater return" to the people.

The North-West Side Commercial Association respectfully submits this book to the Mayor, the City Council, the West Chicago Park Commissioners, the Chicago Plan Commission, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the City Club, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Greater Chicago Federation, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Cook County Real Estate Board, the Chicago Federation of Labor, to all other civic organizations, and to the public in general, simply as a suggestion as to what could be done in the way of planning a Municipal Convention Hall, and would be pleased to accept further suggestion, or will co-operate with properly authorized bodies in working out the most feasible plans.

NORTH-WEST SIDE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION,

JOHN S. EDWARDS, President,
OTTO SCHULZ,
W. A. WIEBOLDT,
F. E. LACKOWSKI,
TOMAZ F. DEUTHER, Secretary,
Municipal Convention Hall Committee.

The Site Chosen.

The first consideration this problem offers is the selection of a suitable and advantageous site. The North-West Commercial Association, through its committee visited many locations recommended by divers persons and interests. The committee in charge held that the requisites necessary for a proper site were:

1. One having regard for adequate transportation facilities.
2. One that would be near the center of population.
3. One that would be accessible to railroad freight unloading and receiving.
4. One that could be reached with facility and without congested surroundings by out of town visitors, and therefore convenient to our principal railroad stations and large hotels.

The site we have selected, on Ashland boulevard facing Union Park, we believe has all of the above requirements, and we will endeavor to show the wisdom displayed in our selection. It is composed of two blocks with Park avenue dividing them. The four streets surrounding the site have each a present width of 66 feet with the exception of Lake street, which is 80 feet.

We do not think there is another location in the city which offers such abundant transportation facilies and possibilities. The Oak Park elevated passes along on one side of it, while the Metropolitan elevated, with its four divisions, Logan, Humboldt, Garfield and Douglas branches, runs immediately in the rear, with a junction at Lake street, where it is possible to further facilitate movement of passengers, by extending the elevated railroad platform to connect directly with the convention floor of the building. There is also and elevated railroad station at Lake street and Ashland boulevard, which if necessary could also be directly connected with the convention floor.

With the extension of the elevated systems to connect the Ravenswood, Stock Yards and Englewood branches with the Metropolitan elevated, a plan now receiving consideration, the rapid transit facilities will be so excellent and abundant, as to defy their equal at any other location in the city, not excepting the loop district.

The Ashland-Paulina surface line Through Route No. 9 passes along on two sides of the location. This route connects Lake View with Englewood through the center of population. The Madison street car line is but two blocks away. The Ogden avenue car line is but one block away. The Lake street car line passes on the north side of the site, while the Fulton and Carroll street car line is one block to the north.

The Chicago Plan Commission has under consideration the extension of Ogden avenue to Lincoln Park, which will not only add another auto route, but will provide another surface car line as well, thus directly connecting the populous north side of Lincoln Park with this location.

The site is not only conveniently located for transportation facilities, but very fortunately offers exceptional facilities to auto traffic through its splendid boulevard connections. Washington boulevard passes along the south side of the proposed convention hall, while Ashland boulevard passes along the east, thus connecting it directly by boulevard with Garfield, Douglas and Humboldt Parks, and the park systems of the north and south sides.

The center of population of the City of Chicago is a little to the north of Taylor street and between Ashland boulevard and Paulina street, and owing to the wonderful development of the northwestern section of the city, is gradually shifting due northwest. We have shown how conveniently this location can be reached by car line from all local thickly populated districts in other sections of the city.

THREE PUBLIC UTILITIES OF SURPASSING BENEFITS.

Electric Light, the Telephone and Gas Light.

There are three quite modern inventions which together contribute perhaps more than all others, to the happiness and delight, and even to the safety, of dwell-

ers in cities—gas lights, electric lights, and the telephone—that are so universally employed as to be in danger of being unappreciated. So it will be profitable here to bring forward the history to indicate the present development of each of the three so important and indispensable utilities in Chicago.

Central Station Electric Service in Chicago.

Like a mighty river, the great electricity-supply service in Chicago carried on by the Commonwealth Edison Company is the result of a union of a number of tributaries. The first company predecessor of the present Commonwealth Edison Company, in the direct line of descent, was the Western Edison Light Company, which was chartered on May 25, 1882, and dissolved in 1887. However, this company did not give central-station service, although it installed electric-light plants, and its franchise to manufacture and distribute electricity, granted by the City of Chicago in 1887, was assigned to its successor, the Chicago Edison Company, on May 11, 1887. The latter company erected its first central station at what is now 120 West Adams street, and on August 6, 1888, first began to distribute electricity from that point.

An early tributary to the stream of electricity supply in Chicago was the Chicago Arc Light and Power Company, which was incorporated on May 11, 1887. Soon after it acquired certain property and the franchise of the Chicago Sectional Electric Underground Company. The Chicago Arc Light and Power Company absorbed many of the small arc-lighting companies doing business in the City of Chicago in its day. On April 19, 1893, it was merged into the Chicago Edison Company, of which Samuel Insull had become president during the preceding year.

The Commonwealth Electric Light and Power Company was incorporated on June 17, 1897, and a few days later changed its name to Commonwealth Electric Company. In the early days there were a large number of small electric-lighting companies in Chicago. Mr. Samuel Insull was one of the first to apprehend the future importance of electric service and the wastefulness of the haphazard small-company plan, which, like Topsy, had just "growed." Accordingly, he and his friends secured control of the Commonwealth Electric Company, which, in the year 1898, acquired the property and franchises of a number of outlying electricity-supply companies in Hyde Park, Englewood, Town of Lake, West Chicago, Edgewater, Lake View and other parts of Chicago.

On September 16, 1907, the Commonwealth Electric Company was consolidated with the Chicago Edison Company, the new company, which is the great electric-service organization of the present day, taking the name of Commonwealth Edison Company, Samuel Insull being president.

The Cosmopolitan Electric Company received its franchise on March 4, 1895. It maintained a separate existence until October 17, 1913, when it was absorbed into the Commonwealth Edison Company.

The original capital stock of the Chicago Edison Company (chartered by the State of Illinois on April 27, 1887), was $500,000. The par value of the issued capital stock of the Commonwealth Edison Company on November 1, 1916, was $45,838,936. The first bond issue, authorized in 1888, was $130,000. The amount of bonds outstanding (including $8,000,000 of Commonwealth Electric Company bonds) was $42,631,000 on December 20, 1916.

The original installation in Adams street station in 1888 was of about 640 kilowatts. The present rating of the generating stations of the Commonwealth Edison Company and its reserve storage batteries is about 400,000 kilowatts.

The income of the Chicago Edison Company from the sales of electricity was $105,700 in 1889. This figure (considering as one the present Commonwealth Edison Company and its predecessors) had grown to $2,260,812 in 1900, $12,157,646 in 1910, $20,882,327 in 1915 and is estimated at about $23,000,000 for 1916.

In 1898 the kilowatt-hours of electricity generated (including purchased energy) were 26,084,000. In 1915 this figure had risen to 1,198,637,000. The estimate for 1916 is 1,300,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

The present Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago is perhaps the largest individual producer of electrical energy in the world. It is probable that its average rates per kilowatt-hour are the lowest of any large city in the world where electricity is produced from steam-driven generating stations.

The company burns about 1,750,000 tons of coal a year and has on hand usually a supply of about 250,000 tons. It has about 3,700 miles of underground conduits and about 7,600 miles of overhead wires.

In 1896 the primary rate net per kilowatt-hour was 19.5 cents. By voluntary reductions it had come down to 9 cents in 1916. The secondary retail rates have been reduced from an average of 15 cents to the present (1916) net rates of 5 cents and 3 cents. The average kilowatt-hour income from lighting customers in 1895 was 11.75 cents. In 1900 this figure was 9.35 cents; in 1905, 8.03 cents; in 1910, 6.48 cents, and for the nine months ended on October 31, 1916, this average was 4.58 cents.

It is a striking fact that the largest electric generator in use at the beginning of 1888 was rated at about 80 kilowatts while the largest generator now installed is rated at 35,000 kilowatts.

The company is a distinctively home-owned institution. On November 1, 1916, it had 3,081 stockholders, of whom 72 per cent live in Chicago, 11 per cent live in Illinois outside of Chicago and 17 per cent live elsewhere. The Chicago stockholders own approximately 80 per cent of the par value of the stock. Of the stockholders 39 per cent are women. The company had 5,400 employees on November 1, 1916, and of these 2,196, or 40 per cent, were stockholders or in process of becoming stockholders.

The principal generating stations are Fisk Street Station, Quarry Street Station and Northwest Station. These are among the largest and best equipped electric generating stations in the world. The Fisk Street Station was a pioneer, being the first to be erected as an all-steam-turbine electric generating station. Its appearance was somewhat analogous to that of the first dreadnought among battleships. After it was seen that Fisk Street Station was a success, practically all the new electric generating stations in the United States were planned on the same idea.

For a period of about ten years, from 1894 until 1904, the principal generating station of the company was the Harrison Street Station, very recently torn down. During its entire life the output of the Harrison Street Station, which was considered a wonder in its day, was 534,783,000 kilowatt-hours, or less than half of that of the company in 1915.

The Commonwealth Edison Company was a pioneer in securing the business of supplying electrical energy to surface and elevated railway companies. Roughly, about one-half of its income comes from lighting, about one-quarter from commercial power and about one-quarter from railway business.

The company pays out seven per cent of its whole operating revenue in various forms of taxation and municipal compensation. It is said to be the largest payer of personal-property taxes in Cook County.

THE TELEPHONE IN SERVICE.

During a number of years prior to 1876, many would-be inventors had exercised their ingenuity on crudest models for a telephone, but all with little success. But in the year 1876 a model fit to be exhibited was produced, and public exhibition was made of it in the Centennial Fair, held at Philadelphia. Curious attention was given to it by thousands of visitors to the commemorative Fair, and knowledge of it was quickly carried into every part of the country. In the next year, copies of the original telephone were privately set up in Chicago, and shortly afterwards it was feebly installed here as a public utility. Its growth was rapid and enormous almost from the start, correspondent to its evident usefulness as an instrument of business, and—what it soon became—of social convenience and intercourse.

There are now 448,000 Bell telephones in service in Chicago. This is a greater number of telephones than there are in Italy, Spain, Hungary, Belgium, Portugal, Roumania, Servia and Greece combined; more telephones than there are in service in the whole Russian Empire, and more than twice the number that are to be found in the whole of Austria.

In 1900, there were less than 30,000 telephones in service in Chicago. By 1905, this had increased to 104,388. In 1910, there were 238,204; the present figure, 448,000, represents a growth of 418,000 telephones in sixteen years.

In 1910, the average daily number of originating calls in the Chicago exchange was 324,000. At present, the average number of daily originating calls is 2,000,000.

The Chicago Telephone Company was incorporated on January 14, 1881. The first telephone building was erected in 1887 at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets. It was a seven-story building and was considered a "sky scraper" at that time. The present Main office building at 212 West Washington street is twenty stories in height. In addition to the Main office building, the Telephone Company has thirty-nine other buildings throughout the city, used for exchange and supply stations.

The underground and cable system of the Chicago Telephone Company is the largest and most complete in the world, embracing 772 miles of conduit, which contains 3,720 miles of duct, carrying 1,201,004 miles of underground wire. The aerial plant contains 126,133 miles of aerial wire and 1,504 poles.

The telephone directory has grown from a pmaphlet containing five hundred names to be a large book, containing more than 448,000 listings. It has become a factor in business offices and in the home. It is consulted very frequently as a book in reference and in addition to being used as a telephone directory, it serves the purposes of a city directory, street guide, mailing list, etc.

The Chicago Telephone Company is one of the largest employers in the city and one of the largest distributors of money in the community. In its city territory (not including the suburbs), the company has more than 12,000 employees, 6,000 of whom are operators. The company spends on an average of $7,410,000 a year for construction and wages. It is constantly entending its facilities, enlarging present exchanges and building new exchanges to meet the growing demand for telephone service.

Since the incorporation of the company, men who are prominent in the business life of Chicago have occupied the executive chair, as the following list shows: Norman Williams, Anson Stager, George L. Phillips, Henry B. Stone, Robert T. Lincoln, John M. Clark, John I. Sabin, Arthur D. Wheeler, and B. E. Sunny. B. E. Sunny, the present incumbent, has occupied the president's chair longer than any of his predecessors. He was elected in May, 1908, and is, therefore, now rounding out his ninth year.

The Chicago Telephone Company, not only covers the local field thoroughly, but being one of the companies associated with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in forming the Bell System, its patrons can get into telephone communication with all points in the United States and Canada. Bell lines reach 70,000 cities and towns, and all rural communities and extend from coast to coast.

The Gas Industry in Chicago.

The consumption of gas in Chicago averages something over 50,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day; 680,000 customers are dependent on the Peoples' Gas Light and Coke Company for their daily supply.

This company was consolidated in 1897 with several smaller companies operating in various sections of Chicago, and has now developed a class of gas service which is unsurpassed in any city in the United States. The company operates in Chicago exclusively and has over 3,000 miles of mains.

There are six large gas works, five of them situated along the Chicago River and its branches and the other in South Chicago. A distributing station is operated in connection with each of these manufacturing stations and in addition there are four large distributing stations located in the outlying districts to take care of peak loads.

Part of the gas main consists of an ingenious arrangement of feeder pipes. These feeder pipes are designed to prevent the low pressure mains from becoming exhausted by any large sudden demand which might be made on them. Automatic governors are attached to the feeder lines and these governors maintain an even

pressure in the customers' mains at all times and under all circumstances. The company has a storage capacity of about 50,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

At the present writing the price of gas is 80 cents per thousand cubic feet net. The company made application to the City Council in December, 1915, to change the method of testing gas from a candle power to a heat unit basis and to permit the adoption of a scale of rates based on the amount of gas used by customer. To large consumers this rate would in some instances be as low as 35 cents per cubic feet, and the sharp reduction in price to all consumers using large quantities would greatly encourage the use of gas for industrial purposes. Due to the cleanliness and the flexibility of gas, it is an ideal industrial fuel and a workable schedule of rates which would make the sale of gas for this purpose more general will be a great gain to the City of Chicago.

When this application is granted, the Gas Company proposes to erect a $14,000,000 coal gas plant situated on the Drainage Canal between Crawford avenue and the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad.

The capital stock of the company is $38,500,000, half of which is held in Chicago and vicinity. Bonded indebtedness is $46,762,000.

In 1911 the company erected the "Peoples' Gas Building," which occupies the site at 120 Michigan boulevard, 196 feet on Michigan boulevard and 171 feet on Adams street. It is a very handsome building twenty stories in height and of modern, fireproof, steel construction. The exterior is granite and terra cotta and the interior finished throughout in East Indian mahogany, white marble and bronze. A central light court, 60 by 70 feet in area, extends to the seventeenth floor, about which level the area of the court is increased to 98 by 76 feet. The court is open at the top and its walls are of white enamel brick, thus insuring excellent light and ventilation to the inside offices. At the time of its completion this building was said to be the finest edifice of its kind in the world and still retains its prestige. The company occupies about six floors of this building, which were specially designed for the convenient and economical management of this large and important industry.

RIGID TESTS APPLIED TO QUALITY OF GAS.

Consumers of Gas Are Protected by the Department of Public Service.

Commissioner John P. Garner, of the Department of Public Service, has furnished for the City Manual the following particulars relative to gas-quality testing by the Bureau of Gas. They are important and interesting.

The activities of the Gas Bureau may be grouped under three heads, namely:

1. Gas Quality Testing.
2. Gas Meter Testing.
3. Complaint Adjustments and Inspection.

1. Gas Quality Testing.

The object of this work, as defined by the ordinances of 1907 and 1911, is to maintain a constant check on the quality and pressure of the illuminating gas supplied the consumers of Chicago. Accordingly, the following tests are regularly conducted: Purity of gas, illuminating power, calorific value, gas pressure.

Recording gas pressure gauges are located in districts covering the entire city. These gauges give, on weekly charts, a continuous record of gas pressure conditions, day and night, obtained throughout the entire year. The average pressure for the year 1916 was approximately 6.5 inches of water column, equivalent to about one-quarter pound per square inch.

Four well equipped gas testing laboratories are maintained at the following locations:

Station No. 1, basement, City Hall; Station No. 2, 3547 Janssen avenue; Station No. 3, 1841 West Twelfth street; Station No. 4, 423½ East Sixty-ninth street.

It is the practice to make daily from two to four tests of illuminating power at each station, and a similar number of calorific determinations, together with other analytical and purity determinations.

This procedure becomes necessary by reason of the fact that the composition of illuminating gas is continually changing, and tests at frequent intervals are therefore required in order to obtain a fair average knowledge of the quality supplied. Since illuminating gas is made in different plants under varying conditions of manufacture, the resulting product is more or less of a variable nature. Such conditions are in sharp contrast to those obtaining in the generation of electrical energy where the principal variable element is pressure (voltage) and not pressure plus quality as with gas.

1915.	Candle Power	Heating Value	Tests less than 22 Candle Power	Number of Tests
January	22.9	679	5	96
February	22.6	675	19	84
March	22.4	675	50	191
April	22.7	668	18	124
May	22.6	664	17	103
June	22.7	668	10	118
July	22.6	665	26	121
August	22.7	661	16	108
September	22.8	662	17	113
October	22.5	665	22	116
November	22.3	668	42	137
December	21.9	669	144	300
Average	22.46	669		
Total			396	1,611
1916				
January	22.1	684	87	264
February	21.8	678	116	229
March	21.6	672	148	277
April	22.0	673	111	244
May	22.0	667	139	299
June	22.6	669	84	278
July	22.2	665	106	256
August	22.2	664	84	292
September	22.6	665	64	233
October	22.6	667	71	266
November	21.9	670	111	248
December	21.8	678	106	250
Average	22.11	671		
Total			1,227	3,136

The above tables plainly indicate that the compauy has been able to maintain the heating value of the gas for the year 1916 of the same standard as that furnished for 2915, but has been unable to furnish gas of as good candle power. It is claimed that such conditions are due to the inferior grade of gas oil used by them, it being impossible, under present conditions, to obtain a better product.

When it is considered that each unit of candle power probably means a cost of from $150,000 to $200,000 per year to the gas company and each heat unit an annual cost of about $8,000, the importance of the gas testing work to the consumer, from this viewpoint alone, may be readily appreciated.

2. Gas Meter Testing.

In view of the enormous value to the public of accurate gas meters, the City Council on February 1, 1907, enacted an ordinance, requiring that all gas meters to be installed for service in the City of Chicago be tested by the city, and only those found correct placed in service.

The city gas meter testers make all required tests on new and repaired gas meters prior to their installation by the gas company. and, if found to be correct, place the seal of the Commissioner of Public Service upon them. Such meters as are found incorrect are returned to the gas company for readjustment. The number of meters rejected by the city meter testers as registering fast, approximates one per cent of the total number examined.

All tests of meters before being placed in service are conducted at the Sheldon street meter shop of the gas company by city meter testers in a room especially provided for this purpose. With the arrangement of two meter provers with a bench between them and suitable connections to prover and vent being provided, so laid out as to be conveniently operated by a single tester, it is possible for each operator, working steadily, to prove on an average of 125 meters per day. Compared to operations elsewhere this is to be considered a very good record, as it is consistently maintained, not only as to the number of meters tested, but likewise as to the accuracy of such tests.

Since the passage of the ordinance of July 2, 1914, requiring that all gas meters in service be removed, repaired and readjusted by the gas company at the rate of twenty-five per cent each year, so that at the end of four years all meters will have been inspected, the city meter testers have been working up to capacity, the daily output of more than 800 meters being placed immediately in service.

The number of meters of all sizes tested during each month of the years 1915 and 1916, together with the number of rejections, are shown in the following table:

	1916		1915	
	Meters Tested	Meters Rejected	Meters Tested	Meters Rejected
January	15,176	222	8,233	184
February	13,656	149	8,006	82
March	16,194	191	10,247	112
April	16,716	178	12,470	128
May	18,981	168	12,628	128
June	16,026	128	13,981	109
July	14,537	140	10,820	125
August	16,496	158	11,458	151
September	16,575	189	11,599	142
October	17,823	181	14,835	235
November	17,032	238	15,961	279
December	17,161	238	15,769	226
Total	196,373	2,180	146,007	1,901

3. Complaint Adjustments and Inspection.

The function of this division is to assist consumers in the adjustment of complaints of any nature whatever pertaining to gas service. It is estimated that about 95 per cent of all complaints handled are adjusted to the satisfaction of consumer and company alike, while the remainder are usually based on misunderstandings of the terms of certain ordinances, rules, etc., which are generally satisfactorily disposed of after proper explanations.

The following complaints were handled during the year 1916:

High Bills	2,422
Complaint Meter Tests	569
Services and Credits	327
Main Extensions	114
Maintenance Disputes	12
Total	3,444

In addition, the inspection division made a total of 7,449 consumers' appliance inspections and adjustments.

Combining the above, reports have been made to 10,893 consumers.

TAXES AND THE POWER OF TAXATION EXPLAINED.

The Several Forms of Taxation.

In the broad significance of the word, **taxes** are amounts of money, other wealth, or services which, by virtue of that sovereign power of a nation or a state, generally spoken of as the taxing power, are exacted for the support of governments, for meeting general public needs, and for other governmental purposes.

The sovereign power of taxation, by virtue of which taxes in this broad sense of the word are exacted, is the power which Chief Justice Marshall declared "involves the right to destroy," and which, when considered as a right of the government, "is a right which in its nature acknowledges no limit." It includes the power to prescribe the conditions under which persons and corporations may engage in business and business activities, receive franchises, and enjoy common-law rights and privileges; and also the power to prescribe the conditions under which they may take and hold title to real and other property. Exercising that power, nations and states may take away from the owners of property the legal title to lands and chattels if taxes on the same are not paid when due, and may take away from persons following given occupations or businesses, holding certain franchises, or enjoying specified privileges, the right to follow, hold, or enjoy the same unless, or until, the tax is paid for that special occupation, business, franchise, or privilege.

The sovereign power of taxation is by the courts and many writers on public finance differentiated into the so-called "taxing power" and "police power," the first including the power to raise revenue and the second the power of social, industrial, and economic regulation and control. This difference has been evolved by the courts in their efforts to reconcile or adjust the revenue-producing laws as enacted by the legislatures of the several states to the different constitutional provisions of those states. Considered as exacted under the sovereign power of taxation, taxes may be levied upon every person, natural and corporate, and with reference to every object to which the legislative power of the Nation or state extends; but the subject of taxation and the amounts of taxes levied upon each at any given time are always determined by public needs and public policy with reference to the conservation of order in political society, the encouragement of industry, and the discouragement of pernicious employment and injurious business or other activities.

Special Assessments.

Special assessments are general proportional contributions of wealth levied against land and collected from its owners and occupants to defray the costs of specified public improvements made, or of specified public services undertaken, in the interest of the general public. Special assessments, like taxes, are levied and collected under the sovereign powers of the state, generally called taxing and police powers, but under very different conditions and subject to the application of widely different principles, as may be noted from the following comparisons based upon court decisions:

1. Taxes upon property are levied for the purpose of raising revenue, for meeting the general costs of government, for providing for all general public needs, and for other governmental purposes; and the only benefit which taxpayers in the United States at present receive is as members of organized society. The individual taxpayer is therefor poorer, in a sense, by reason of the payment. Special assessments are levied only for the purpose of providing for specified general public needs, and, in theory at least, do not leave the property owners who pay their assessments any the poorer, since they are fully compensated by the benefits conferred upon them by the improvements or by the services for which the assessments are levied.

2. Taxes may be levied upon personal, as well as real property, and upon person, business, occupation, franchise, privilege, and right; but special assessments are levied upon land also.

3. A tax levied on the whole, or with reference to the whole, of a known political subdivision, as a state, county, city, town, or school district, or some special subdivision thereof or some special class of property therein; while a special assessment is levied on the property situated in a district created for the express purpose of a levy, and possessing no other function or even existence than to include the thing upon which the levy is made.

4. Certain properties may be specially exempt from property taxes on account of their public character or from considerations of public policy, but no property is thus exempt from special assessments.

5. Receipts from taxes may be expended for any purpose the object for which the taxing authority may make appropriations; but receipts from special assessments may be expended only for those public improvements and public services from which an exceptional and plainly perceived benefit ensues to the property or to the occupant of the property upon which they are imposed.

6. Taxes are a continuing burden of recurrent charges which must be collected at stated short intervals, while special assessments are levied occasionally only, being exceptional, both as to time and locality.

Business Taxes.

Business taxes are taxes upon business and business activities exacted from persons natural and corporate (1) in proportion to the volume of their business, (2) by reason of the business in which they engaged, or (3) by reason of some business activity which constitutes a part of their business. Business taxes as here defined may be levied with or without reference to measurable or assumed measurable benefits conferred or enjoyed by the taxpayers, or special expenses imposed by them upon the government. Classified with reference to the issuance of a license or permit at the time of their collection, these taxes fall into two classes called license and non-license business taxes.

License business taxes are taxes exacted in connection with the issue of a written instrument called a license or permit, which authorizes the licensee to engage in some specified business or business activity. **Non-license business taxes** are business taxes exacted with the issuance of a license. License and non-license business taxes are: "Taxes on liquor traffic," "Taxes other than on loquor traffic collected without issue of license," and "Taxes other than on liquor traffic collected with issue of license."

Nonbusiness license taxes are taxes other than upon business that are exacted primarily for purposes of regulation, and are collected in connection with the issue of so-called licenses or permits, and are always levied with reference to measurable or assumed measurable benefits conferred upon or enjoyed by the taxpayers. The receipts from these taxes are segregated for the purpose of this report into three classes, and are tabulated in Table 7 as taxes paid by persons granted (1) dog licenses, (2) general licenses, and (3) permits.

In the first class, **license taxes on dogs,** are included all taxes which are collected from the owners of dogs in connection with the issue of licenses or permits to keep such animals for a specified period of time, generally a year.

In the second class, **general taxes,** are tabulated all nonbusiness license taxes, that are collected in connection with the issuance of licenses or permits other than for keeping dogs, which are granted for a specified period of time, as a year, month, or day. Among taxes of this kind are those collected from persons keeping vehicles, as automobiles, bicycles, etc., irrespective of whether these vehicles are used for business or pleasure.

In the third class, **permit taxes,** are included all nonbusiness taxes that are collected in connection with the issue of so-called licenses or permits which are granted for some specified act or transaction, as marriage licenses or permits, and departmental permits, such as those authorizing the connecting of houses with sewers and water pipes. It should be noted in this connection, however, that nonbusiness license taxes collected by public service enterprises in connection with the issue of permits by them are included for accounting purposes with revenue receipts from those enterprises, although, like other revenue obtained in connection with the issue of permits, they are permit taxes.

THE CARE OF BIRDS IN SOUTH PARK.

An Established Phase of Park Maintenance Under Superintendent Richards.

Mr. H. S. Richards, superintendent of maintenance and repair, of the South Park System, complying with a request of the compiler of the City Manual for information as to the care of birds in the parks under his superintendence, has

supplied full and valuable particulars which will be read with great interest by bird lovers, who surely constitute nearly the whole people. In a note that was received with these data he adds: "During a recent trip I learned of a number of things that have been done at the East with considerable success, some of which we expect to adopt in the near future. Lately I communicated with the State Game Warden at Springfield with a view to securing some Mongolian pheasants with which to begin to stock the Wooded Island in Jackson Park."

Superintendent Richard's communication is the following:

The interest of the South Park Commissioners was first aroused in the matter of attracting and protecting wild birds several years ago and since then the care of birds has become one of the regular items of park maintenance work. From time to time valuable information and suggestions have been gathered from naturalists and bird lovers, among whom I may mention Mr. J. R. Griffith and Jack Fulton, Jr., both of whom are well posted and enthusiastic on this subject.

The main points requiring attention are the supply of nesting boxes and nesting material, the feeding of the birds in winter and protection from the annoyance of the public or from animals such as cats.

During the past few years several hundred wren, bluebird and woodpecker houses have been placed in trees in different parks and I have noticed that they are well patronized by the birds. I doubt if there was a wren house that didn't have a pair of wrens in it this year. Enough martin houses to provide for about a thousand birds have been placed on the tops of poles twelve to fifteen feet above ground in the larger parks and every year large colonies of martins occupy them. As martins are rather socialable birds the houses are usually located in groups in quiet spots where they will not be molested by park visitors. As the English sparrows are very anxious to take possession of these houses whenever they have a chance we close the houses after the martins leave in the fall and open them just before they arrive in the spring. In this way we are able to keep the sparrows out to a very large degree. The poles on which the martin houses are mounted are covered a part of their length with tin to prevent cats or squirrels from climbing them. Early in the spring nesting material, usually loose waste, is hung here and there in the shrubbery where the birds can easily find it.

During the fall, winter and early spring food is furnished to the birds. This is a mixture composed of the following articles.

Hemp seed	200 pounds
Millet seed	100 "
Sunflower seed	100 "
Mixed "chicken feed'	200 "
Oats (whole grain)	4 bushels.

In the larger parks where the mixture is fed fast enough to prevent the ground meat from spoiling, the following articles are added to the above mixture:

Ground beef	20 pounds
Ground beef suet	10 "
Ground stale bread	6 leaves.

In Washington and Jackson Parks elevated feeding platforms are provided at various places in the shrubbery. These platforms are about six feet above ground, are mounted on single iron pipe standards and covered with rather widely spreading thatched roofs. Men are assigned to place the feeding mixture on these platforms daily during the fall, winter and early spring months; feed is also scattered in sheltered spots on the ground near the trunks of trees on beside clumps of shrubbery, where it can be readily found by the birds. The sparrows flock to the feeding grounds in great numbers after a snowfall and consume considerable feed; nothing special has been done through the use of sparrow traps or otherwise to eliminate them.

Small wire-mesh baskets or cages curved to fit the trunks of trees, have been hung in the trees at various places. These are filled with ground suet in the effort to induce such wild birds as relish that food to remain over winter.

Shrubs having berries in the fall and early winter furnish considerable food to birds. Many benefits are derived from the presence of insect eating birds in

the parks in destroying harmful insects. This subject is a very interseting one and might be elaborated upon considerably but I shall not attempt to do so in this paper.

The efforts of the South Park Commissioners in inducing wild birds to make their homes in the parks have met with gratifying success. Signs have for some years been posted in the parks requesting the public to assist the Commissioners towards this end by not molesting the birds and the people appear to have readily co-operated in this regard. The general public is undoubtedly unaware of the presence of many varieties of birds which are naturally shy and are as a rule found only by those who make special efforts to find them. Perhaps the best suited locality in any of the South Parks for birds is the Wooded Island in Jackson Park. This large island is well supplied with an abundance of trees and shrubbery around its margin; it is surrounded by lagoons, while in the center are well kept lawns, making it a favorite resort for birds of many kinds. In 1914 Jack Fulton, Jr., found 114 kinds of birds and waterfowl in Jackson Park between March 1st and May 20th, and most of them were seen on the Wooded Island. His list follows:

Kind of Bird.	Found At.	Date Seen.
Belted Kingfischer	Wooded Island.	March 28.
Hairy Woodpecker	Wooded Island.	March 2.
N. Downy Woodpecker	Wooded Island.	March 6.
Yellow Bellied Sapsucker.	South edge of Park.	April 4.
Red-headed Woodpecker	Wooded Island.	April 25.
Flicker	Wooded Island.	April 6.
Whip-poor-Will	Wooded Island.	April 24.
Kingbird	Wooded Island.	April 27.
Crested Flycatcher	Wooded Island.	May 20.
Phoebe	18-hole golf course.	March 30.
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Wooded Island.	May 20.
Wood Pewee	Wooded Island.	April 27.
Least Flycatcher	Wooded Island.	April 29.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Wooded Island.	
Blue Jay	Wooded Island.	March 1.
Crow	Inner Harbor.	
Cowbird	Wooded Island.	March 28.
Red-winged Blackbird	Swamp.	March 31.
Meadow Lark	Around Park.	
Baltimore Oriole	Swamp.	April 27.
Rusty Blackbird	Swamp.	March 25.
Bronzed Grackle	Wooded Island.	March 14.
Purple Finch	Peninsula.	April 13.
Gold Finch	Wooded Island.	
Pine Finch	Wooded Island.	May 20.
Vesper Sparrow	Around Park.	April 14.
White-crowned Sparrow	Wooded Island.	May 4.
White-throated Sparrow	Wooded Island.	April 15.
Tree Sparrow	Swamp.	March 14.
Chipping Sparrow	Around Park.	April 12.
Field Sparrow	Around Park.	April 18.
Slate-colored Junco	Swamp.	March 14.
Song Sparrow	Around Park.	March 8.
Swamp Sparrow	Swamp.	
Fox Sparrow	Around Park.	March 28.
Towhee	Swamp.	March 28.
Rose-hearted Grosbeak	Wooded Island.	April 28.
Scarlet Tanager	Wooded Island.	May 4.
Purple Martin	Around Park.	April 21.
Barn Swallow	Around Park.	April 25.
Tree Swallow	Around Park.	April 16.
Bank Swallow	Around Park.	April 24.
Cedar Waxwing	Wooded Island.	May 17.
Loggerhead Shrike	Wooded Island.	March 6.

Kind of Bird.	Found At.	Date Seen.
Yellow-throated Vireo	Wooded Island.	April 25.
Black and White Warbler	Around Park.	April 15.
Prothonotary Warbler	Wooded Island.	April 28.
Lawrence Warbler	Wooded Island.	May 4.
Nashville Warbler	Wooded Island.	April 28.
Tennessee Warbler	Wooded Island.	May 17.
Parula Warbler	Wooded Island.	April 29.
Cape May Warbler	Wooded Island.	April 30.
Yellow Warbler	Wooded Island.	April 27.
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Wooded Island.	May 4.
Myrtle Warbler	Wooded Island.	April 6.
Magnolia Warbler	Wooded Island.	May 2.
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Wooded Island.	May 4.
Bay-breasted Warbler	Wooded Island.	April 29.
Blackburnian Warbler	Wooded Island.	May 4.
Black-throated Green Warbler	Wooded Island.	May 1.
Palm Warbler	Peninsula.	April 21.
Prairie Warbler	Peninsula.	May 6.
Oven Bird	Wooded Island.	April 28.
Water Thrush	Wooded Island.	May 4.
Connecticut Warbler	Wooded Island.	May 17.
Maryland Yellow Throat	Peninsula.	May 2.
Canadian Warbler	Wooded Island.	May 17.
Redstart	Wooded Island.	April 27.
Catbird	Around Park.	
Brown Thrasher	Around Park.	
House Wren	Wooded Island.	April 25.
Winter Wren	Wooded Island.	April 14.
Brown Creeper	Wooded Island.	April 6.
White-breasted Nuthatch	Wooded Island.	March 1.
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Wooded Island.	April 26.
Black-capped Chickadee	Around Park.	March 1.
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Around Park.	April 6.
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Around Park.	April 6.
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Wooded Island.	April 15.
Wilson Thrush	Wooded Island.	May 1.
Olive-backed Thrush	Wooded Island.	April 27.
Hermit Thrush	Wooded Island.	April 6.
Robin	Around Park.	March 14.
Bluebird	Wooded Island.	
Herring Gull	Around Park.	March 1.
American Merganser	Lagoons.	March 8.
Old Squaw Duck	Lagoons.	March 14.
Blue-winged Teal	Lagoons.	March 18.
American Goldeneye	Lagoons.	March 19.
Pied-billed Grebe	Lagoons.	March 25.
Red-breasted Merganser	Lagoons.	March 30.
Lesser Scaup Duck	Lagoons.	March 30.
Ringnecked Duck	Lagoons.	March 31.
Buffleheads	Lagoons.	April 1.
Bonaparte Gull	Around Park.	April 6.
Woodcock	Wooded Island.	April 6.
Broad-winged Hawk	South edge of Park.	April 6.
Screech Owl	Wooded Island.	April 7.
Hooded Merganser	Lagoons.	March 31.
Kildeer	Around Park.	March 31.
Sparrow Hawk	Around Park.	April 11.
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Around Park.	April 14.
Cooper Hawk	Around Park.	April 18.
Ruddy Duck	Lagoons.	April 18.

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Kind of Bird.	Found At.	Date Seen.
Spotted Sandpiper	Around Park.	April 18.
Wilson Snipe	Wooded Island.	April 18.
Coot	Lagoon.	April 15.
Ring-billed Gull	Around Park.	April 21.
Black Tern	Lagoon.	April 21.
Red-shouldered Hawk	Around Park.	April 21.
Green Heron	Around Park.	April 21.
Florida Galinule	Lagoon.	April 25.
Common Tern	Around Park.	April 25.
American Bittern	Wooded Island.	April 28.

(Signed) H. S. RICHARDS,
Superintendent of Maintenance and Repair.

CONCERNING BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

What Would Be a Convenient Number of Members?—Should the Members Be Paid Salaries?

Is the membership of the Board of School Trustees of Chicago too large for convenience and efficiency? If the number of members were lessened, would the effect be to detract from the board's efficiency? These questions, pertinent to most cities of the country, were first broached in Chicago in a manner to draw to them wide spread attention.

It was in 1897, and when Mayor Harrison, Jr., was in his first term as Mayor. Eighteen years had come and gone when a New York mayor introduced in his city the same questions. In the announcement of his appointments to the Board of Education, December, 1915, Mayor Mitchell stated his belief to be that New York city should have a school board composed of fewer members. His remarks in full were these: "I have selected members to serve, if necessary the full five years of the term for which they are appointed, but as I have said to them individually, and I now say publicly, it is my firm conviction that a board of sducation of forty-six members is too large. I will not say whether a board of fifteen as recommended by the Ivins Charter Commission, or a board of seven as it exists in Cleveland, or a board of five as in Boston, would prove to be most effective, but it is clear that the board as now constituted is unnecessarily large, and that it has proven difficult to make membership in a board of this size sufficiently attractive to men and women of the stamp that should have charge of the educational system of this city.

"I hope the coming legislature, acting on the charter committee's recommendation, will give to the city a small board of education."

Following Mayor Mitchell's suggestion, a bill was introduced into the New York legislature, with the approval of the city administration, and the Public Education Association, providing for an unpaid board of nine, to take the place of the existing board of forty-six members. Upon the introduction of the bill, the question of compensation of the members was raised. Some members of the legislature were for amending the bill by providing for compensation, on the assumption that a small, paid board would be better than any other. Some others sought to defeat the measure, being opposed to a paid board, and fearing that a reduction in the size of the board would mean a small, paid board either there or in the near future. The objectors combined their forces and killed the bill.

In some cases, as in Boston, Baltimore, Cambridge, Cincinnati, Grand Rapids, Newark, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Syracuse and Toledo, the decrease has been exceptionally great. The experience of Boston is particularly interesting. In 1876 its school committee of 116 was reduced to 24, and in 1905 was further reduced to 5. Philadelphia reduced its board of 42 to 21 in 1905 and six years later reduced it still further to 15. St. Paul has perhaps made the most radical change of all. There the Board of Education has been completely abolished, and the management of the schools has been placed in the hands of the Superintendent, who is known as Commissioner of Education.

While the bill was before the New York Legislature, to change from large to small, New York City's Board of Education, friends of the bill collected and presented the opinions of the leading educators of the country on the subject. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus, Harvard University, held the opinion that:

"Sound theory and recent successful experience in many parts of the country indicate that a small board, consisting of from five to twelve members, is much more effective than a large board, such as New York now employs. A small board, the members of which are replaced gradually and never many at once, can sit around a small table and talk together in conversational tones without excitement or occasion for oratory; and a majority of its members at any particular moment will always have had some experience."

The size most to be desired, of the Chicago Board of Education, and whether or not its members would better be paid salaries, are open questions in this city, and are likely to continue such for sometime to come. But it may be said now, that the more prominent educators of the country are of the opinion that paid boards of education would be a detriment to the public schools. George D. Strayer, Professor of Educational Administration, Teachers' College, Columbia University, on the question has said this:

"A board of education should be made up of the most progressive and most able laymen in the community. These men can and are willing to render a most valuable service by contributing a small part of their time. They cannot be hired to give up their whole time to this service. To pay salaries to members of the Board of Education is to invite less able layment to seek the office on account of the salary which is attached to it, or to secure a board of professional people who will duplicate the professional administrative group already acting as the executive officers of the school system. Adequate professional service upon the part of the administrative officers of the school system can be secured only when they are given authority commensurate with their responsibility. A paid board of education, even though it be composed of laymen, will tend inevitably to assume responsibilities which belong to the professional administrative officers."

The Public Education Association of New York continues its advocacy of a small unpaid board of education for that city. In a bulletin recently issued by it, it is said, "For a year it has urged this as the most fundamental reform needed in the administrative machinery of the public school system. It has pointed out repeatedly that in this way only can men and women be secured who are competent to take a sound and non-partisan attitude toward broad educational policies."

There is a history attaching to the question in Chicago. In December, 1897, Mayor Carter H. Harrison was authorized by the City Council to appoint an educational commission to investigate and recommend desirable changes in the educational and business conduct of the city school system. The commission of eleven appointed by the Mayor, which was later approved by both the City Council and the Board of Education, was chosen to represent the various interests of the city and various points of view in reference to its system of public instruction. Three of the commissioners were members of the City Council; two were members of the Board of Education, and two more had served as member of that body. The commission was non-partisan and non-sectarian, including republicans and democrats and men affiliated with a number of religious bodies. An unprejudiced, critical, but sympathetic attitude toward the public schools was guaranteed by a membership composed partly of those who had received their early training in these schools, and partly of those whose education had been given under different conditions. President William R. Harper of Chicago University was chosen by his fellow members on the commission.

The recommendations of this commission were based on information and advice gathered from a great number of authoritative sources, not only in Chicago but throughout the country. The active co-operation of fifty prominent educators of the country was secured, and through interviews, correspondence and public hearings over a half year, in Chicago and elsewhere, the judgment and advice of educators alike were obtained.

The Commission made a report on every phase of the subject, which received much attention, especially from educationists, in many parts of the country. The conclusion that was reached by the Commission on the point of numbers the Board of Education should have, is contained in the following paragraph:

"That the school machinery of Chicago is largely defective is not a matter for surprise. The city has grown at a rapid rate, and in this department, as in some others, a plan of administration has been retained which, although good for a city of moderate size, is entirely inadequate for one of nearly two millions. The phenomenal increase of population has introduced problems which are all the more difficult in proportion as the increase came through the rapid annexation of outlying and sparsely settled territory. The present large membership of the Board of Education resulted partly from a desire to give these newly added sections representation on this body. Experience has shown that this action was unwise. A large board leads almost inevitably to a management by committees and thus to confusion of legislative and executive functions. Committee management has imposed upon the Board of Education a mass of detail work, which must prove exceedingly onerous and distasteful to the members. We have been strongly impressed with the difficulty, under these circumstances, of securing the services of the most able and public-spirited citizens. When, through a small membership, it is possible for each member, freed from petty details, to take an effective hand in moulding the educational policy of the city and to feel that every hour of his work contributes to the solution of the larger questions of school administration, the dignity of the board will be raised in public estimation and appointment to the board will be an honor, gladly accepted by that high class of men and women, whom the vital interests of the people demand for these positions. We respectfully recommended, therefore, legal provision for a small membership of the board and for a distinct differentiation of legislative and executive work."

The Commission recommended the reduction of the board in Chicago from 21 to 11.

CITY OFFICIALS, DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS

THE SPIRIT OF PARTISANSHIP.

(By William Hazlitt.)

There is nothing more contemptible than party-spirit in one point of view; and yet it seems inseparable in practice from public principle. You cannot support measures unless you support men; you cannot carry any point or maintain any system without acting in consert with others. In theory it is all very well. But in carrying the most sounding words and stateliest propositions into effect, we must make use of the instrumentality of men. But, if we lend ourselves to the foibles and weaknesses of our friends, if we suffer ourselves to be implicated in their intrigues, their scrambles and bargainings for place and power; if we flatter their mistakes, and not only screen them from the eyes of others, but are blind to them ourselves; if we compormise a great principle in the softness of womanish friendship; if we sell ourselves to the vices of a patron, or become the mouthpiece and echo of a coterie; we shall be in that case the slaves of a faction, not servants of the public.

Public Opinion.

Public opinion is like the wind, that "no man knoweth whence it cometh, or whither it goeth." What, then, is it that gives it its confident circulation and its irresistible force? It is the loudness of the organ with which it is pronounced, the stentorian lungs of the multitude; the number of voices that take it up and repeat it, because others have done so; the rapid flight and the impalpable nature of common fame, that makes it a desperate undertaking for any individual to inquire into or arrest the mischief that, in the deafening buzz or loosened roar, renders it impossible for the still small voice of reason to be heard. Every one in such circumstances keeps his own opinions to himself, and only attends to or acts upon that which he conceives to be the opinion of every one but himself. So that public opinion is not seldom a farce, equal to any acted upon the stage.

PARTY DIVISIONS INSEPARABLE FROM FREE GOVERNMENT.

(Observations by Edmund Burke.)

Party divisions, whether on the whole operating for good or evil, are things inseparable from free government. This is a truth which, I believe, admits little dispute, having been established by the uniform experience of all ages. The part a good citizen ought to take in these divisions has been a matter of much deeper controversy. But God forbid that any controversy relating to our essential morals should admit of no decision. It appears to me, that this question, like most of the others which regard our duties in life, is to be determined by our station in it. Private men may be wholly neutral, and entirely innocent; but they who are legally invested with public trust, or stand on the high ground of rank and dignity, which is trust implied, can hardly in any case remain indifferent, without the certainty of sinking into insignificance; and thereby in effect deserting that post in which, with the fullest authority, and for the wisest purposes, the laws and institutions of their country have fixed them.

(By the Same.)

Liberty, if I understand it at all, is a general principle, and the clear right of all the subjects wihtin the realm or of none. Partial freedom seems to me an invidious mode of slavery. But, unfortunately, it is the kind of slavery the most easily admitted in times of civil discord; for parties are but too apt to forget their own future safety in their desire of sacrificing their enemies.

(By the Same.)

Whether all this can be reconciled in legal speculation, is a matter of no consequence. It is reconciled in policy; and politics ought to be adjusted, not to human reasonings, but to human nature; of which the reason is but a part, and by no means the greater part.

Chicago Government Executives

WM. HALE THOMPSON,

Mayor.

The Mayor is the chief executive of the city. He is responsible for the entire Administration. He is elected for the term of four years, the present term expiring in 1919. He is eligible to re-election.

The City of Chicago is not under a charter, as that designation is commonly understood, but operates under the State law relating to Cities and Villages. The terms of this law are many, and yet so general that it is not possible to define precisely the duties and powers of the Mayor, nor to do more than intimate his obligations to the people of the city. Some are plain and fixed, while others change from time to time as conditions vary. Whatsoever were the specific or general requirements of the executive, five or ten, or twnty years ago are not the same now. Evolution is at work in the city government, as everywhere else. The office of Mayor at present is as little like what it was at the time of the World's Columbian Exposition held in 1903, as then it was unlike the nominally identical position prior to the Great Fire of 1871. Virtually and obviously its active character changes with the unstable civic conditions, and also as the abilities and disposition of the individual holding the office may differ from those possessed by the preceding occupant. Therefore, the successive Administrations will be what each Mayor for himself chooses and is able to make his own to be. The responsible citizens demand that he share in the best sentiments and reasonable desires of the community, and that he labor to effect the betterment, civil and material of the municipality. He has at command the conservative and the radical forces of government, and may employ one or other as, in his judgment, conditions and occasion require.

Certain duties of the Mayor are indicated, but not described, in the statute that authorizes the corporate existence. These may be inferred, thus: To preside over all meetings of the City Council and, in case of a tie, to give the casting vote; to annually, and from time to time, give to the Council information regarding the affairs of the city, and to recommend for their consideration any measures that are assigned to him by the laws and ordinances; and to see to it that all ordinances and laws are faithfully executed.

His powers are more expressly set forth. They are, to remove incompetent or unfaithful officers appointed by him, subject to the approval of the City Council; to exercise within the city limits the lawful agencies possessed by sheriffs, to suppress disorder; to call out, when necessary, every male inhabitant of the city over eighteen years of age, in enforcing the laws and ordinances; and he may invoke, in aid of the suppressing of riots and disorderly conduct, the military arm, subject to the governor as commander-in-chief; to release any person imprisoned for violation of any ordinance, reporting the same to the City Council; and to examine and inspect the books, records and papers of any agent, employe or officer of the city.

The office of Chicago's Mayor is the highest in the second largest city in the world, limiting New York city to Manhattan Island, where the real New York, which alone among its nominally annexed parts is known to the people of the United States visiting there, as also to all comers from abroad, truly exists. For each of the five parts of "Greater New York" is in most respects a distinct entity, and is under its own set of officers. While in Chicago one set of executive officers, together with the City Council, rule over the whole city.

The Mayor appoints an executive secretary, with the title of Secretary to the Mayor, and also the Heads of the following Departments namely:

The Department of Finance (City Comptroller);

The City Collector;
The Department of Public Works (Commissioner of Public Works) and a Deputy Commissioner of Public Works;
The Department of Law (Corporation Counsel);
The Department of Health (Commissioner of Health);
The City Physician;
The Department of Police (General Superintendent of Police);
The Department of Fire (the Fire Marshal);
The Department Civil Service (three Commissioners of Civil Service);
The Department of Local Improvements (five members of the Board of Local Improvements: There is a Secretary and Superintendent of Special Assessments, who is under civil service, and by the law a member of the Board);
The Department of Buildings (Commissioner of Buildings);
The Department of Gas and Electricity (Commissioner of Gas and Electricity);
The Department of Public Service (Commissioner of Public Service);
The Department of Business (the City's Business Agent);
The Department of Public Welfare (Commissioner of Public Welfare);
The Department of Smoke (City Smoke Inspector);
The Department of Weights and Measures (Inspector of Weights and Measures);
The Department of Boilers and Cooling Plants (Inspector of Boilers and Cooling Plants);
The Department of Examining Plumbers (a Master and a Journeyman Plumber);
Twenty-one Members of the Board of Education;
Nine Trustees of the Public Library;
Chairman and two other members and a Superintendent of the House of Correction;
Board of Directors of the Municipal Sanitarium;
The Municipal Art Commission;
The Harbor Master;
The Vessel Despatcher;
The Superintendent of Street Markets.

SECRETARY TO THE MAYOR.

Secretary to the Mayor—CHARLES CECIL FITZMORRIS.

An executive secretary, known as Secretary to the Mayor, is appointed by the Mayor. The ordinance that confers the authority to appoint, provides that the Secretary shall keep in the Mayor's office all books and papers that usually are filed, or that are required to be filed, therein; to deliver to the City Council and to the respective departments of the City Government all messages from the Mayor in writing; to attend in the Mayor's office during the usual office hours, and to perform such other duties as the Mayor may assign to him. From small things the Secretaryship has grown, as the Mayoralty has, with the increase of years and civic opportunities and responsibilities, to be an office of recognized high importance.

The multitude and variety of matters that fall within the scope of the Secretary's duties and labors do not admit of particular mention. Nor are they collectively susceptible of description. One and all arise out of, or are conformable to, the exactions of each passing hour; and if the most are new, then they differ from preceding ones, as the affairs of the present day contrast with those of yesterday. If there is more or less of routine, yet there is no monotony in the Mayor's office.

More and more, as the City increases in population, and its business interests grow and multiply, do the citizens have occasion to advise and consult with the Mayor. So it has come about that there are not enough hours in the day, for him to see every one who comes. Those who are there by previous appointment, of course are the first admitted to the Mayor's presence. Those who appear to be on matters of urgency, but have not secured appointments, are next admitted, each

in his or her turn; and so down the line of callers. There is no undemocratic rule of preference or discrimination.

General Clerk—Stenographer.

General Clerk, Mayor's Office—Abraham Merinbaum.
Stenographer, Mayor's Office—John M. Kelly.

CHICAGO CITY CLERK.

City Clerk—JOHN SIMAN.

Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Reading Clerk to the Council—J. Wyatt McGaffey.
Council Committee Secretary—William F. Harrah.
Principal Clerks—James McCabe, Herman Meyer, John Kelly, Henry Edler, Evar B. Charn.
Senior Clerks—Arthur Chamberlin, John T. Meyer, James Kelly, Thomas F. Maher, Daniel K. Sherman.
Junior Clerks—John P. Goggin, Patrick J. Faloona.
Stenographer—Lilly T. Bluett.

The office of Clerk of the City of Chicago is elective, and its tenure is for two years. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He keeps the corporate seal and all papers belonging to the city. He attends all meetings of the City Council and enters a complete record of its proceedings on the official journal of that body. He records all ordinances passed by the City Council, and files the originals for safekeeping. Transcripts from the journals and other records and files in his office, when certified by him under the corporate seal, are evidence in all courts in like manner as the originals, were they produced. He administers oaths and affirmations on all lawful occasions. He issues, when requested by the Mayor or any Aldermen so to do, notices to members of the City Council of special meetings, and also to members of committees, and to all persons whose presence is required before any committee, when requested by the chairman of such committee to do so. He delivers without delay to the officers of the city and to all committees of the City Council all resolutions and communications referred to such officers or committees. In like manner he delivers to the Mayor all ordinances and resolutions in his charge which may require to be approved or otherwise acted upon by the Mayor, together with all papers on which the same are founded. He reports to the Council all acceptances of ordinances and bonds connected therewith, which have been filed in his office since the preceding meeting. He attests all licenses granted under the ordinances of the city and he keeps a record of their issuance; and where medal plates or badges are required as signs of the licensing, he issues them free of charge to the person paying the license fee. He issues pamphlet copies of the Journal of the proceedings of each meeting of the City Council, and lets a contract annually for the work of such printing to the lowest responsible bidder. He also lets a contract annually for the binding of a limited number of sets of the Journal into single volumes for each Council year.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

City Comptroller—EUGENE R. PIKE.
Deputy City Comptroller—L. E. GOSSELIN.
Chief Clerk—CHARLES J. O'CONNOR.

Expert Accountant—Mark M. Foote.
City Auditor—Joseph Harvey.
Accountant in Charge—Harry C. Westphaln.
Secretary of Finance Committee—Herbert B. White.
Paymaster—J. L. Healy.
Tellers—Samuel R. Wharton, Thomas D. Chadwick, R. L. Gifford, D. P. Snelling, F. A. Aoskad.
Real Estate Agent—Joseph F. Peacock.

Clerk in Charge of Special Assessments—E. T. Ryan.

Appointed by the Mayor as head of the Finance Department, the Comptroller is the chief officer of the city.

The Department of Finance is an executive department of the municipal government of Chicago. It controls the fiscal concerns of the city. The department embraces a City Comptroller, the City Treasurer and the City Collector, and all such clerks and assistants as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The Comptroller is the head of the department and has the management and control of all matters pertaining thereto. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $100,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He appoints, according to law, a Deputy City Comptroller, and such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the City Council may authorize, and he may remove any such appointees, according to law. He is responsible for the fidelity of any person appointed by him who shall have the custody of public money, and he may remove any such person in his discretion for any reason he may deem proper. He requires good and sufficient bonds to be given by all assistants, clerks and employees in his office who shall receive or have care, custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable things belonging to the city, which bonds shall run to the Comptroller and be approved by him. The Comptroller is charged with and exercises a general supervision over all the officers of the city who in any manner have to do with the receipt, collection or disbursement of the city revenues, and the collection and return of such revenues into the City Treasury. He is the fiscal agent of the city, and as such has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, judgments, notes, bonds, debts and choses in action belonging to the city, except such as are directed by law or ordinance to be deposited elsewhere; and he possesses and preserves all leases of the property of the city. He has supervision over the contracts(bonds, obligations, loans and liabilities of the city, the payment of interest, and over all the property of the city and the sale or disposition thereof; and, generally, in subordination to the Mayor and City Council, he exercises supervision over all such interests of the city as in any manner concern or relate to the city finances, revenues and property. Such are the principal powers of the Comptroller. Among his more important duties are these: To advertise at least once in each year, and not later than the first day of December in each years, for bids from all regular established national and state banks doing business within the city, for interest upon the money of the city deposited in such banks. These bids are referred to the City Council for its information and consideration not later than the fifteenth day of December of each year. Any or all such bids may be rejected by the City Council, and it may designate as many depositories as it deems necessary for the protection of the city's interests, and to award bids accordingly. But the Comptroller is required to give notice that the average monthly balance to be kept in any one bank shall not exceed an amount equal to one-half the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of such band, but no bank shall have more than $2,000,000of city money on deposit at any one time, excepting during the month when any given bank may be the "active bank," when the amount may be increased if occasion demands. The "active bank" is selected every month, and in it the City Treasurer deposits his current receipts for the month, and against which the Comptroller checks for the payment of salaries and other current liabilities. Finally, he is required to protect the city at tax sales of property subject to sale on account of delinquent taxes, by appointing an agent who shall attend all tax sales in which the city is interested.

CITY COLLECTOR.

City Collector—**CHARLES J. FORSBERG.**

Deputy City Collector and Cashier—George F. Lohman.

Head Clerk—M. J. Derry.

Principal Clerk—Thomas McLain.

Bookkeeper—Bernard McMahon.

The City Collector is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. Before assuming the duties of the office he executes

a bond, with sureties approved by the City Council, in the sum of $250,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. He appoints according to law such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the City Council may authorize, and he may remove any such according to law. He is held responsible for the fidelity of any person appointed by him who has the custody of public money, and he may remove any such person in his discretion for any reason he may deem proper; from each such employe he requires a bond in such amount as he may deem proper and protective, in favor of the said City Collector.

He collects all moneys due the City of Chicago for general licenses and permits, liquor and amusement licenses, fees for inspections, compensation for franchises, all warrants issued by the various departments of the City for compensation due the City, inter-department warrants, fines by the Municipal Court, market fees, etc., and all other payments of money not otherwise specifically provided for.

He collects all money due the City of Chicago for vehicle licenses and keeps a comprehensive index system of all such licenses issued; he keeps a record of all vehicle license receipts by wards, reporting same to the City Comptroller in detail so as to allow the proper apportionment of said receipts by the Department of Finance. He keeps an index system of all licensees of the City of Chicago, and from ten to sixty days prior to the expiration of their licenses, he sends them a written notice of such expiration. With the assistance of the Corporation Counsel, he holds hearings on all protests filed against the issuance of various licenses and determines the merits thereof.

He receives all special assessment warrants certified to him by the proper Courts of Record for collection, for improvements ordered by the Board of Local Improvements, notifies the owners of property assessed, of such assessment, and collects same, keeping proper books and records of each payment made to him.

He makes a delinquent return to the County Collector each year of all special assessments instalments due the current year and which have not been collected by him up to March 10th of that year. He furnishes daily to the City Comptroller an itemized report of all money received by him, and forwards daily to the City Treasurer all money collected by him.

CITY TREASURER.

City Treasurer—FREDERICK H. BARTLETT.

Assistant City Treasurer—Edwin J. Suddard.

Chief Cashier—John C. Smith.

The City Treasurer is elected by the voters of the City of Chicago. He appoints, according to law, all assistants, clerks and subordinates, and may remove them, according to law. But any assistant, clerk or subordinate appointed by him who has the care, custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable thing belonging to the city may be removed by him at his discretion. He requires good and sufficient bonds to be given by all assistants and clerks in his office who receive, have the custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable things belonging to the city, while bonds run to and must be approved by the City Treasurer. He shall receive all moneys belonging to the city and is required to deposit daily all moneys received by him as City Treasurer during banking hours, and all such moneys as he may have received on the day previous after banking hours, in one of the banks which has been designated by the City of Council as depositories, pursuant to law. Of the banks so designated as depositories, the City Comptroller, by authority given him, designates from time to time, one as the active bank or depositary for a period of not longer than one month at a time. During such period the City Treasury deposits in such active bank such sums as will make up the balance therein not to exceed $2,000,000, and shall draw his checks to pay warrants drawn upon him by the Mayor and City Comptroller upon such active bank; but it is provided that the Treasurer shall have power to withdraw the city's money from any depositary in certain cases and circumstances. The City Treasurer carries a "petty cash" fund and for the purpose of enabling the Treasurer to pay in cash such warrants as may be presented to him for payment in cash, the Mayor and Comptroller are authorized to draw warrants from time to time for such amounts as may in their judgment be sufficient to the daily de-

mand for such purpose. Such warrants are made payable to the City Treasurer and are chargeable to the Treasurer's "petty cash" fund, and in turn they are credited to this fund when paid in cash. There is also an equalization and transfer fund, and for the purpose of facilitating the equalization or apportionment of the amounts of the balances on deposit with the several depositories and the speedy transfer of money from one depository to another in case of necessity, the Mayor and Comptroller are authorized to draw warrants from time to time, for such amounts as may in their judgment be necessary or advisable for the proper apportionment of the city deposits among its depositories or for the protection of the city's interests. Such warrants are made payable to the City Treasurer and are chargeable to the "equalization and transfer" fund, which, in turn, gets its due credits. Minute directions are given in the law to the City Treasurer for the keeping of proper books and full acounts, which at all times are open to the examination of the City Comptroller, the Committee on Finance or any member of the City Council. He makes to the City Comtproller a monthly report, under oath, of all interest or moneys received or credited to the City Treasurer or to the city, by any bank or other depository (naming them) in which is deposited interest-bearing moneys of the city, together with the average sum of money on deposit in each bank or depository during the calendar month, and the average rate of interest so paid or credited.

The bond of the City Treasurer is in the sum of $5,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner of Public Works—FRANK I. BENNETT.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works—WILLIAM BURKHARDT.

Chief Clerk—John A. Kleine.
City Engineer—John Ericson.
Harbor Master—Adam F. Weckler.
Superintendent, Bureau of Water—William J. McCourt.
Acting Superintendent, Bureau of Streets—Felix Mitchell.
Superintendent, Bureau of Compensation—Henry V. McGurren.
Superintendent, Bureau of Sewers—Geo. E. McGrath.
Superintendent, Bureau of Maps and Plats—John D. Riley.
City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

The Department of Public Works is a department of the Municipal Government of Chicago, established in 1876. It embraces the Commissioner of Public Works, the Deputy Commissioner, the City Engineer, the Superintendent of Streets, the First Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Second Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Third Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Superintendent of Water, the Superintendent of Sewers, the Superintendent of Maps, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Compensation, the City Architect, and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide.

The Commissioner is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He has the management and control of all matters pertaining to the department. He appoints, according to law, all officers and employes in the department except the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. He may remove any such officer or employe, according to law. The Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, executes a bond to the city in the sum of $50,000, with such sureties as the City Council may approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to require good and sufficient bonds to be given by all subordinate officers and employes in said department who perform any or all of the duties of keeping the time of employes, certifying to pay rolls and making out or delivering time checks for employes and the registrar of the Bureau of Water.

The Commissioner has charge of all public improvements commenced, or to be commenced, by the City of Chicago, and he has power, subject to the ordinances of the city, to regulate and control the manner of using the streets, alleys, highways and public places of the city, for the erection of telegraph poles or other

poles or posts, for the laying down of gas, water and steam pipes, sewers, conduits and other underground construction authorized by law or the ordinances of the city, and to determine the location thereof; and to cause the prompt repair of the streets, alleys, highways and public places, whenever the same are taken up or altered. But nothing herein contained shall relate to the construction of local improvements, paid for in whole or in part by special assessment; provided, however, that said Commissioner shall have charge of all local improvements paid for in part by special assessment, upon their completion and acceptance by the Board of Local Improvements, or upon their completion, acceptance and approval by the court confirming the assessment, and said Commissioner has the power to enforce all provisions of any contract for such improvements which relate to the guarantee and maintenance of such improvements and the repairs thereto.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works, subject to the ordinances of the city, to take special charge and superintendence of all streets, alleys and highways in the city, and of all walks and cross walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings and public grounds in the city; of all markets and market places and all other public buildings in the city, belonging to the city, and of the erection of all public buildings; of all works for the widening, deepening or dredging of the Chicago River and of its branches, and of the harbor of the city; of all sewers and works of said city, and the collection with the water works system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; to award and execute all contracts for any work or public improvement, the cost of which shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, and all contracts for coal for the use of any department of the city, with a proviso as above set forth relating to the construction of local improvements paid for in whole or in part by special assessment and that are under the control of the Board of Local Improvements.

The Deputy Commissioner of Public Works is appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the City Council. He has authority, under and subject to the order, direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works, to sign or act for the Commissioner of Public Works, and he shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Deputy Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, must execute a bond to the city in the sum of $25,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Corporation Counsel—SAMUEL A. ETTLESON.

Assistant Corporation Counsel—Chester E. Cleveland.

Assistants—Harry F. Atwood, Frank D. Ayers, L. B. Henderson, James W. Breen, Harry L. Breen, Donald P. Vail, George A. Curran, John V. Clinnin, John A. Cook, Henry J. Chace, Morton S. Cressy, Eugene H. Dupee, Wm. H. Devenish, H. C. Foster, Benton F. Kleeman, George Kandlik, Fred W. Kraft, W. F. Mulvihill, Charles E. Peace, Frank S. Righeimer, C. C. Roe, D. A. Roberts, Howard O. Sprogle, O. W. Ulrich, Edward H. Wright, A. E. Wallace, Anton T. Zeman, and Roy S. Gaskill.

Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Corporation Counsel—Wilbur Hartman.

The Corporation Counsel, appointed by the Mayor, is the head of the Law Department. One of his most important duties is to give legal advice to the Mayor and other city officials.

The description here following of the Law Department and of the office of the Corporation Counsel is gathered from the City Code.

The Law Department is an executive department of the municipal government of Chicago. It embraces the Corporation Counsel and such number of assistants and clerks as the City Council may by ordinance provide. One of such assistants is known as the City Attorney and another as the Prosecuting Attorney. The Corporation Counsel is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, and he is the head of the department. Before entering upon the duties of his office the Corporation Counsel executes a bond to

the city in the sum of $5,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties. He has the power of appointing and removing all or any of his assistants. He superintends, and with the assistance of the City Attorney and Prosecuting Attorney, conducts all the law business of the city. He employes an attorney-at-law, whose office is at the headquarters of the Fire Department, and who is known as the Fire Department Attorney; such attorney is subject to the instructions of the Corporation Counsel and of the Fire Marshal, and he performs such duties as may be imposed upon him by either of them. The Corporation Counsel keeps in proper books to be provided for the purpose a register of all actions in court prosecuted or defended by his office, and all proceedings had therein; and such books are at all times open to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller and any members or committee of the City Council. He draws any deeds, leases, contracts or other papers required by the business of the city, when requested to do so by the Mayor, the City Council, or the head of any department. He drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the City Council, or by any committee thereof. He furnishes, when required to do so, written opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the Mayor, the City Council or by the head of any department. And he reports in writing, on or before the first day of March in each year, to the City Council, the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with such other information as he may deem necessary or proper. Also he prepares and submits to the Comptroller on or before the first day of November in each year an estimate of the whole cost and expense of providing for maintaining his office during the ensuing fiscal year, and this is laid by the Comptroller before the City Council with his annual estimates. All deeds, leases, contracts, books and papers are required to be given over by any retiring Corporation Counsel to his successor on assuming the office.

CITY ATTORNEY.

City Attorney—CHARLES B. FRANCIS.

Chief Assistant City Attorney—JOSEPH J. SULLIVAN.

Assistant City Attorneys—Albert E. Green and Victor Sarner.

Trial Attorneys—Charles F. Kopf, James O'Toole, and Samuel M. Hamilton.

Assistant Trial Attorneys—Henry J. Gibbs, J. M. Brumfield, Marshall Amberg and Robert R. Campbell.

Appellate Court Attorney—Robert H. Farrell.

Supervisor of Investigations—Henry Matz.

Chief Clerk—William Stocker.

Chief Docket Clerk—William Nathan.

The City Attorney is appointed by the Corporation Counsel, and he assists that officers in conducting the law business of the city and has especial charge of all actions in tort against the city arising out of damages or injury caused by efective streets or sidewalks. He keeps in proper books provided for the purpose a register of all actions in court prosecuted or defended by his office, to which the city may be a party, and keeps an accurate record of all proceedings had therein. Such books are open at all times to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, or any member or committee of the City Council. On or before the first day of March in each year, he reports in writing to the Corporation Counsel the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with a statement of all actions pending in court prosecuted or defended by his office, to which the city is a party; and such report contains the names of all defendants and complainants, the nature of the action, the date of commencement thereof, and the status of such suit, accompanying his report with such information as he may see fit to append. As to any cases that have been disposed of during his term of office, and since his last preceding report, he states the manner of the disposition of each of such cases.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Prosecuting Attorney—HARRY B. MILLER.

Chief Assistant Prosecuting Attorney—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys—K. P. Hammer, E. Leubeck, A. Freundlich, L. Jacobs, A. Borgmeier, B. Brown, C. Roloff, S. Klarkowski, F. Day, William

Schulze, H. Meneley, E. Lyons, H. Auw, R. Bippus, F. C. Hill, W. Mulvihill, S. Armstrong, F. Kraeft.

Chief Clerk—L. P. Piquett.

Assistant Chief Clerk—E. A. Jannusch.

Investigator and Law Clerk—Otto Jenicek.

Investigator and Law Clerk—Robert Brushingham.

Notice Clerk—Walter Firalio.

Stenographers—Miss B. Aarvold, Miss P. Mesce, Mrs. H. Larson.

The Prosecuting Attorney is appointed by the Mayor. He is charged with the prosecution of all actions for violation of the ordinances of the city, and he institutes an action in every case where there has been a violation of any city ordinance, when instructed so to do by the Corporation Counsel or the chief officer of any department, or upon complaint of any other person, when in the judgment of the Corporation Counsel the public interest requires that a prosecution shall be had. He may, with the consent of the Corporation Counsel, discontinue any action brought for the violation of any city ordinance on such terms as may to him seem equitable. On or before the first day of March in each year he reports to the Corporation Counsel the transactions of his office during the preceding year and submits with such report such other information as he may deem necessary or proper.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Commissioner of Health—JOHN DILL ROBERTSON, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner of Health—GOTTFRIED KOEHLER, M. D.

Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.

Director of Publicity and Education—Arthur M. Corwin, M. D.

Chief of Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.

Chief of Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.

Assistant Chief of Bureau of Medical Inspection—I. D. Rawlings, M. D.

Assistant Chief of Bureau of Medical Inspection—H. O. Jones, M. D.

Chief of Bureau of Sanitation—C. B. Ball.

Assistant Chief of Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.

Chief of Bureau of Food Inspection—Albert J. Stokes, M. D.

Assistant Chief of Bureau of Food Inspection—Henry Weisberg.

Chief of Bureau of Hospitals, Baths and Lodging Houses—W. K. Murray, M. D.

Director of Municipal Laboratory—F. O. Tonney, M. D.

The Commissioner of Health, who is the responsible head of the department and reports only to the Mayor, is given wide latitude in the conduct of his department and ample authority in the enforcement of the ordinances governing health matters. A summary of the provisions of the general ordinances will make the duties of the Commissioner easily understood:

The establishment of an executive department known as the department of health.

The provision for a Commissioner of Health, who is head of the department. He must be a physician duly licensed to practice medicine, and is appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council.

He exercises a general supervision over the sanitary condition of the city, and all orders from the Health Department are issued in his name.

The Commissioner appoints an Assistant Commissioner, a Secretary, heads of the different bureau, and necessary employes, who perform the duties provided by State law and city ordinances and other duties the Commissioner may require.

It is the Commissioner's duty to enforce the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the Department of Health relating to the sanitary condition of the city.

The Commissioner, at all times, is permitted to enter any house, store, etc., to determine its sanitary condition.

He gives professional advice and information to the Mayor and City Council relative to public health matters, investigates outbreaks of contagious or epidemic diseases, and also adopts measures to arrest the progress of these diseases.

He has charge of the City Isolation Hospital, and has the power to make such regulations for the prevention and suppression of disease as he may deem necessary.

The Commissioner of Health makes an annual report to the City Council, giving a statement of the work performed by his department during the preceding year, together with any other information regarding his department he deems proper. He also has the authority to publish from time to time statistics and information concerning the work of his department or relating to the health of the community and methods of preventing or curing diseases.

The duties of the Commissioner are thus twofold in character: those relating to the administration of the health department, and those pertaining to the activities of other commissions through an "interlocking directorate."

The Commissioner is Secretary of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium Board. He is Chairman of the Board of Examiners of Plumbers, acting under authority conferred by a State law, has control of the operation of the municipal plant for reduction of garbage, and he is Chairman of the Technical Board, division of wastes, which is engaged in studying the problems of city waste disposal.

The Commissioner is President of the Morals Commission, and as such as connected with investigations concerning public morals, the regulation of dance halls, etc. He is a member of the Chicago Ventilation Commission, a semi-official body made up of representatives of the Health Department, Board of Education, and members of technical societies.

The Assistant Commissioner is a civil-service employe. His duties as defined by ordinance are that he shall see that a record is kept of the department's work and that during the absence of the Commissioner, or when directed by the Mayor, he shall perform the duties of the Commissioner.

In addition general administrative duties have been assigned him by the Commissioner. He has general supervision of the employees of the department, grants regular leaves of absence, and passes on the sick leave of the employes; audits and checks all requisitions emanating from the different bureaus; authorizes payment of vouchers for supplies; makes contracts; signs the pay rolls of the department; has control and supervision of the property and the proper accounting therefor by the chiefs of the different bureaus. He also keeps the efficiency records of the employs of the department and lectures on subjects pertaining to public health in the school of instruction recently established in the department and before audiences at schools and various societies.

CITY PHYSICIAN.

City Physician—DR. M. J. PURCELL, M. D.

The City Physician is appointed by the Mayor. He is a member ex-officio of the Department of Health, but exercises no power and performs no duty as such member, other than to advise and consult with the Commissioner when he is requested to do so. He, when directed to do so by the Superintendent of Police, or any police officer in charge, examines and makes provision for the care of all persons found to be sick or injured or insane at any police station; and when directed so to do, by the Corporation Counsel, City Attorney, Superintendent of Police, or a police officer having charge of any police station, he investigates and examines all cases of physical injury or illness claimed to result from defective streets, alleys, sidewalks and bridges, or from any cause which might render the city liable for damages, and reports the result of his visit and investigation. He examines employes of the city and reports the physical conditions found. He makes monthly visits to the House of Correction, the Juvenile Detention Home, the City Infants' Hospital, the House of Good Shepherd and the Erring Women's Refuge, and submits a report of the medical services of these institutions to the City Comptroller at the end of each month.

The duties of this department have increased greatly during the last three years, due to the different departments working under the Compensation Act. Under this Act, the City Physician renders service to injured employes, as well as giving expert testimony in cases coming before the Courts.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil Service Commissioners—PERCY B. COFFIN, President of Commission; CHARLES E. FRAZIER, JOSEPH P. GEARY.

Chief Examiner and Secretary—Harry E. Wallace.
Attorney for the Civil Service Commission—Howard O. Sprogle.
Examiner in Charge of the Labor Division—A. W. James.
Engineer, Mental Division—Mark H. Place.
Senior Examiner, Records Division—Miss F. B. Ross-Iewin.
Senior Examiner, Mental Division—Miss K. V. Maher.

The Civil Service Commission of the City of Chicago was created by an act of the State Legislature, approved and in force March 20, 1895. Under the provisions of this act it became operative in the City of Chicago after being submitted to the electors of the city and adopted by a majority vote during the same year. The Commission is composed of three members appointed by the Mayor, and not more than two members may be of the same political party.

The general powers and duties of the Commission under the law are to classify all offices and places of employment under the city government, except those offices and places which are exempt from the provisions of the law, viz.: officers who are elected by the people or by the City Council, or whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the Council; judges and clerks of election, members of any board of education, the superintendent and teachers of schools, heads of any principal department of the city, members of the law department and one private secretary to the Mayor; also to make rules to carry out the purposes of this act and for examinations, appointments and removals in accordance therewith; provide for promotion on the basis of ascertained merit and seniority in service and examination; to invetigate or cause to be investigated charges preferred against city employes and order the reinstatement or dismissal of such employes; and to investigate the enforcement of the act and the rules, the action of the examiners and appointees and to inquire as to the nature, tenure, and compensation of all offices and places in the classified service.

All original entrance examinations are public, competitive and free to all citizens of the United States, with specified limitations as to residence, age, health, habits and moral character. No question in any examination relates to political or religious opinions or affiliations. Notice of time and place and general scope of every examination is published for two weeks preceding such examination in the official newspaper of the city and such notice is also posted on a bulletin board in the offices of the commission.

Eligible lists are maintained for all grades and classes of positions in the service and persons are certified therefrom in the exact order of their standing on the list, except in the case of promotion lists where a selection among the first three is made by the department head. Eligible lists are in force for a period of two years from the date of posting and may be extended indefinitely by order of the commission.

Appointments from original entrance lists are for a probationary period of six months, during which time a head of a department may with the consent of the Commission discharge the appointee by specifying his reason in writing.

Applications are received by the Commission only between the date when the examination is announced and the day preceding the examination. At other times persons wishing to make application for positions, may leave their names and addresses at the office and they will be notified when to file their applications.

The Commission publishes each year on or before the 15th day of January, its annual report, containing the Civil Service law and rules, the classification of the service, statistical matter and other data pertinent to the work of the department.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

General Superintendenet of Police—HERMAN F. SCHUETTLER.
Secretary to the General Superintendent—Charles J. Agnew.
Secretary of the Department of Police—Si Mayer.

First Deputy Superintendent—Wesley H. Westbrook.
Second Deputy Superintendent—M. L. C. Funkhouser.
Chief of Detectives—Charles Larkin.
Department Inspector—Philip R. Crippen.
Manager of Properties—Hugh Borland.
Custodian of Lost and Stolen Property—De Witt C. Cregier.
Principal Clerk—Philip McKenna.

The head of the Department of Police has the title of General Superintendent of Police. He is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council, and has the management and control of all matters relating to the Department of Police, its officers and members, and devotes his entire time to the service of the city. Before entering upon the duties o fhis office he executes a bond running to the City of Chicago in the sum of $25,000, with such sureties as the City Council may approve, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his official duties. He appoints according to law all officers and members of the department, and has power to remove from the Police Department and the service of the City of Chicago any member thereof in the manner provided by law. He has the custody and control of the office, stations, equipments, books, records and other property belonging to the department. It is his duty to preserve the peace and secure good order and cleanliness within the City of Chicago, and to that end is required to enforce all state laws, city ordinances and the orders of the City Council and the Mayor of Chicago. Section 1 of the ordinance which creates the office of Superintendent of Police creates also the office of First Deputy Superintendent of Police, Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, Department Inspector, Director of Instruction, Inspector of Moral Conditions, and such number of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, patrolmen and patrolwomen and other employes as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance. Section 7 of the ordinance divides the activities of the Department of Police as follows:

Under the immediate supervision of the First Deputy Superintendent of Police the Active Bureau consist of said First Peputy and such members of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, patrolmen, surgeons, drivers, chauffeurs, matrons, operators, clerks and other employes as many, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance.

Under the immediate supervision of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, said bureau consists of said Second Deputy, a department secretary, a manager in charge of properties, a department inspector, instructors, clerks and other employes as may from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance.

The Deputy Superintendents of Police are equal in rank and shall report daily to the Superintendent of Police all matters of police and department business coming to their attention.

The First Deputy Superintendent of Police shall be a member of the police force, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Police shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws pertaining to the City of Chicago and the people therein, and all city ordinances; the prevention of crime in the City of Chicago and the apprehension of criminals; the assignment and distribution of the police force, and the regulation of traffic.

To him report all precinct commanders, the Chief of the Detective Division, the Chief of the Traffic Division, the Chief of the Ambulance Division, the Chief of the Horse Division, the Chief of the Miscellaneous Division and the Chief operator.

The Second Deputy Superintendent of Police shall not be a member of the police force, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Police shall be charged with the care and custody of city property and the distribution of the same; the supervision of department records; the inspection of the personnel of the department and of stations, equipment and departmental property; the instruction of officers and men; the ascertaining and recording of departmental efficiency, individual and grouped; the receipt and investigation of all complaints of citizens regarding members of the police force; the supervision of all matters affecting public morals, such as prostitution, the sale of cocaine, opium and other

habit-forming drugs; the supervision of saloons, cafes, restaurants, hotels, public dance halls, summer parks and excursion boats; the censoring of moving pictures and performances of all kinds.

To him report the Secretary of the Department, the Manager of Properties and the Department Inspector.

In the Department of Police is a Traffic Division, with headquarters at the northwest corner of Illinois and La Salle streets. The Division consists of all mounted officers of the Department, and of all dismounted officers assigned to traffic and bridge duty in the territory bounded by the river on the north and west, Van Buren street on the south, up to but not including the west side of Michigan avenue on the east.

Captain Albert L. Denman is the commander of the Traffic Division.

There are transferred from various precincts, three lieutenants, seventeen sergeants, and 370 patrolmen, to the Traffic Division.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE.

Fire Marshal—THOMAS O'CONNOR.

First Assistant Fire Marshal—Patrick J. Donahoe.

Second Assistant Fire Marshal and Department Inspector—Edward J. Buckley.

Third Assistant Fire Marshall and Chief of Fire Prevention—John C. McDonnell.

Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—Arthur R. Seyferlich.

Fifth Assistant Fire Marshal—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.

Sixth Assistant Fire Marshal—Patrick Egan.

Office Secretary—John P. Murphy.

The Fire Department is an executive department of the City Government, and includes a Fire Marshal and (at the present time) five Assistant Fire Marshals, a general Secretary, an office Secretary, and an Attorney. The Fire Marshal is appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He is the head of the Fire Department, and has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining thereto. He is not required to perform active fire duty except when in his opinion his presence at fires is necessary. He appoints all his assistants and clerks, and may remove them according to law. He has sole and absolute control and command over all persons connected with the department, and possesses full power and authority over its organization, government and discipline, and he prescribes from time to time such rules as he may deem advisable. He is under a bond to the city in the amount of $25,000, and he requires of each and all of his assistants, clerks and employes who have the care or custody of any property belonging to the city, good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. He has power to award and execute contracts for such material and supplies as may be necessary in the administration of the affairs of the department, in cases where the cost of such material does not exceed $50, all contracts to be let to the lowest possible bidder. He is required to inquire into and cause to be investigated by the department attorney, the cause of all fires which occur in the city, as soon as may be after they occur, and cause to be kept a record of such investigations, and the evidence in each case. A merit roll is provided for by ordinance, as also are badges for newspaper reporters, which shall be in form and appearance the same as those worn by members of the Fire Department.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

MICHAEL J. FAHERTY, President; DAVID W. CLARK, Vice-President; WILLIAM H. BLENCOE, Assistant Secretary; OSCAR WOLF; JOS. J. ELIAS. Sec'y and Superintendent of Special Assessments—EDWARD J. GLACKIN.

The following named officials are appointed according to law by the Board of Local Improvements:

Engineer—C. D. Hill.
Engineer of Streets—William Kissack.
Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray.
Chief Clerk—Timothy Sullivan.

The Boar dof Local Improvements is composed of six members, five of whom are appointed by the Mayor, and the sixth, as Superintendent of Special Assessments, is ex-officio secretary of the Board, and a member of the Board.

The Board is in charge of local improvements by special assessments, such as condemnations, paving, sewers, house drains, water mains, water service pipes and sidewalks. All the proceedings of the Board are governed by the Local Improvement Act of the State of Illinois, under which it operates.

DEPARTMENT OF SMALL PARKS.

Chairman—EUGENE H. BLOCK.

Secretary—Walter Wright.
Superintendent of Playgrounds and Bathings Beaches—Theodore A. Gross.

Special Park Commission—Alderman Eugene H. Block, Alderman John. Coughlin, Alderman Edward F. Cullerton, Alderman Herman E. Gnadt, Alderman Frank J. Link, Alderman Max Adamowski, Alderman Oscar De Priest, Alderman John Hrubec, Alderman Jos H. Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Commissioner of Buildings—CHARLES BOSTROM.

Deputy Commissioner of Buildings—Robert Knight.
Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.
Chief Building Inspector in Charge—Thomas F. Peel.
Plan Examiner—Edward Nordlie.
Architectural Engineer—Richard M. Gerety.
Elevator Inspector in Charge—Frank Gaynor.

The Department of Buildings is executive in character and operation, and the Building Commissioner is the head of the department. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, but he must be an experienced architect, or a civil structural or architectural engineer, or a building contractor or an efficient building mechanic, and have been engaged in some one of these trades or occupations for a period of not less than ten years prior to his appointment; and during his term of office as commissioner he shall not be engaged in any other business. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes an approved bond to the city in the sum of $25,000. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the Department of Buildings, and he appoints, and may remove, according to law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department. It is the duty of the commissioner and his assistants to enforce all ordinances relating to the erection, construction, alteration, repair, removal or the safety of buildings. The commissioner in spects or causes to be inspected, all public school buildings, public halls, churches, theaters, buildings used either for manufacturing or commercial purposes, hotels, apartment houses, and other buildings or structures occupied or frequented by large numbers of people, for the purpose of determining the safety of such buildings, or any parts, appliances or equipment thereof; the sufficiency of their doors, passageways, aisles, stairways, corridors, exits or fire escapes, and generally their facilities for egress in case of fire or other accidents, and he is required to make return of all violations of the provisions of ordinates or laws; and whenever he finds any buildings or structure, or any part thereof, in the city in such unsafe condition as to endanger life, it is his duty to notify the owner, agent or occupant of such building to put it in a safe condition; and if such owner, agent or occupant neglects or refuses to place such building in safe condition within the time specified in the notification, it becomes unlawful for any

person, firm or corporation to occupy the same. Other sections of the ordinance relate to the details of administration of the department, thus making plain the duty of the commissioner and his assistants, as also the duties of owners, agents or occupants of buildings in the city.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—WILLIAM G. KEITH.

Assistant Commissioner—Harry Nixon.
Superintendent of Construction—Harry Lesser.
Electrical Engineer in charge—Joseph C. Hall.
Chief Operator Fire Alarm Telegraph—Frank W. Swenie.
Chief Police Operator—B. E. Thompson.
Chief of Electrical Repairs—Jacob F. Mehren.
Chief of Fire Alarm Wires—Michael Hanley.
Foreman of Electric Lights—Michael J. Malloy.
General Foreman of Electrical Mechanics—D. F. Cleary.
Head Clerk—John E. Bradley.

The department of the municipal government of the City of Chicago known as the Department of Electricity was established by an ordinance passed by the City Council, and it includes a City Electrician, an Assistant City Electrician, a Superintendent of Construction, a Secretary, one Chief Inspector, one Inspector of Electric Meters and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The same ordinance creates the office of City Electrician, and provides that he shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He is the head of the said Department of Electricity and must be a practical and skilled electrician and not engaged in any other business while acting in such capacity. He is required, before entering upon the duties of his office, to execute a bond to the city in the sum of $25,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties. He has the management of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and the Police Telephone systems, of municipal lighting, of the inspection of electric meters, of the inspection of all electric wiring within the city, both inside of buildings and above, beneath and upon the surface of the streets, and of all electrical matters in which the city is interested, and appoints, in accordance with law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department; provided, that the Fire Marshal shall have control of all Fire Alarm Operators, and all matters pertaining to the actual operation of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and the location of call boxes. All operators are members of the Fire Department and are detailed for duty by the Fire Marshal to the City Electrician, but they are not separated from the Fire Department. He has part also in all matters pertaining to the operation of the electrical service of the Police Department; he consults with the General Superintendent of Police; and in case of a disagreement in any of said matters between the City Electrician and the General Superintendent of Police, the Mayor is given the power to decide such matters of difference. The City Electrician, from time to time, makes such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the direction and control of all subordinate officers, assistants, clerks, and employes in the department. He has power to award and execute contracts for such materials and supplies as shall be necessary in the administration of the affairs of his department—in cases wherein the cost of such materials or supplies shall not exceed the sum of $500; the same to be awarded to the lowest bidder, after advertising in the manner provided for in the letting of similar contracts by the Department of Public Works. The ordinance creating this Department of Electricity has many articles and sections for the information, instruction and direction of the City Electrician, and for the information of the public.

The City Electrician is ex-officio chairman of the Board of Examiners of Moving Picture Operators, and ex-officio chairman of the Board of Motor Vehicle Registry.

HARBOR BOARD AND SUBWAY COMMISSION.

Harbor Board:

Harbor Board:
Chairman—FRANK I. BENNETT.
EUGENE R. PIKE.
ADAM F. WECKLER.
JOHN ERICSON.
HARRY E. LITTLER.
JAMES E. KEARNS.
Secretary—H. V. McGURREN.
Superintendent of Municipal Pier—HUGO KRAUSE.

The Municipal Pier was completed and opened to the public during the second week in June, 1916. The dimensions are on a huge scale.

The length of the Pier, almost 3,000 feet ,nearly three-fifths of a mile) allows a dockage space of 8,500 feet for ships. The Pier is 292 feet wide. Four principal buildings divide the Pier, namely: The Head House at the west, or shore end; the long Freight and Passenger buildings; the Terminal building and the Dance or Concert Hall. The Head House contains the administration offices and the ramps leading to the passenger floors of the buildings. Surmounting the Head House are two large ornamental towers containing gravity tanks of 60,000 gallons each, being part of an extensive sprinkling system running the entire length of the building.

Extending east from the Head House for a distance of 2,340 feet are the Passenger and Freight buildings. Each of these is 100 feet wide, with an 801foot roadway between them. The great length of these buildings, all under one roof, is one of the most impressive sights of the Pier. Several regiments of soldiers, or approximately 20,000 men, could be accommodated in each building. The available space for freight aggregates 456,300 square feet, while the second floor provides 308,880 square feet for ticket offices and waiting rooms.

Running along the top of the buildings are board walks 16 feet wide and 2,340 feet in length (almost half a mile) which provides promenades rivaling the Board Walk at Atlantic City.

The complete structure is practically fireproof, very little wood being used. The buildings are constructed entirely of steel and glass, with concrete floors and ceilings. To gather an idea of the immensity the following figures give some idea of the amount of material used:

Two train loads of 40 cars each of steel sash and doors, 15 cars of glass and two cars of putty alone. These are over 200 swinging doors and 2,808 sliding doors, the tracks for which if laid continuously would extend over 10 miles; 18 miles of door trimmings was used and 625 tons of kick plates. Over 80,000 window panes are utilized to provide light in all the buildings. If all the steel plates and girders, beams, etc., in the buildings were placed singly end to end they would almost encircle the globe.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SEVRICE.

Commissioner of Public Service.—JOHN P. GARNER.

Secretary to the Commissioner—G. W. Bassett.
Transportation Supervisor—R. F. Kelker, Jr.
Gas Supervisor—C. C. Hotchkiss.
Telephone Supervisor—G. W. Cummings.
Electric Supervisor—Fred Abele.

By an ordinance passed March 16, 1914, an executive department of the municipal government, to be known as the Department of Public Service, was created and ordered to be placed under the supervision and control of a Commissioner of Public Service, appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. The department was created for the purpose of regulating local public

utility corporations, to secure compliance with laws and ordinances relating to rates and service rendered by these public service corporations. The Commissioner may not be engaged in any other business, employment or occupation, or be financially interested in any public utility while acting in such capacity. He appoints, according to law, all bureau heads, supervisors, inspectors, engineers, accountants, assistants or employes. He is required, before entering upon the duties of his office, to give a bond to the city in the sum of $50,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, and conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

The Department of Public Service is required to enforce all ordinances, orders and resolutions in respect to public utilities now or hereafter in force in the city, and shall enforce all laws in respect to public utilities now or hereafter in force under and by which power and authority are conferred upon the city; and it shall require all public utilities, under its jurisdiction, supervision or control, which supply or furnish any service, product or commodity to the city or to the inhabitants thereof, to comply with the terms and provisions of their grants. The department shall make investigations of said public utilities and shall collect and preserve, under convenient form and index, necessary, useful and valuable information, reports, statistics and other data relating to the regulation of rates, the furnishing or supplying of any public service, product, or commodity to the public, or relating to the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the public and the patrons and employes of such public utility. The department may collect and preserve under convenient form and index, such other information, reports, statistics and data pertaining to public utilities in other cities, states and countries as it shall deem useful. The department shall, whenever the City Council by its order so directs, formulates and set forth in writing any matter of complaint against any public utility which shall supply or furnish any service, product or commodity to the city or to the inhabitants thereof, and shall take such further action on said matter of complaint as the City Council may direct.

The Commissioner of Public Service shall receive all complaints against any public utility relating to any service, product or commodity furnished or supplied to the city, or the inhabitants thereof, or relating to any rate, charge or toll, collected or demanded thereof, or relating to the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the public, patrons or employes of any public utility, and shall investigate and examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints, and take such proceedings and action in respect to such complaints for the purpose of adjusting the same as the circumstances may warrant or require, and shall file a monthly report with the City Council of all complaints received and adjusted and of all complaints received and investigated which the public utility or public utilities concerned refuse to adjust, together with the grounds of refusal therefor. He shall investigate and report monthly to the City Council upon all alleged violations of the laws of the state of Illinois which take place within the corporate limits or jurisdiction of the city and upon all alleged violations of the ordinances, orders and resolutions of the City Council in respect to public utilities, and he shall investigate and report monthly to the City Council upon all accidents happening in connection with the equipment, plant, appliances, rolling stock or other property of any public utility whenever by him deemed to be advisable and in the interest of the city or the inhabitants thereof.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

Business Agent—VIRTUS C. ROHM.

Head Buyer—Philip C. Schaefer.
Principal Clerk—William C. Gohde.
Examiner of Printing—Carlos E. Black.
Senior Clerk—Dan. R. Fenton.

The Department of Supplies is an executive department of the city. By the ordinance creating it, there was also created the office of the Business Agent, and the person holding such position was constituted the head of the Department of Supplies, which is closely associated with the Department of Finance, as the

Business Agent conforms to the rules and regulations of the City Comptroller. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the City Council. He executes, before entering upon the duties of his office, a bond to the city in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful discharge of his official duties. All employes under the Business Agent also are required to give bond.

The Business Agent makes all purchases of supplies and materials for use of the City and lets all contracts for labor to be performed for the city in cases where the single purchase amount involved is less than the sum of $500,00. By an amendment to the ordinances in March, 1914, the Business Agent may make contracts or period-agreements for standard supplies and materials, which are in constant use, for a period of time not to exceed six months, when the aggregate amount for such supplies does not exceed $2,500.00 for such period.

It is the duty of the Business Agent to make all purchases upon the most advantageous terms and to this end he is required to procure competitive proposals from at least two responsible persons, firms or corporations, on all single purchase amounts of $300.00 or less, and take advantage of the lowest prices quoted for goods of equal value.

In all single purchase cases where the expenditure of sume in excess of $300.00 and below $500.00 is involved, and all period-agreements where the aggregate amount for a given period is below $500.00, the Business Agent is required to receive sealed bids from at least three responsible bidders and take advantage of the lowest prices quoted on goods of equal value. On all time contracts where the aggregate amount involved for a period of time not exceeding six months is more than $500.00 and less than $2,500.00, the contract must be placed with the lwoest responsible bidder, after advertising in the same manner as is provided for the letting of contracts involving an expenditure of over $500 00 by the Department of Public Works. In all cases, the Business Agent may, at his discretion, reject any and all bids received.

Requisitions for and estimates of quantities of supplies required, approved in writing by department heads, are the basis of and the authority for all purchases of supplies and materials made by the Business Agent.

The Business Agent makes no contracts or purchases where a single purchase amount of $500.00 or more is involved. In all such cases the contracts are made by the various departments, by and with the consent of the City Council, after advertising as provided by ordinance governing letting of contracts by the Department of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF SMOKE.

City Smoke Inspector—WILLIAM H. REID.

Mechanical Engineer in charge—Frank A. Chambers.

Chief Clerk—Edward R. Laub.

Under the terms of an ordinance providing for smoke inspection and its abatement in the City of Chicago, passed by the City Council on July 8, 1908, a Smoke Inspector is appointed by the Mayor, such appointee to be qualified by technical training and experience in the theory and practice of the construction and operation of steam boilers and furnaces, and also in the theory and practice of smoke abatement and prevention. A chief assistant smoke inspector, appointed under civil service, is bonded in the sum of $5,000.00, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, and his required qualifications are similar to those of the Smoke Inspector. The Smoke Department is employed in the detection and prosecution of violators of the provisions of the ordinance, and in the supervision of the construction or reconstruction of plants where heat or power or both of them are generated. In the supervision of construction the officials are required to approve only such proposed installations as provide adequate means for the prevention of smoke. Dense smoke coming from the chimney of any building or premises owned privately or by the city, or from the chimney connected with any boat or locomotive, is forbidden by the ordinance.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

(805. 139 N. Clark Street. Tel. Central 7707.)

Commissioner—LOUISE OSBORNE ROWE.

Secretary to the Commissioner.—Sara E. Riley.
Bureau of Social Survey—Under the direction of the Commissioner.
James W. Calley, Superintent, Bureau of Employment.
Valeria D. McDermott, Director, Bureau of Information.
William L. Carr, Director, Gardens and Woodyard.

The Department of Public Welfare was established in 1914 by the City Council as a social research department of the municipal government. Its activities are limited by ordinance, and are conducted through bureaus as follows:

The Bureau of Social Surveys collects and publishes information relative to living conditions in Chicago; on the facilities for recreation; on the causes of poverty, vagrancy and crime, to be used as a basis for the practical betterment of social conditions; and it recommends to the City Council ordinances for the promoting of public welfare in the city. It co-operates with other agencies in securing social legislation.

The Bureau of Employment collects information relative to working conditions and unemployment in Chicago; promotes practical relief of unemployment, and operates the Municipal Lodging House. Its activities include the Public Employment Agency, the Woodyard and Municipal Gardens for the poor. It co-operates in promoting labor legislation, and other efforts for industrial welfare.

The Bureau of Information directs persons applying to the department for relief, to the proper agency; furnishes information regarding civic and social organization; keeps a card catalogue of Chicago social surveys, completed and in progress; publishes a social directory and issues a monthly Bulletin.

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Board of Trustees:
Fred D. Breit, 5300 Washington Blvd.
James H. Lawley, 1925 W. Chicago Avenue.
Patrick J. Carr, 3508 S. Western Avenue.
Matthias A. Mueller, 910 S. Michigan Avenue.
Wallace G. Clark, 722 Michigan Blvd.
George W. Paullin, 30 N. Michigan Avenue.
James M. Dailey, 549 W. Thirty-first Street.
Charles E. Reading, 11520 S. Michigan Avenue.
Charles H. Sergel, 910 S. Michigan Avenue.
Officers:—
President—Charles H. Sergel.
Clerk—John McGillen.
Treasurer—John A. McCormick.
Chief Engineer.—George M. Wisner.
Auditor—Edmund D. Adcock.
Electrical Engineer—George H. Graves.
Real Estate Agent—Edward Keeley.
Comptroller—Francis D. Connery.
Marshall—John F. O'Neill.
Offices, Seventh floor, Karpen Building, 900-910 South Michigan Avenue.

The Sanitary District of Chicago is a municipal corporation, organized under an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved May 29, 1889. Its affairs are administered by a board of trustees elected by the voters resident in the district. The first board of trustees was elected December 12, 1889, by a vote of the people, and entered upon the discharge of their duties as such trustees in January, 1890.

The original district included all the city north of Eighty-seventh street except Norwood Park and Rogers Park and about 42 square miles of adjacent territory on the west. Its total area was 185 square miles. Legislation was passed later by the General Assembly of Illinois which annexed to the old district all of Chicago south of Eighty-seventh street, 78.60 square miles on the north of the city known as North Shore District, and on the south 94.50 square miles, known as the Calumet District, making the total area to be 386.2 square miles.

The law provides that the Corporation may borrow money for corporate puposes, and may issue bonds therefor, but shall not become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate to exceed three per centum of the valuation of taxable property in the district, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such inedbtedness.

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

President—DR. CHARLES P. CALDWELL, M. D.

Secretary—Dr. John Dill Bobertson, M. D.

Member Board of Directors—F. Bowden DeForest.

The Sanitarium occupies an area a half mile square in the extreme northwest section of the city, at the corner of North Crawford and Bryn Mawr avenues, about nine miles from the downtown district. Formerly a number of small farms composed this tract of land. The soil is black clay loam, well suited for farming purposes. After the purchase of the site, the ground was thoroughly drained, by placing through the entire area, traversing lines of farm tile, at distances varying from 50 to 100 feet apart.

Large groups of trees are found on the east and northwest sections of the tract, as well as at the southwest corner, at the entrance to the Sanitarium.

A nursery acquired with the lanu, consisting of about 5,000 trees and shrubs of various kinds, was subsequently used for transplanting on the lawns and along the roads and walks. Later, an additional supply was purchased to complete the improvement. A 20-foot border of trees and shrubs was planted around the grounds to furnish isolation from the surrounding territory.

Water supply was obtained by extending the city main, at the expense of the Sanitarium, a distance of 2,540 feet, to the entrance of the Sanitarium grounds. The Sanitarium bore its pro rata expense of constructing new sewerage lines for the draining of the grounds and the surrounding territory.

Driveways and walks connecting the various buildings of the Institution from one end of the grounds to the other, were constructed.

At the time of opening the Institution, the entire area occupied by the Sanitarium buildings was well graded and covered with trees, shrubs and flowering plants, around the various buildings and along the asphaltic macadam roads and walks which extend through the grounds. The surrounding belt of about 80 acres is plowed and ready for farming. The grounds are closed by a temporary fence, and an ornamental main entrance at the corner of Bryn Mawr and Crawford avenues and a special service entrance at Peterson avenue.

At the layout of the Sanitarium, the administration building, service building, dining halls, infirmary group and power house were placed along the median line of the grounds, running west to east. This line divides the grounds into two sections; the south section reserved for the cottages for ambulant women patients; the north section for men. The entire group of Sanitarium buildings is so placed as to leave a broad stretch of ground on the north, east and south side for farming and gardening. All the buildings located on the median line face west, with the exception of the infirmary wings and the two dining halls, the exposures of which are south. They are all connected by a spacious service tunnel running a distance of 1.500 feet.

The Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium was so planned as to gradually meet the needs of the tuberculosis situation in a growing city which has at present

a population of two and a half million. The administrative facilities of the Institution are arranged to care for a total of from 900 to 950 patients; these facilities can be further extended. As the average period of stay of a favorable tuberculosis case varies from four to six months, it is expected that the Sanitarium, in its present state, will be in a position to care for about 1,500 to 2,000 patients annually.

In the ensuing year it is proposed to build an addition to the present Infirmary Building which will increase the capacity to one thousand patients.

Dispensary Department:—

1. The Dispensary Department, a very important department of the Sanitarium, maintains at present eight municipal tauberculosis dispensaries, the function of which embraces the following:—

(a) **Education** of the patient and the community on the subject of prevention, early recognition and right methods of treatment of the disease.

(b) **Right distribution of cases** requiring institutional treatment among the special hospitals and sanatoria of the community.

(c) **Supervision** of the large number of cases which have to be treated at home either before admission to an institution, or subsequent to discharge, also cases in which institutional treatment is impossible for various reasons, such as insufficiency of the existing institutional provision, family conditions, etc.

2. Bureau of Special Relief of the Dispensary Department, the function of which is to provide means for outdoor treatment in homes of tuberculous patients, for the purpose of benefitting the patient and protecting the family from infection. Bureau concerns itself with remodeling and building inexpensive outdoor sleeping porches and furnishing such accessories as beds, bed clothing, reclining chairs, canvas curtains, etc.

3. Educational Department, distribution of literature and exhibition of moving picture film of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium showing the workings of the different departments.

The present plan is to gradually centralize in a few dispensaries, housed in special buildings constructed by the city. The first step in this direction is the proposed Diagnostic Station planned by Dr. C. P. Caldwell, President of the Board, to be located in the vicinity of the County Hospital, which is to include the very comprehensive medical, laboratory and x-ray facilities essential in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

Open Air Schools:—Thirty-two open window rooms in the public schools are at present under medical and nursing supervision of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. The Board of Education furnish the equipment and teachers for these rooms.

School Inspection:—The Schools Inspection of public and parochial schools, to sift out tuberculosis in childhood. There are at present 600,000 children enrolled in the schools.

Survey—comprising a house to house canvass covering an area of eight square miles, including the district from North Avenue to 22nd Street and from State Street to Ashland Avenue, to ascertain in a practical way the amount of tuberculosis in this district.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Inspectors:

Jos. J. Janda—Chairman.
Ralph Esau, Jno. J. Sloan.
Superintendent—John L. Whitman.
Assistant Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.

The inspectors of the House of Correction constitute a Board, the members of which are appointed by the Mayor. They serve without money compensation. Their duties are to visit that institution at frequent, though irregular, intervals, and ascertain its condition, and from time to time make such suggestions and orders as they may deem appropriate and timely.

The Superintendent of the House of Correction has the custody, rule, charge and keeping of that institution, and of all persons committed to it, under the supervision and direction of the Board of Inspectors. He receives into the House of Correction such persons as may be sentenced thereto by any court or magistrate of Cook County authorized by the laws of the state or by any ordinance of the city, or by any town or village of the county having a contract with the city for the care of its prisoners. He is required to put each of such persons as are able to labor to the work which they are respectively best able to do, not to exceed ten hours for each working day; each person so put to labor is credited with 50 cents a day, exclusive of his or her board.

MUNUICIPAL ART COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Lawton S. Parker, Emil R. Zettler, Louis H. Sullivan.

Commissioners, ex-officio—Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor; Timothy J. O'Byrne, President of Board of Lincoln Park Commission; William W. Gower, President of Board of West Park Commission; John Barton Payne, President of South Park Commission; Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute.

The law makes this commission to consist of the Mayor of the city, the president or chief officer of the principal art institute or similar incorporated organization, the president of the boards of the several park commissions, and three other members, residents of the city, to be appointed by the Mayor, one of the three to be a painter, one a sculptor and one an architect. The commission serves without compensation. The state law declares that no work of art shall become the property of any city having such a commission, by purchase, gift or otherwise, unless such work of art, or a design of the same, together with a statement of the proposed location of it, shall first have been submitted to and approved by the commission; and that no such work of art, until so approved, shall be erected or placed in or upon, or allowed to extend over or upon any street, avenue, square, municipal building or other place belonging to such city, or any park, boulevard, or public ground situated within its limits. The term "work of art" as herein used is defined to include all paintings, mural decorations, stained glass, statues, bas reliefs or other sculptures, ornaments, fountains, images or other structures of a permanent character intended for ornament or commemoration. When so requested by the Mayor or the Common Council, the commission shall act in the same capacity with similar powers in respect of designs of buildings, bridges, approaches, gates, fences, lamps or other structures erected or to be erected upon land belonging to the city or a part of any of the parks, public grounds or boulevards within the limits of the city, and in respect of lines, grades and platting of the public ways and grounds, and in respect of arches, bridges, structures and approaches which are the property of any corporation or private individual, and which shall extend over or upon any street, avenue, highway, boulevard, park or other public place belonging to or within the limits of the city. The commission passes also upon the removal or re-location of any work of art.

COMMISSION FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL ART.

President—WILLIAM IRVINE.

Secretary—Frank A. Werner.

Commissioners—William Irvine, Frank A. Werner, Frank G. Logan, William O. Goodman, Arthur G. Eddy, W. Victor Higgins, Wallace L. DeWolf.

The Commission for Encouragement of Local Art is authorized by an ordinance of the Chicago City Council to select and purchase for the use of the city to an amount not to exceed the amount of appropriations that may from time to time be made therefor by the City Council paintings, sculptures and other works of art produced by artists and sculptores who have been residents of the city of Chicago for at least two years immediately preceding the purchase of their work; and it is provided, that in cases where the cost of any painting, sculpture or other work of art shall exceed five hundred dollars, the Committee may pur-

chase the same only when the City Council shall authorize such purchase by the Commission for the city, in the manner provided by law for contracting for work, material and supplies for the city, when the expense thereof exceeds five hundred dollars. In cases where the cost of any painting, sculpture or other work of art which the Commission may desire to purchase shall be less than five hundred dollars, the Commission may purchase the same for the use of the city without regard to the provisions and conditions of the Chicago Code relating to the purchase of supplies and materials for the use of the city by the business agent of the city.

By a subsequent ordinance the City Council appropriated two thousand five hundred dollars, to be set apart by the City Treasurer and the City Comptroller to the credit of such account or accounts as the City Comptroller may designate, and be used under the direction of the Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art in accordance with the terms of the ordinance creating said Commission. One member of the Commission is selected by the Mayor, two appointed by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the Art Institute of Chicago, one appointed by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the Palette and Chisel Club, one by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the Artists' Guild, and one appointed by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the Chicago Society of Artists.

CITY OIL INSPECTOR.

City Oil Inspector—PAUL HENDERSON.

Chief Deputy Inspector—Charles Vavrik.
Stenographer—Irene Casey.

The City Oil Inspector is appointed by the Mayor, under authority given by a state law enacted in 1874. His compensation is paid by the party or parties requiring his services at a fixed rate. He gives a bond in such sum as may be exacted by the City Council, with sureties approved by the Mayor. The statute enumerates the various oils to be inspected—coal oil, naphtha, gasoline, benzine and other mineral oils and fluids, the products of pertroleum. It is a misdemeanor to offer any such oils for sale that are below the standard. Upon the application of any manufacturer, refiner or producer or dealer in any description of coal oil, or any other person, to test such articles, the Oil Inspector tests them by the approved methods and instruments. He appoints as many deputies as may be needed, and for them he is responsible. The Inspector is paid out of the fees of the office a salary of not more than $5,000, and the remainder of the fees are turned into the City Treasury. The appointment by the Mayor under the amended law of the Inspector is for one year, and not as before, for the mayoralty term. The amount of the bond now required of the Inspector is $25,000.

ELECTION COMMISSION.

Commissioner and Chairman of Commission—AUGUST LUEDERS.

Commissioner and Secretary—Bernard Horwich.
Commissioner—Frank X. Rydzewski.
Chief Clerk—Dennis J. Egan.
Assistant Chief Clerk—Frank Sima.
Attorney to the Commission—Colin C. H. Fyffe.

The three members of the Election Commission are appointed by the County Court, and become officers of that court when first appointed. They hold their offices for a term of three years. In case of a vacancy the County Court has the power by appointment to fill it. Two leading political parties of the state are required to be represented on the Commission, and must be legal voters and householders residing in the city. No commissioner can hold any other office. The board elects one of its members as chairman and one as secretary. The office of the commission is kept open on every day of the week except Sunday and legal holidays. The board provides ballot boxes, registry, books, poll books, tally sheets, blanks and stationery of every description with printed headings and cer-

tificates necessary for the registry of voters and the conduct of elections. Election precincts are established by the commissioners, the basis taken for each being the number of votes cast at the previous presidential election; each precinct to contain, as nearly as possible, 300 voters. It appoints all judges and clerks of election and has the management and control of the registration of voters.

Within the limits of the authority conferred upon them by the election laws, they may incur debts for the payment of which either the City or the County must make provision. The salaries of the three Election Commissioners, the chief clerk, and assistant chief clerk of the Board are paid by the County; the salaries of all other employes are paid by the City. The City is required to provide quarters for the Board. The expenses of all city elections are borne by the City; the expenses of all general county and state elections are borne by the County.

SUPERVISING ENGINEERS, CHICAGO TRACTION.

Ferris Le Roy Franciseo, representing the City.
Harvey W. Fleming, representing Chicago City Railway Co., South Chicago Street Railway Co., and Calumet and South Chicago Railway Co.
Engineer—George Weston.
Secretary—L. H. Davidson.

The Board of Supervising Engineers was organized under the ordinance of the City Council, passed February 11, 1907, relating to the Chicago City Railway Company and the Chicago Railways Company, immediately upon the acceptance of said ordinance by those companies. By requirement of the ordinance, there was appointed by the officials of each company an engineer to represent them on the board, the names and addresses of the engineer so appointed to be reported in writing to the Mayor; and the city was required to appoint, within thirty days thereafter an engineer as its representative on the board—this engineer to be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council, and the company to be notified in writing of his name and address. It was by the ordinance provided that "the said city or company may respectively, at any time, and from time to time, remove its representative on said board, and may also respectively from time to time, appoint an engineer to represent it upon said board, whenever and as often as it shall fail to have a representative upon said board from any cause whatever. No such removal or appointment shall take effect until written notice thereof has been given to the other party making such removal or appointment. Bion J. Arnold was named in the ordinance as the third member of the board and he was designated as chief engineer. Next the ordinance stipulates that "the city and the company may, at any time and from time to time, remove the third engineer from said board and may also select and appoint a third engineer to be a member of said board, whenever and as often as a vacancy in sair board shall occur from the death, resignation, removal, refusal or inability to act of the third engineer upon said board." A majority of the board is authorized at all times to exercise the powers conferred by the ordinance.

Similar action to the foregoing was taken with reference to the Calumet and South Chicago Railway Co. This company received its charter March 30, 1908, and named its representatives on the Board of Supervising Engineers.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBERS.

Chairman ex-officio—DR. JOHN DILL ROBERTSON.

Master Plumber member—Charles J. Herbert.
Journeyman Plumber member—William W. Petrie.

The Board of Examiners of Plumbers is appointed by the Mayor. The master and journeyman members execute a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000.00 for the faithful performance of their duties. The Board examines applicants for certificates as plumbers and when satisfied as to their competency, they issue the same upon payment of the fee required by law. The fee of the Master Plumber

is $50 for the original certificate, and $10 annually for renewals. The fee of a Journeyman Plumbing is $1.00 for the original certificate and $1.00 annually for renewals. The Board investigates all complaints against persons operating as plumbers without a license, and prosecutes such violations.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—MORRIS ELLER.

Deputy Inspector—William F. Cluett.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures is appointed by the Mayor, and is under a bond of $5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. He examines once a year all weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steel track scales and scales of capacity of three tons and upward, which he inspects once in every six months. He stamps with a seal all weights and measures and scales used which he may find accurate and delivers to the owner a certificate of accuracy. His fees range from $3.50 down to 5 cents. He turns in daily to the City Collector all fees received, and makes a report to the City Comptroller, showing in detail his transactions for the day.

BOILER AND COOLING PLANTS.

Chief Inspector of Boiler and Cooling Plants—GEORGE E. NYE.

Cooling Plant Inspector in charge—Thos. C. Anderson.
Chief Clerk—Harry A. Grannis.
Secretary to Chief Inspector—Gerald Gearon.

The head of the Department for the Inspection of Boilers, Steam and Cooling Plants is the Chief Inspector, appointed by the Mayor. The persons so appointed shall be qualified from practical experiences in the design or construction and operation of boilers or other apparatus under pressure of whatsoever kind, to enable him to judge of their safety. The Supervising Engineer and Chief Deputy Inspector is appointed by the Chief Inspector, according to law. They each execute a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties. It is the duty of the department to pass upon the plans and specifications and issue permits for the installation of any pressure apparatus in a new plant or the remodeling, reconstruction of or addition to an existing plant, whether for power or heating purposes.

EXAMINERS OF MASON CONTRACTORS.

Chairman—CHARLES C. STEWART.

John Campbell—Vice Chairman.

The Board of Examiners of Mason Contractors consists of three members. The Commissioner of Buildings is designated in the ordinance as one member of the new board, who shall be ex-officio chairman; the second member must be a practical architect, and the third a practical mason; these two are appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, their term of office to extend until the first day of May following their appointment. Their successors are to be appointed in like manner for the term of one year annually before the first day of May. Each of the second and thrid members, before entering upon the duties of his office, executes a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollar, with sureties to be approved by the City Council. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in or desiring to engage in or work at the business of masonary or mason work, either as contractor, sub-contractor or employing mason, in the City of Chicago, shall submit to an examination and shall obtain a license as a mason contractor; but whenever a firm or corporation consists of more than one master or employing mason, it shall not be necessary for more than one member of such firm, or one officer of such corporation, to undergo such examination in order to obtain the required license.

EXAMINERS OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

The Board:—
President—EDWARD L. MILLER.

Edward F. Moore.
James N. Spencer.
(Vacant) Secretary to the Board.

The Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers is appointed by the Mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The Board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of $2.00 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of $1.00. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more. The engineers continue under the jurisdiction of the Board after passing the examination under the provisions of the ordinance and three Field Inspectors are employed to travel throughout the city daily inspecting engines and boilers under the direction of the Board.

BUREAUS IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

In the Department of the Mayor:—

Bureau of Statistics.
(Room 1005 City Hall.)

City Statistician—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN. . .

Stenographer—Kathryn Scully.

The Bureau of Statistics is a division in the Department of the Mayor. To the City Statistician are referred for replies, all letters received at the office of the Mayor, and requesting information on particular or general matters, that relate to the municipality or its government; or data on the public affairs of the nation and the world—letters which may not readily be answered by the Secretary to the Mayor. These must be replied to, with sufficient painstaking and promptly, in accordance with a rule established by the Executive. Numerous other communications are referred to this Bureau by the other departments, and by the City Clerk, which are given due attention, besides many original inquiries are here formulated, and addressed out over the country, seeking information and facts that are desired by the Aldermen or other officials and citizens.

The Chicago City Manual, complied and published each year by the City Statistician, contains a comprehensive report on administrative and legislative acts and policies relating to the municipality. The present issue of the book is the 9th in the series.

The City of New York publishes annually a Manual, but under another title, which is in its third year. It is on the plan, and follows the style, of the Chicago City Manual, but it contains one-third less of matter. It boasts an edition of eight thousand copies.

The head of the Bureau of Statistics,—the City Statistician,—is held responsible by the Commissioner of Public Works, who by law is custodian of all property of the city corporate, for the Room 1005, City Hall.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.
(Room 1005 City Hall.)

Municipal Reference Librarian—FREDERICK REX.

Stenographer—Kathryn Scully.
Library Assistant—Helen I. Fix.

The Municipal Reference Library is the City Hall branch of the Chicago Uublic Library. Its function is to provide, arrange, and render available for

the use of the members of the Chicago City Council, its various commissions and municipal departments and bureau heads, public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the City Council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The Library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The Library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the City Council of Chicago and other cities. If any in formation desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

In the Department of Public Works:—

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING.

Chief Engineer—JOHN ERICSON.

Assistant City Engineer—H. S. Baker.
Chief Clerk—William J. Roach.
Engineer in charge, Division of Construction—Henry W. Clausen.
Assistant Engineer in charge, Division of Pumping Stations and Cribs—Frank J. McDonough.
Superintendent of Water Works, Shops and Repairs—Frank A. Miller.
Superintendent of Water Meter Repairs—Frank A. Anderson.
Superintendent of Water Pipe Extension—Hugh L. Lucas.
Engineer, Water Pipe Extension—Roy S. Spalding.
Engineer, Division of Tets and Inspection—Lawrence S. Marsh.
Engineer in charge, Division of Bridges—Thomas G. Pihlfeldt.

BUREAU OF WATER.

Superintendent—WILLIAM J. McCOURT.

Chief Clerk—George J. Feser.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Teller—William J. Diener.
Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Registrar—T. M. Kennedy.
Chief Water Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.
Deputy Assessor—Frank C. Thomas.
Field Assessor in charge—Joseph J. Ward.
Foreman Shut-off Division—John J. Morgan.
Permit clerk—Hugh B. Ryan.
Map Engineering Draftsman—Herman H. Schlee.

The Bureau of Water is a division of the Department of Public Works. The Superintendent of the Bureau has special charge of the assessments and collection of water rates, and performs such other duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works, or by the ordinances of the city. He reports to the City Treasurer once in each day all moneys received by him in his bureau and at the same time pays over to the City Treasurer all moneys, with a statement of the same and to what account the same belongs and takes a receipt and duplicate receipt for all moneys so paid over, which duplicate receipt he is required immediately to deposit with the Commissioner of Public works.

BUREAU OF STREETS.

Acting Superintendent of Streets—FELIX S. MITCHEL. . .

First Assistant Superintendent of Streets—(Vacant.)
Second Assistant Superintendent of Streets—W. J. Galligan.
Third Assistant Superintendent of Streets—(Vacant.)

The Bureau of Streets is a division of the Department of Public Works. The Superintendent of the Bureau has charge of the cleaning and repairing of streets, sidewalks and alleys and of the removal of garbage and ashes and obstructions of any kind outside the building line. Through this bureau permits are granted to any person or corporation to open any street, sidewalk, alley, avenue or public place for any purpose, but before any such permit is issued, he shall estimate the cost of restoring the street, sidewalk, alley, avenue or public place to a condition equally as good as before it shall have been so opened, with a fair additional sum as margin for contingent damages, and furnish the same to the Commissioner of Public Works. The permit in every case is issued and transmitted to the City Collector, for the collection of the deposit and fee and delivery of the permit. As soon as the work provided for in any such permit has been performed, the person or corporation to whom the permit was issued shall replace and restore the street, sidewalk, alley or other public place to a condition as good as before the tearing up, and if such restoring and replacing is not done forthwith, the Superintendent, under the authority of the Commissioner, has such work done by the city workmen and the net cost of the same is charged to the person or corporation to whim such permit is issued.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Superintendent of Sewers—GEO. E. McGRATH.

House Drain Inspector in charge—Edward J. Hayes.
Bench and Street Grade Engineer—Wm. R. Matthews.
Edward R. Cullerton—Principal Clerk.
Foreman of Bricklayers—Francis Shanley.
Foreman of Sewers Repairs—Ignatius Brady.
Foreman of Sewer Pipe Yard—Theodore Josephsen.

The Superintendent of Sewers has special charge of the construction of all public and private sewers and catch basins laid on or in any public street, alley or way, except where the cost of such construction is to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment. He has charge of the issuance of all permits for connection with, or repairs to, the sewerage system of the city. He is to see that no connection is made with any public sewer or drain without the written permission of the Commissioner of Public works, and that no drain is made from any point within the limits of the city, into the Chicago River or any of its branches, or into any slip connecting therewith, without obtaining a permit for such drainage from the Commissioner. Such permits may be given by the Commissioner at his discretion, upon payment of a fee to be fixed by him to an amount sufficient to defray the expense to the city in consequence of granting the permission, The Superintendent reports all instances of the making of unlawful connections of the kind, when the offender shall be fined not more than $50 for each offense and a further fine of $25 for every day such unauthorized connection or opening is continued. Besides, he inspects and has general supervision of altering or extending all sewers and drains.

Ward	Superintendent	Address	Telephone No.
1	Geo. J. Lake	Randolph St. and Beaubien ct.	Beau-Central ..... 1513 Randolph 5596
		224 W. 26th st.	Calumet 4952
2	A. J. Creighton	3400 Federal st.	Douglas 573
3	R. M. Cochrane	16 W. 43rd st.	Oakland 931
4	Leopold Grand	613 W. 29th st.	Yards 218
5	J. J. Carroll	3144 S. Ashland ave.	Yards 3090
6	Peter Cashy	5021 Wabash ave.	Drexel 5434

7	T. L. Mulroy	6109 Cottage Grove ave.	Hyde Park	152
8	M. J. Murhpy	93rd St. and S. Chicago av.	S. Chgo.	142
9	A. Howard Smith	11621 Indiana ave.	W. Pullman	141
10	Jno. Scanlon	1548 Loomis st.	Canal	516
11	David McCann	1944 W. 20th st.	Canal	175
12	J. J. Corbett	3035 W. 26th st.	Lawndale	1436
13	F. A. Hurley	3520 Fillmore st.	Kedzie	372
14	M. English	2327 Erie st.	Seeley	3943
15	H. E. Bonfield	2720 Chicago ave.	Humboldt	968
16	J. H. Burke	1700 North ave.	Monroe	2155
17	Jacob Schug	1034 Austin ave.	Monroe	841
18	C. H. McDonald	208 S. Racine ave.	Monroe	2291
19	T. C. Ryan	808 S. May st.	Monroe	2168
20	J. J. Bufler	633 W. 16th st.	Canal	1351
21	E. J. Alden	1128 N. Clark st.	Superior	1452
22	F. Monahan	942 Orleans st.	Superior	909
23	R. R. Hertzog	2541 N. Halsted st.	Lincoln	939
24	W. G. Conrath	2559 N. Ashland ave.	Lincoln	3216
25	C. I. Smith	5451 Broadway	Sunnyside	7092
26	A. E. Murphy	3852 N. Ashland ave.	Lake View	623
27	W. J. Higgins	Grimm and Lipps ave.	Irving	525
28	H. L. Vanderbosch	2460 Cortland st.	Humboldt	1469
29	C. F. Walsh	1434 W. 47th st.	Yards	1040
30	Jas. McInerney	337 Swan st.	Yards	5
31	S. J. Wiggins	216 W. 59th st.	Wentworth	967
32	A. T. Dodson	52 W. 69th st.	Wentworth	912
33	W. W. Harper	4838 Kinzie st.	Austin	70
34	T. F. McGrath	2244 S. Ridgeway ave.	Lawndale	2286
35	P. Q. Rohm	4432 Madison st.	Van Buren	289

BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Harbor Master—Adam F. Weckler.

Assistant Engineer—Richard O'S. Burke.
Vessel Dispatcher—J. P. Minskey.
Assistant Harbor Master in charge Bridge operation—J. A. Marston.
Harbor Police—Nicholas Morris.
Dredging Inspector—Albert E. Mankicki.

The Bureau of Rivers and Harbors is a recent creation of the City Council, but the necessity for such a body had been recognized for years before. The important function performed by it, formerly were included in the duties of the Bureau of Engineering; and the leading members of the new Bureau were taken from the greater organization.

BUREAU OF MAPS AND PLATS.

Superintendent—JOHN D. RILEY.

Chief Draftsman—John Wittenborn.
In charge of Survey Division—T. C. Philips.
In charge of Sanborn Atlas Division—John Meyer.

The office of Maps and Plats is a creation of a city ordinance and the Superintendent is appointed, according to law, by the Commissioner of Public Works. He performs such duties as are prescribed in the creating ordinance, and in addition such other duties as are required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works. He is ex-officio examiner of subdivisions and of any map, plat or subdivision of any block, lot, sub-lot or part thereof, or of any piece or parcel of land, situated within the City of Chicago, presented or submitted to him for approval, and if he approves the same, he so certifies. He has special charge of all matters pertaining to the keeping of the records of maps and plats recorded in the city; of all matters pertaining to streets and numbers; and he makes all maps

and plats which are required by any department of the city government. He makes copies of all instruments filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, purporting to vacate any public street, alley, park or public ground in the city, and furnishes a copy of the same, together with a plat showing the location of such purported vacation, to each of the Aldermen of the ward in which said property is located.

BUREAU OF HARBORS AND SUBWAYS

Chairman—FRANK I. BENNETT.
EUGENE R. PIKE.
F. L. R. FRANCISCO.
Secretary—W. O. JOHNSON.

BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE.

City Architect—CHARLES W. KALLAL.

The Bureau of Architecture, Department of Public Works, is under the direction of the City Architect, who is certified to the position by the Civil Service Commission. As the law requires that the Commissioner of Public Works take special charge of the construction and repair of all buildings the property of the City of Chicago, the function of the bureau is the preparation of plans and specifications on which contracts are based for said construction, repair and alteration of all buildings other than schools; supervises the work of construction, etc. Architectural services are rendered to the Police, Fire and Health Departments, the Bureaus of Engineering and Streets and the House of Correction. The City Architect also acts in an advisory capacity to the Finance Committee or the acquisition of property for the use of all departments of the city and the supervision of the maintenance and equipment of the City Hall building.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION.

Superintendent—HENRY V. McGURREN.

Title Searcher—William Hunter.
Junior Clerk—Arthur E. Keegan.
Stenographer—Anna G. Dolan.

The Bureau of Compensation is under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works. It receives and has charge of all applications for permits to use streets, alleys or public grounds, or any underground space, and attends to all matters connected with their issuance.

BUREAU OF CITY HALL.

Custodian—CHARLES W. KALLAL.

Chief Janitor—James Connors.

The Chief Janitor has charge and direction of all persons employed at janitor work in the City Hall building, and of all cabinet-makers and carpenters.

Chief Operating Engineer—John Hays.

The Chief Operating Engineer has charge of all machinery in the operating department of the City Hall. He must have skill and experience in his profession.

In the Department of Police:—

BUREAU OF POLICE RECORDS.

Superintendent—SERGEANT THOMAS E. FITZGERALD.

Secretary and Stenographer—John J. Clancy.

This Bureau was established January 1, 1905, to bring together the scattered records of the department of police. It at once became the receiving place for all

official reports of the department and a central point where all facts pertaining to police history are filed. Twice each day the official reports from all police stations are received, indexed and tabulated, then filed or referred as occasion may require. Full information concerning criminals wanted, arrests, hold-over cases to the grand jury, indictments, criminal and municipal court proceedings and final convictions in these courts are received daily. Reports of homicide, assault, accident, sick assisted, missing persons, unidentified or insane persons and dead bodies found are by system of arrangement made instantly accessible. Daily and monthly statistical tabulation of facts deduced from these reports also are made. Newspaper articles covering criminal occurrences are clipped and indexed for reference.

VEHICLE BUREAU.

Lieutenant in command—LIEUTENANT M. W. DELANEY.

Examiner of Public Motor Vehicle Operators—H. L. Hudson.
Chief of Headlight Inspection and Secretary—M. W. Delaney.

By ordinance passed in the City Council February 4, 1915, there was created a bureau to be known as the Vehicle Bureau. The General Superintendent of Police has charge of the general management and control of all matters and activities pertaining to this bureau, and he appoints according to law all subordinate officers, assistants and other employes. He is authorized to detail a sergeant of police to be in direct charge, but subject to the rules of the Police Department. The name of the executive board designated by the General Superintendent of Police for the inspection of vehicles, heretofore known as Board of Inspectors of Public Vehicles, is hereby changed to the "Vehicle Bureau," and wherever the words "The Board of Inspectors of Public Vehicles" occur in the Chicago Code of 1911, or in any other general or special ordinance of the City of Chicago, or in any order, resolution or other legislative enactment, or in any contract or other instrument heretofore authorized, they are to be understood as referring to the bureau created by this ordinance to take the place of said board, and the words "The Bureau of Inspectors of Public Vehicles" shal be construed as meaning the Vehicle Bureau hereby created, constiuted and established, or as the same may be hereafter constituted.

BUREAU OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Chief of the Bureau—GEORGE C. HUNT, M. D.

Chief Clerk—H. P. Griffin.
Assistant Chief of the Bureau—H. W. Carlin.
W. A. Cannon—Stenographer.

The Bureau of Ambulance Service is a Bureau in the Department of Police in the City of Chicago. It consists of a Bureau Chief, Assistant Bureau Chief, Stenographer for office work, 24 Assistant Surgeons, 10 Orderlies, and the necessary number of Drivers and Patrolmen to handle the ambulances (8 in number), assigned to duty at various precincts in the city. The ambulances of the Department of Police are used to handle sick and injured parties and emergency cases, rendering first aid where necessary, and transporting emergency cases to the nearest hospital. When not otherwise engaged, they take destitute cases of non-contagious diseases to the County Hospital, or to any charity hospital located as near or nearer to the seat of removal as the County Hospital. There are three emergency police hospitals, located respectively at the 2nd, 27th and 38th Precinct Stations, where emergency cases and prisoners are treated temporarily. All sick and injured officers who make application for pay during tembility from such sickness or injury, are examined by the Chief Surgeon or one of his assistants, and recommendation made to the Chief of Police regarding a period of disability to be allowed to each of such officers. All medical supplies issued in the Department of Police are issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Ambulance Service upon requisition from the commanding officers of each precinct properly approved, and a record of amounts and dates of issues kept in said Bureau.

The Chief of the Bureau also is the medical examiner for the Board of Examiners for Public Chauffeurs. All emergency cases occuring in the City Hall or County Building, and in the immediate neighborhood are treated and cared for in the Ambulance Bureau Headquarters. The Bureau also takes charge of all public functions and establishes hospitals and makes details of Ambulances and Surgeons at such functions.

In the Department of Fire:—

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION.

Chief of Bureau of Fire Prevention—J. C. McDONNELL.

Fire Prevention Engineer—Elisha W. Case.

Chief Inspector in charge—C. W. Hejda.

Principal Clerk—Timothy J. Sullivan.

By a city ordinance, recently passed, there was created a Bureau in the Fire Department of the Municipal Government of Chicago, which is known as the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. By the same ordinance was created the office of Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, the occupant of which is the head of the Bureau, and during his term of office he shall not be engaged in any other business. Besides the chief, the Bureau embraces a Fire Prevention Engineer, a Fire Prevention Inspector in charge and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. Further provisions of the creating ordinance are: "Said Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall be one of the Assistant Fire Marshals of the Fire Department of the City of Chicago, and shall be selected as such chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety by the Fire Marshal of the City of Chicago."

BUREAU OF FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Superintendent of Construction—HARRY LESER.

Chief Operator—Frank W. Swenie.

Chief of Electrical Repairs—Jacob F. Mehren.

The Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph is under the direction of the City Electrician, but it is a branch of the Fire Department, and its operating forces are paid out of the appropriations to that department. This peculiar condition is caused by the ordinance creating the Department of Electricity, which provides that the City Electrician shall have the management of the Fire Alarm Telegraph systems, and that he shall appoint in accordance with law, al subordinate officers and assistants in his department, the Fire Marshall to have control of all fire alarm operators and all matters pertaining to the actual operation of the fire alarm telegraph and the location of call boxes. The subordinate officers and assistants, however, are appointed by the Fire Marshal on the recommendation of the City Electrician from a list certified by the Civil Service Commission, which list is made up from fen who have served in the next lower position for at least one year and who have passed a promotional examination, the questions fro which are prepared and the papers marked by the City Electrician, or his representative. After the operators and assistants are appointed they are detailed to work under the orders of the City Electrician, and are also subject, at all times, to the orders of the Fire Marshal and his assistants, so far as the transmission of alarms and messages is concerned. So that, in the technical part of the work, electrical, mechanical and operative, the City Electrician is in charge and responsible, and the Fire Marshal's control of the operators extends only to that part which pertains to the proper and efficient transmission of the department's telephone and telegraph business. The main office is in Room 707 City Hall. There is a branch office at 6345 Wentworth avenue.

In the Department of Electricity:—

EXAMINERS OF OPERATORS OF MOVING PICTURES.

Commissioner of Electricity, Chairman—William G. Keith.

Examiner—William H. Havill.

The Board of Examiners of Moving Picture Operators examines all candidates for licenses as Moving Picture Operators in the City of Chicago. The City Electrician is Chairman by virtue of the departmental office which he holds and the Secretary of the Board of Examiners acts as Secretary. The Examiner is appointed under civil service. Applicants are required to pass an examination which will show their intimacy with the standard moving picture devices, and upon passing to pay $10 annually as a license fee. Only duly licensed operators are entitled to operate moving picture machines in local theaters or halls. The income of the Board in 1908, in which year it was organized, was $1,000. In 1911 it was over $7,000 and for the four years the total income has been over $20,000.

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL

CITY COUNCIL HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

At the center of the local municipal government organization in all cities of the civilized world is a council, a number of administrative officers, and a single official known as the mayor, in whatever form the title may take in the different languages. The powers and the relative influence of these organs over the whole field of municipal administration varies in wide extent. In England the Council is the all-important local authority. There the council consists of two classes of members: the councilmen elected by popular vote, and aldermen and mayor, elected by the council; but both classes sit together in one body. On the continent of Europe a single-chambered body is the rule; and the council there consists of but one class of elected members.

The size of the municipal councils also varies. The London council consists of 139 members; the Liverpool council has 116 members; Manchester, 104; Birmingham, 72; Leeds, 60. In Germany, the Berlin council has 126 members; Hamburg, 160; Breslau, 102; Leipzig and Dresden each 72; Munich, 60. In Italian cities of over 250,000 inhabitants there are 80 members in the city councils. The Vienna council consists of 138 members, and that of Budapest of 400. In France the scale is a fixed graded scale beginning with 10 members for communes of less than 500 inhabitants, and rises to 36 for cities of over 60,000, with special exceptions which give the council of Lyons 54 members and that of Paris 80 members.

In the United States there is no uniformity. Philadelphia has 41 members in the Select Council and 146 in the Common Council. New York has 29 members of the council, and 73 aldermen in the single chamber. Here in Chicago there are 70 aldermen; in Boston 12 aldermen and 75 councilmen.

The term of service for members of municipal councils ranges in the principal countries from one to nine years. There is no universal rule for the United States. New York has two-year terms for the larger chamber, and four years for the smaller, renewing the former body as a whole, and the latter by halves every two years. The Chicago and Cleveland councils are chosen for two years, one half every year. In Boston the councilmen are elected for one year, and the aldermen for two years. In Philadelphia the members of the Common Council serve for two years, those in the Select Council for three years. In Cincinnati and San Francisco the term is two years. In Buffalo the aldermen are elected for three years, one-third every year. In New Orleans the term of the councilmen is four years.

In some foreign countries, as in France, non-residents are eligible to membership in the municipal councils. In the United States the residence requirement is strict,—the aldermen must be resident within the city, and, in practice, must also be resident within the ward from which they are elected.

In Europe the council in most cases electes its own presiding officers; but in the United States he is often chosen independently of the council—as in Chicago, so in many other cities, the mayor presides.

In the general Municipal Incorporation Act of Illinois, the powers of the council are enumerated under ninety-six heads; the law of Ohio gives fifty different subjects; the general law of Pennsylvania names forty-six purposes for which cities may enact ordinances.

The most important class of ordinance powers possessed by the municipal councils in this country are those classed under the head of police power. The police power is the governmental power possessed by the state legislature for the purpose of promoting the general comfort and welfare of society, and as such it may be delegated by the legislature to a local corporation.

THE CITY COUNCIL

CHICAGO

JOHN SIMAN City Clerk	WM. HALE THOMPSON Mayor	EDWARD J. PADDEN Chief Clerk

1st Ward	MICHAEL KENNA, D, 307 S. Clark st	Har.	872
	JOHN J. COUGLIN, D, 17 N. La Salle st	Main	1157
2nd Ward	OSCAR DE PRIEST, R, 3439 S. State st	Douglas	7877
	HUGH NORRIS, R, 3628 S. Fifth ave	Yards	3764
3rd Ward	EDWARD J. WERNER, R, 822 East 45th st	Frank.	4080
	U. S. SCHWARTZ, D, 1412 Harris Trust Bldg	Rand.	4290
4th Ward	DAVID R. HICKEY, D, 2625 Stark st	Yards	292
	JOHN A. RICHERT, D, 2603 S. Halsted st	Yards	1148
5th Ward	CHARLES MARTIN, D, 3635 Emerald av	Drover	2766
	THOMAS A. DOYLE, D, 3743 Wallace st	Yards	4851
6th Ward	ALEX. A. McCORMICK, R, 954, 209 S. La Salle st	Wab.	4272
	WILLIS O. NANCE, R, 5463 East End ave	Hyde Pk.	5202
7th Ward	CHAS. E. MERRIAM, R, 828, 127 N. Dearborn st	Rand.	4874
	JOHN N. KIMBALL, R, 6233 Kimbark ave	Midway	2277
8th Ward	JOHN E. TYDEN, R, 7412 Coles ave	S. Chgo.	3937
	ERNEST M. CROSS, R, 10200 Avenue L	S. Chgo.	218
9th Ward	HIRAM VANDERBILT, R, 11232 S. Michigan ave	Pull.	171
	EUGENE H. BLOCK, D, 9311 Evans ave	Burnside	18
10th Ward	FRANK KLAUS, D, 1809 S. Racine ave	Canal	1964
	JAMES McNICHOLS, D, 1322 Washburne ave	Canal	2866
11th Ward	E. F. CULLERTON, D, 510 Reaper Blk	Cent.	5359
	HERMAN KRUMDICK, D, 1941 West 23rd st	Canal	1032
12th Ward	OTTO KERNER, D, 1507 Lumber Exch. Bldg	Rand.	6634
	JOSEPH I. NOVAK, D, 2401 S. Trumbull ave	Lawndale	108
13th Ward	JOHN R. ANDERSON, R, 3221 W. Monroe st	Garfield	1712
	JOHN G. HORNE, D, 3230 W. Madison st	Kedzie	423
14th Ward	JAMES H. LAWLEY, R, 1925 W. Chicago ave	Seeley	2296
	JOS. H. SMITH, D, 2415 W. Superior st	Seeley	135
15th Ward	HENRY UTPATEL, R, 408 Chamber of Com	Frank.	1007
	W. E. RODRIGUEZ, Soc, 718 Reaper Blk	Rand.	1122
16th Ward	VINCENT S. ZWIEFKA, D, 1357 N. Ashland ave	Haym'kt	2117
	JOHN SZYMKOWSKI, D, 1500 W. Division st	Monroe	2372
17th Ward	LEWIS D. SITTS, R, 1471 W. Grand ave	Haymarket	295
	S. S. WALKOWIAK, D, 1317, 139 N. Clark st	Rand.	3564
18th Ward	CARL T. MURRAY, R, 10 S. La Salle st	Frank.	3670
	WILLIAM J. HEALY, R, 11, 716 W. Madison st	Monroe	6158
19th Ward	JOHN POWERS, D, 1284 Macalister place	Franklin	3895
	JAMES B. BOWLER, D, 1223 Taylor st	Monroe	4943
20th Ward	HERMAN E. MILLER, R, 716 West 21st st	Canal	3193
	MATT. FRANZ, D, 1618 S. Halsted st	Canal	3046
21st Ward	ELLIS GEIGER, D, 1431 Conway Bldg	Main	103
	EARL J. WALKER, R, 1317, 139 N. Clark st	Randolph	6645
22nd Ward	WM. P. ELLISON, D, 750 W. North ave	Lincoln	769
	JOHN H. BAULER, D, 515 W. North ave	Diversey	9045
23rd Ward	THOS. O. WALLACE, R, 846 Center st	Lincoln	795
	JOHN KJELLANDER, R, 859 Buckingham place	Graceland	212
24th Ward	HERMAN E. GNADT, R, 2133 Roscoe st	Lake View	5760
	JOHN HADERLEIN, D, 1509 Barry ave	Lake View	1204
25th Ward	HENRY D. CAPITAIN, R, 184 W. Lake st	Main	232
	FRANK J. LINK, R, 430 Orleans st	Main	1026
26th Ward	WILLIAM F. LIPPS, R, 2180 Wilson ave	Edgewater	2129
	GEORGE PRETZEL, R, 3830 N. Hoyne ave	Lake View	3970
27th Ward	JOHN C. KENNEDY, Soc, 3814 N. Central Pk ave	Irving	7030
	OLIVER L. WATSON, R, 410, 69 W. Washington st	Central	8670

28th Ward	HARRY E. LITTLER, R, 113 Ann st	Monroe	5412
	MAX ADAMOWSKI, D, 2410 Fullerton ave	Humboldt	3572
29th Ward	JOHN HRUBEC, R, 1958 West 51st st	Prospect	626
	THOMAS F. BYRNE, D, 1543 West 69th st	Wentworth	4728
30th Ward	WM. J. LYNCH, D, 461 West 43rd pl	Yards	3510
	WM. R. O'TOOLE, D, 5227 South Morgan st	Drover	180
31st Ward	JAMES A. KEARNS, R, 21 W. Garfield blvd	Wentworth	8383
	ROBERT R. PEGRAM, R, 5820 S. Sangamon st	Wentworth	2685
32nd Ward	ALBERT J. FISHER, R, 219 West 72nd st	Stewart	31
	JAMES REA, R, 712 West 63rd st	Wentworth	23
33rd Ward	ROBERT M. BUCK, R, 5707 W. Erie st	Austin	63
	M. A. MICHAELSON, R, 3004 Palmer sq	Belmont	2737
34th Ward	JOSEPH C. BLAHA, R, 3732 West 12th st	Kedzie	5380
	JOHN TOMAN, D, 4141 West 21st place	Lawndale	4986
35th Ward	CONRAD H. JANKE, R, 1239 Monticello ave	Belmont	3182
	THOS. J. LYNCH, D, 602 Ashland Blk	Central	2881

WILLIAM F. HARRAH, Sergeant-at-Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1916-17.

FINANCE.

Meets Fridays, at 1:00 p. m.

RICHERT, Doyle, Nance, Merriam, Block, Kerner, Lawley, Sitts, Geiger, Capitain, Lipps, Littler, Kearns, Fisher, Thos. J. Lynch.

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION.

Meets Wednesday, at 2:00 p. m.

CAPITAIN, Richert, Doyle, Nance, Vanderbilt, Smith, Utpatel, Walkowiak, Healy, Geiger, Kjellander, Lipps, Watson, Fisher, Michaelson, Toman, Thos. J. Lynch.

GAS, OIL AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Meets Thursdays, at 2:00 p. m.

SITTS, Merriam, Cross, Block, McNichols, Lawley, Utpatel, Zwiefka, Walkowiak, Bowler, Wallace, Haderlein, O'Toole, Kearns, Rea, Buck, Toman.

HARBORS, WHARVES AND BRIDGES.

Meets Mondays, at 11:00 a. m.

LITTLER, Kenna, Schwartz, Doyle, McCormick, Vanderbilt, Krumdick, Horne, Zwiefka, Murray, Walker, Bauler, Wallace, Watson, Wm. J. Lynch.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Meets Tuesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

FISHER, Norris, Hickey, Cross, Klaus, Cullerton, Novak, Lawley, Sitts, Bauler, Link, Pretzel, O'Toole, Michaelson, Blaha.

JUDICIARY.

Meets Mondays, at 2:00 p. m. (When no Council Meeting)

KERNER, Coughlin, Norris, Werner, Hickey, McCormick, Kimball, Rodriguez, Powers, Miller, Walker, Bauler, Kjellander, Hrubec, Wm. J. Lynch, Buck, Blaha.

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

Meets Tuesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

HEALY, Coughlin, DePriest, Schwartz, Hickey, Anderson, Szymkowski, Miller, Ellison, Kjellander, Haderlein, Kennedy, Adamowski, Rea, Janke.

LICENSE.

Meets Thursdays, at 10:30 a. m.

TOMAN, Norris, Werner, McCormick, Tyden, Krumdick, Novak, Horne, Smith, Bowler, Ellison, Haderlein, Byrne, O'Toole, Janke.

BUILDINGS AND CITY HALL.

Meets Fridays, at 2:00 p. m.

PRETZEL, Martin, Kimball, Vanderbilt, Klaus, Horne, Szymkowski, Powers, Franz, Walker, Link, Kennedy, Adamowski, Wm. J. Lynch, Pegram.

SCHOOLS, FIRE, POLICE AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Meets Tuesdays, at 11:00 a. m.

THOS. J. LYNCH, DePriest, Martin, Klaus, Krumdick, Powers, Miller, Ellison, Wallace, Gnadt, Kennedy, Byrne, Pegram, Buck, Blaha.

HEALTH.

Meets Thursdays, at 2:00 p. m.

NANCE, Kenna, Martin, Kimball, Tyden, Cullerton, Novak, Anderson, Rodriguez, Szymkowski, Murray, Franz, Gnadt, Pretzel, Pegram.

RAILWAY TERMINALS.

Meets Wednesdays, at 11:00 a. m.

GEIGER, Kenna, Schwartz, Richert, Merriam, McNichols, Utpatel, Walkowiak, Healy, Bowler, Capitain, Lipps, Littler, Byrne, Rea.

TRACK ELEVATION.

Meets Wednesdays, at 10:00 a. m.

MICHAELSON, Cross, McNichols, Anderson, Rodriguez, Zwiefka, Franz, Hrubec, Janke.

COMPENSATION.

Meets Fridays, at 11:00 a. m.

KEARNS, Werner, Tyden, Kerner, Murray, Watson.

PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND BEACHES.

Meets Fridays, at 10:00 a. m.

ALD. BLOCK, Chairman; Ald. Coughlin, DePriest, Cullerton, Smith, Gnadt, Link, Adamowski and Hrubec.

REORGANIZATION OF CHICAGO'S LEGISLATIVE BODY.

The Ending of the Seventy-Eighth and the Beginning of the Seventy-Ninth City Council.

In the Chicago City Council are seventy Aldermen; one-half of the number are elected every year. Accordingly, the Council expires as to its organization every year, one-half of the membership surviving. The time of its expiry falls between the final adjournment, to let out the thirty-five Aldermen whose terms are ended, and the swearing-in of thirty-five new members. Thus Chicago is never for a single day without the City Council. In England, at the death of the king, the cry is, "The King is dead, Long live the King," his successor at the same instant being recognized; the throne is never vacant. Similarly, in Chicago, when the functions of the municipal legislature are in legal suspense, the cry should be, "The Council is dead, Long live the Council." The date of it, in this year, is April 26, 1916; the reorganization is in progress, and the citizens are, so to speak, in the presence of both the Seventy-Eighth and of the Seventy-Ninth City Council; the former is assembled to transact such business as may not be passed on to the latter; and the latter is assembled to appoint new committees, and to take over to itself any unfinished business that has not lapsed. Some school boys

even may think this statement of the case absurdly simple, but there is reason to believe that it needs to be made from year to year, so imperfect is the knowledge of some citizens of the features and processes of their own city government.

The general legislative power of the city of Chicago is vested in the Board of Aldermen, constituting the City Council, which consists of seventy members, two being elected from each of the thirty-five wards. The term of office of each member is two years. Vacancies among them are filled by special election. A majority of the members constitute a quorum. The City Council is judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, subject to review by the courts; appoints a sergeant-at-arms; and sits with open doors. During the session of the City Council, only city officials, ex-aldermen and persons connected with the press, are admitted within the bar of the City Council Chamber, unless upon invitation of the Mayor presiding. Regular meetings of the Council shall be held every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, unless otherwise announced.

In the following scheme of presentation, only selected matters out of the mass contained in the successive Journals of Proceedings of the Council are availed of, small space forbidding any deeper dipping into those very bulky documents. But enough in detail is given to afford such persons as do not have access to the official Journals an inkling and a taste of Council proceedings, and a partial knowledge of the efforts and successes of the Aldermen.

Council Proceedings for the Council Year 1916.

April 26, 1916—Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

At 7:30 o'clock P. M. (the hour appointed for the meeting, the Mayor called the Council to order.

The Mayor submitted vetoes of several minor measures. The vetoes were sustained by a unanimous vote of the council.

The Mayor presented his annual message.

The Mayor presented the following proclamation, which was ordered placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, April 17, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

In conformity with the custom inaugurated several years ago of allowing Jewish employees in the service of the City of Chicago a leave of absence, with pay, for the observance of the Jewish Passover, I, Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor of the City of Chicago, hereby order that all Jewish employees in the service of the City of Chicago be granted a leave of absence, with pay, April 18 and 19, 1916, for the observance of the Jewish Passover.

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

The Clerk presented the following communication submitted by the City Comptroller:

Department of Finance,
Chicago, April 25, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I was advised unofficially on or about April 20, 1916, that the Illinois Surety Company which had executed bonds as surety for a number of the city depositaries was the subject of court proceedings and that a receiver had been applied for. Upon receiving such word I immediately notified each of the depositaries who had filed bonds that had been approved by your Honorable Body, which were signed by the Illinois Surety Company as surety, to the effect that it would be necessary for such depositary to file with the City Comptroller for approval by the City Council another corporate bond for an amount equal to the Illinois Surety Company bond. I also informed these principals that a proposi-

tion had been made by the National Surety Company to reinsure 15 of the banks upon whose bond appears the name of the Illinois Surety Company to the extent that the latter company was its surety.

About the same time that these notices were sent out word was received from the National Surety Company that it had entered into a reinsurance agreement with the Illinois Surety Company which was to date from and become operative at noon New York time April 19, 1916, in case guaranties submitted by them would be approved by the City Council.

In my opinion the National Surety Company is a satisfactory surety to take the place of the Illinois Surety Company. I required separate guaranties for each and every one of the bonds and submitted the same to the Corporation Counsel who has approved them as to form and who has also drafted an ordinance accepting the reinsurance agreement and the guaranties and approving the bonds as reinsured and continuing them in force. Under the reinsurance agreement and the guaranties above mentioned, it will be necessary to accept same by action of the City Council before they become operative, but when so accepted they operate as of the date mentioned.

I transmit herewith the fifteen forms of guranties approved as stated above and the proposed ordinance. I am advised by the Corporation Counsel that a substitution of this kind is authorized under Section 37 of The Chicago Code of 1911 and I request favorable action thereon by your Honorable Body. The National Surety Company has also submitted a copy of the reinsurance agreement duly certified by its officers, which accompanies the fifteen guaranties and should be filed with same.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) EUGENE R. PIKE,
Comptroller.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the ordinance submitted with the foregoing communication, accepting reinsurance agreement of the National Surety Company. Ald. Richert moved to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed.

The Committee on Finance submitted a report recommending the passage of three orders submitted therewith, authorizing the purchase of certain property for sites for fire and police stations.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said report.

Ald. Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass the order submitted therewith, authorizing the purchase of certain property on Lake Park avenue.

The motion prevailed and said order was passed.

Ald. Richert moved to pass the order recommended in said report, authorizing the purchase of certain property on Wrightwood avenue east of North Halsted street.

The motion prevailed and said order was passed.

Ald. Richert moved to pass the order recommended in said report, authorizing the purchase of certain property at the northeast corner of West Superior street and North Racine avenue. The motion prevailed, and said order was passed.

Alderman Capitain, chairman of Committee on Local Transportation, submitted the report of the committe of its work for the legislative year 1916.

Aldeman Richert, by unanimous consent, presented an ordinance fixing the time for the next succeeding regular meeting of the Council.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said ordinance.

Alderman Richert moved to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed and the said ordinance was passed.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That the next regular meeting of this Council to be held after the meeting of Wednesday, April 26, 1916, at 7 o'clock P. M., be and the same is hereby fixed to be held on Wednesday, April 26, 1916, at 8:30 o'clock P. M.

Section 2. This ordinance shal be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Alderman Healy moved that the Council do now sojourn.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH CITY COUNCIL.

April 26, 1916. Regular meeting the Chicago City Council—

At 8:45 o'clock P. M. (the hour appointed for the meeting), the Mayor called the Council to order.

The City Clerk thereupon administered the oath of office to the Aldermen-elect.

Alderman Richert presented a resolution embodying rules of procedure for the Council.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said resolution.

Alderman Richert moved to adopt said resolution.

Alderman Merriam presented the following amendment to the resolution under consideration:

Amend resolution embodying rules of procedure for the Council by adding the following rule:

"No member of this Council shall solicit, either for himself or for any other person, employment with any railroad or public service corporation operating in the City of Chicago."

Alderman Merriam moved to adopt the foregoing amendment. The question being put on the motion to adopt said amendment, the motion prevailed.

The question next being put on the adoption of said resolution as amended, the motion prevailed, ayes, 55; nays, 13.

Alderman Richert, by unanimous consent, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That William F. Harrah be and he is hereby elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the City Council for the year 1916-1917.

Alderman Richert moved to adopt the foregoing resolution. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert moved that the Clerk be instructed to cast one ballot for William F. Harrah as the unanimous choice of the Council as Sergeant-at-Arms for the year 1916-1917. The motion prevailed.

The Clerk thereupon cast a ballot as directed, and William F. Harrah was declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the year 1916-1917.

By unanimous consent, Alderman Richert presented a list of proposed members of standing committees for the year 1916-1917, which was read by the Clerk.

Alderman Richert moved that each standing committee be composed of the members specified on said list, for the year 1916-1917, and that the first-named Alderman under each committee act as the chairman of such committee.

Alderman Michaelson thereupon presented the following statement, which was ordered published and placed on file:

To His Honor, the Mayor, and Members of the City Council:

Gentlemen—As one of the Aldermen representing one of the largest wards in the City of Chicago containing within its boundaries a constituency that exercises its rights in matters politically as independents, and as a tax-payer and on behalf of thousands upon thousands of other tax-payers who join me in this protest, I hereby strenuously and vigorously protest against the method employed by a self-serving voluntary organization in forcing the consent of Aldermen duly elected by the constituents in their respective wards to abide by the selection of the standing committees selected by the Committee on Committees, who wer themselvest selected at a caucus held at the direction of this voluntary, self-serving organization, at which place fuly one-third of the Aldermen representing various wards in the City of Chicago were refused admittance, thereby deliberately and boldly disfranchising the voters in these respective wards and denying them, through their representatives in the City Council, their right to have a voice in the selection of the personnel of standing committees.

I protest against the autocratic, arbitrary and dictatorial actions as an open defiance of the rights of the people who are entitled to representation in all matters of importance affecting the interests of the City of Chicago. I protest through their representatives in the City Council to have a voice in all matters affecting the interests of the City.

The law of the State of Illinois gives to the City Council of Chicago the absolute right to determine its method of procedure in the conduct of its business. The selection of the standing committees through whose agency fully nine-tenths of the business of the City Council is conducted is a matter of the highest importance to the proper performance of the functions of the City Council.

Can it be said that to disfranchise fully one-third of the representatives of the people at a private caucus called by a voluntary organization without authority of law but through the use of its lash is conducive of the best interests of the tax-payers of the City of Chicago? Can it be said that to coerce through fear of political annihilation a number of Aldermen to agree to abide by the selection of the standing committees by the Committee on Committees, that this is the popular form of republican government of the people for the people, and by the Council?

This method is subversive of good government conducive to anarchy, wholly un-American and destructive of all for which real representative government stands.

I, therefore, make this protest so that it may be published in the Proceedings of this Council.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) M. A. MICHELSON,

The question being put on the motion of Alderman Richert, the motion prevailed, by yeas 56, nays 11.

Alderman Richert by unanimous consent, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commission on Downtown Municipal Improvements be continued, and the Chair is hereby authorized to appoint the members of such Commission in accordance with a resolution adopted December 17, 1913, which resolution provides for a membership of fifteen members, of which six shall be Aldermen, one the Commissioner of Public Works, one the City Engineer, one the Commissioner of Gas and Electricity, and six citizens at large; all members not Aldermen to act in an advisory capacity.

Alderman Richert moved to adopt the foregoing resolution. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert, by unanimous consent, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Railway Terminal Commission, authorized by a resolution adopted May 25, 1914, be continued for the year 1916-1917, and that its members be appointed in accordance with said resolution of May 25, 1914, published in Council Journal, pages 506 and 507, in an advisory capacity to the Committee on Railway Terminals.

Alderman Richert moved to adopt the foregoing resolution. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert, by unanimous consent, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to re-appoint the Committee on Litigation for Reduction in Gas Rates for the year 1916-1917 as at present constituted.

Alderman Richert moved to adopt the foregoing resolution. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert, by unanimous consent, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chair be and he is hereby authorized to appoint such members of the Chicago Plan Commission as may be necessary to fill vacancies.

Alderman Richert moved to adopt the foregoing resolution. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert, by unanimous consent, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That all matters referred to the various committees of this Council during the year 1915-1916 and undisposed of by the Council be and they are hereby referred to the respective new committees of this Council as appointed for the year 1916-1917, matters heretofore referred to the Special Park Commission being hereby referred to the Committee on Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches; and the said new committees be and they are hereby directed to give consideration to all such matters referred to them respectively.

Alderman Richert moved to adopt the foregoing resolution. The motion prevailed.

May 8, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council. His Honor, the Mayor, presented the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 8, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—In accordance with a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body on Wednesday, April 26, 1916, I hereby appoint the following to serve as members of the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission for the Council Year 1916-1917:

John F. Wallace, Chairman.
Walter L. Fisher,
E. H. Bennett,
William R. Moorhouse,
Bion J. Arnold,
Samuel A. Eettelson,
Ellis Geiger,

and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Healy moved to concur in the foregoing appointments. The motion prevailed.

Also, the following communication, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 8, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—In compliance with the terms of an order adopted by your Honorable Body at its regular meeting, I have the honor to appoint the following as members of a committee of five aldermen, whose duty it shall be to conduct an investigation, first, upon the just and equitable spread, to make such recommendation as will make it imperative for each citizen to bear his just share of taxation:

Alderman Eugene H. Block, Chairman.
Alderman James Rea,
Alderman M. A. Michaelson,
Alderman E. F. Cullerton,
Alderman Wm. J. Healy,

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Also, the following communication, which was ordered published, and consideration of which was deferred:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 8, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—In conformity with a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body on Wednesday, April 26, 1916, I hereby appoint the following to serve as a Committee on Litigation for Reduction in Gas Rates for the Council Year 1916-1917:

James H. Lawley, Chairman.
Henry Utpatel,
Charles E. Merriam,
Henry D. Capitan,
Willis O. Nance,
John A. Richert,

and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Also the following communication, which was ordered published, and consideration of which was deferred:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 8, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the law, I hereby appoint Chas. R. Francis as City Attorney for the City of Chicago, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Also, the following communication, which was ordered published, and consideration of which was deferred:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 8, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority conferred upon me I hereby appoint John Campbell to be a member of the Board of Examiners of Mason Contractors, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 8, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the law, I hereby appoint Joseph J. Elias as a member of the Board of Local Improvements for the City of Chicago to succeed August W. Miller, resigned, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

The Clerkp resented the following communication, which was ordered published, and consideration of which was deferred:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 8, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the law, I hereby appoint Edward F. Moore, as a member of the Board of Examining Engineers vice P. M. Holmes, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Also, the following communication, which was ordered published, and consideration of which was deferred:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 8, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by law, I hereby appoint Adolph Moeller, 679 North Clark street, to be Assistant Vessel Despatcher for the City of Chicago, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Subsequently the above appointments were confirmed by the Council.

Also, the following communication, which was ordered published, and consideration of which was deferred:

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 8, 1916.

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority conferred upon me, I hereby appoint Ferris LeRoy Francisco to succeed Edward W. Bemis, removed as the city's representative on the Boards of Supervising Engineers created respectively by the ordinances of February 11, A. D. 1907, granting certain rights to the Chicago City Railways Company and the Chicago Railways Company, and the ordinance of March 30, A. D. 1908, granting certain rights to the Calumet and South Chicago Railway Company, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body in the said appointment.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Also, the following proclamation, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 5, 1916.

The beautiful custom of strewing flowers on the graves of the departed defenders of the nation, renewed each year on Decoration Day, originated in an order of General John A. Logan when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In view of the establishment of the institution by a famous soldier of Illinois and the further fact that so many brave and loyal sons of this state laid their lives, health and personal comfort as a sacrifice on the altar of their country's need, it is indeed fitting and desirable that the patriotic citizenship of Chicago join in this memorial to our heroes who have gone before.

Therefore, I, Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor of the City of Chicago, proclaim Tuesday, May 30, 1916, as Memorial Day, and hereby order that all departments of the City Government be closed on that day, with the exception of the Police, Fire, Electrical and Health Departments, which shall remain open for the transaction of necessary public business.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

May 15, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

The Clerk presented the following communication, submitted by the City Comptroller, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Department of Finance,
Chicago, May 9, 1916.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Aldermen, in City Council Assembled:

Gentlemen—We beg to report to your Honorable Body that at a meeting of the heads of the different departments and bureaus, held today in the office of the Comptroller, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the City Council as outlined in the order of March 11, 1916, "Council Proceedings," page 3753, in reference to the consolidation of the inspection service of the City, it was the opinion of those present that the matter could better be handled by a smaller body. A sub-committee was therefore appointed as follows:

Wm. R. Moorhouse, Chairman of Sub-Committee.
Dr. John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner,
Wm. H. Keith, Commissioner of Gas and Electricity,
Chas. Bostrom, Building Commissioner,
John C. McDonnell, Bureau of Fire Prevention,
Major Miles, representing the Finance Committee.

Respectfull,
(Signed) EUGENE R. PIKE,
Comptroller.

The Committee on Finance submitted a report recommending the passage of an ordinance submitted therewith, authorizing issuance of warrants against and in anticipation of taxes levied in 1915 for school building purposes.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said report.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed, ayes, 68; nays, none.

Alderman Kearns presented the following order (petition attached), which was, on motion, duly passed:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby directed to issue a permit to the business men of South Ashland avenue between West 55th and West 59th streets, whose names appear upon the petition filed herewith, to conduct a street carnival in South Ashland avenue between West 55th and West 59th streets, from May 20 to May 31, 1916, and to erect and maintain for said period such decorations, shows, concessions, etc., as are consistent and proper; such carnival to be conducted under the supervision of the General Superintendent of Police and in compliance with the ordinances of the City of Chicago and the rules and regulations of the Departments of Police and Public Works.

Alderman Fisher presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation designating June 10th as "Preparedness Day" in Chicago.

Unanimous consent being refused for consideration of said resolution, Alderman Fisher moved to suspend the rules temporarily, to permit such consideration. The motion to suspend the rules prevailed.

Alderman Fisher moved to adopt said resolution. The motion prevailed. The following is said resolution as adopted:

Whereas, The advocacy of National Preparedness can be adequately expressed by a demonstration on the part of the general public, and

Whereas, A non-political parade in which all citizens are invited to participate, would be an indication of sentiment in Chicago for the guidance of its representatives in law-making bodies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Council hereby requests His Honor the Mayor to issue a proclamation designating June 10th as a "Preparedness Day" in Chicago.

Alderman Richert moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance on a communication from the League of American Municipalities transmitting a statement of dues of the city in said league for the year 1916. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass the order submitted therewith. The motion prevailed and said order was passed.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the City Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to The League of American Municipalities the sum of sixty ($60.00) dollars, being dues for the year ending December 31, 1916, and charge same to Account 22-U-2, appropriations 1916.

Alderman Geiger moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Railway Terminals in the matter of payment of compensation to John F. Wallace for services rendered as Chairman of the Railway Terminal Commission, deferred and published May 8, 1916, page 121. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Geiger moved to concur in said report and to pass the ordinance submitted therewith. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed. The following is said ordinance as passed:

May 22, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

His Honor, the Mayor, submitted the following communication, which was ordered published, and consideration of which was deferred:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 22, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the law I hereby appoint Albert E. Menkicki as Assistant Harbor Master, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Also, the following:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 22, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the law I hereby appoint Harry Finucane to be Assistant Vessel Dispatcher for the City of Chicago, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Also, the following:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 22, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by law, I hereby appoint James N. Spencer, to be a member of the Board of Examining Engineers, to succeed James Garvey, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Subsequently these several appointments were confirmed.

Also, the following proclamation, which was ordered published and placed on file (Alderman Rodriguez and Kennedy requesting that they be recorded as voting "No"):

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 22, 1916.

To the Citizens of Chicago:

At the suggestion of a Committee of our fellow-citizens, the Mayors of many of the leading cities have united in a call to the country at large to declare Saturday, June 3rd, a National Preparedness Day, and to unite their citizens in a Preparedness Parade which will fittingly express the desire of loyal Americans to bring about adequate preparedness for a final and lasting peace.

As Mayor of the City of Chicago, I endorse this plan and call upon all good citizens to join in this demonstration, either as participants in the parade or as spectators.

I recommend the use of the American Flag as a universal badge of preparedness, to be carried by all marchers and spectators.

I recommend that the American Flag be displayed upon buildings and whereever possible throughout the city during the week of the Preparedness Parade, commencing Monday, May 29th.

I recommend to all employers that, insofar as their business will permit, they allow their employes and representatives who will take part in the parade the necessary leave of absence.

I am convinced that the Chicago demonstration will fittingly express the loyalty and patriotism of our citizens and their desire for adequate preparedness to continue the peace and prosperity of the Union.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Also, the following communication, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 22, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the terms of a resolution adopted by your Honorable Body at the last regular meeting, authorizing the appointment of a committee of Aldermen and City Officials to participate in the interest of National Preparedness, I have the honor to appoint the following:

Alderman Carl T. Murray, Chairman.
Alderman Earl J. Walker.
Alderman John R. Anderson.
Alderman Herman Miller.
Alderman Herman E. Gnadt.
Alderman Max Adamowski.
Alderman Thos. F. Bryne.
Alderman Conrad H. Janke.
John V. Clinnin, Assistant Corporation Counsel.
Charles C. Healey, General Superintendent of Police.
Thomas O'Connor, Fire Marshal.
Dr. John Dill Robertson, Commissioner of Health.
Mrs. Louise Osborne Rowe, Commissioner of Public Welfare.
A. W. Miller, Superintendent of Streets.
Wm. Keith, Commissioner of Gas and Electricity.
John P. Garner, Commissioner of Public Service.
Virtus C. Rohm, Purchasing Agent.
Morris Eller, City Sealer.
Charles Bostrom, Commissioner of Buildings.
Percy B. Coffin, President Civil Service Commission.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

The Committee on Railway Terminals submitted the following report:

Chicago, May 18, 1916.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your Committee on Railway Terminals, having been directed to consider the subject-matter of an order passed by Your Honorable Body May 15, 1916, page 231, directing that the work of construction by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company of a building across West 14th street in the vicinity of Canal street be stopped for the reason that there is no lawful authority for the erection of the said building on public property, beg leave to report that at a meeting held Wednesday, May 17, your committee requested Mr. John F. Wallace, Chairman of the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission, to confer with the engineers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for the purpose of endeavoring to have the plans for the building in question so changed that it will not be necessary for the building to occupy any portion of West 14th street. At a meeting held Thursday, May 18th, Mr. Wallace reported to your committee to the effect that the plans of the company have been changed so that it will not be necessary for the building to occupy any portion of West 14th street. The engineers of the company stated to your committee at this meeting that the company would at once commence the work of removing that portion of the building now on West 14th street.

Your Committee therefore recommends the passage of the order herewith submitted rescinding the stop order passed by Your Honorable Body on May 15th.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ELLIS GEIGER,
Chairman.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said report. Alderman Geiger moved to concur in said report and to pass the order submitted therewith. The motion prevailed and said order was passed.

The followin is said order as passed:

Ordered, That an order passed May 15, 1916, page 231, directing the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Buildings and the General Superintendent of Police to stop the work of construction by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company of a temporary building on West 14th street in the vicinity of South Canal street, be and the same is hereby rescinded, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company having assured the Committee on Railway Terminals, through Mr. John F. Wallace, chairman of the Chicago Railway

Terminal Commission for the said building have been changed so that it will not be necessary for any portion of the building to occupy West 14th street and that the portion of the building already erected on the street will be immediately removed.

Alderman Kearns presented the following orders, which were, on motion, duly passed:

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Gas and Electricity be and he is hereby directed to install and maintain a police patrol box at West 63rd and Stewart avenue.

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public be and he is hereby directed to issue a permit to The Business Men's Commercial Association to string, and maintain for thirty days, flags and banners on West 63rd street from South State street to Wallace street. Said banners shall be erected and maintained in accordance with all rules and regulations of the Department of Public Works. This privilege shall be subject to termination by the Mayor at any time in riscretion.

Ald. Toman moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on License on an ordinance amending Section 1073 of The Chicago Code of 1911, to provide that bonds required to be filed with applications for licenses to sell cartridges, etc., shall be in the penal sum of $1,000.00, and without sureties, deferred and published May 15, 1916, page 210.

The motion prevailed.

Alderman Toman moved to concur in said report and to pass said ordinance.

The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed.

June 2, 1916. Regular meetings of the Chicago City Council.

The Clerk presented the following report submitted by the Corporation Counsel, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Department of Law,
....Chicago, June 2, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—In compliance with an ordinance passed by your Honorable Body directing the Corporation Counsel and all law officers of the City of Chicago, who shall have authority to make settlement of all suits, to report in writing to the City Council every month thereafter all cases where settlements have been made without suit, I beg to submit herewith communications received from the City Attorney, Attorney for the Board of Local Improvements and the Prosecuting Attorney, covering the month of May, 1916.

I desire to say in this connection that no cases have been settled by the Corporation Counsel during the month of May, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,
Office of the Prosecuting Attorney,
Chicago, May 31, 1916.

Hon. Samuel A. Ettelson, Corporation Counsel, City Hall:

My Dear Mr. Ettelson—I beg to report that there are no settlements of law suits made in this office. When a fine is assessed against a defendant for violation of some ordinance, that defendant pays in court the amount of the fine and court costs or pays it to the Clerk of the Municipal Court. There is no money received by this office.

In suits against bondsmen the arrangement is the same, the money is paid to the Clerk of the Municipal Court.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) HARRY B. MILLER,
Prosecuting Attorney.

Board of Local Improvements,
Chicago, June 1, 1916.

Hon. Samuel A. Ettelson, Corporation Counsel, City of Chicago:

Dear Sir—I desire to report that there have been no cases in this office during the month of May, 1916, where settlements have been made without suit.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) HARRY F. ATWOOD,
Attorney for the Board of Local Improvements.

The Committee on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service submitted the following report, which was, on motion of Alderman Thos. J. Lynch, deferred and ordered published:

Chicago, May 23, 1916.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your Committee on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service, to whom was referred (November 15, 1915, page 2154) a resolution to urge the Board of Education of the City of Chicago to drop from the so-called ouen list of textbooks a book entitled "A Civic Manual for Chicago and Cook County," by S. R. Winchell, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following substitute resolution:

Whereas, The Board of Education of the City of Chicago has upon its so-called open list of textbooks a book entitled, "A Civic Manual for Chicago and Cook County," by S. R. Winchell, placed there by the order of the Board; and

Whereas, The said textbook has been used in public schools of the City of Chicago and pupils have been required to read and study therefrom; and

Whereas, There appears upon page 131 of the said textbook a statement concerning one certain religious denomination in the City of Chicago, including number of members; number of private schools, and pupils of the same; number of other institutions and inmates of the same; number and rank of members of the clergy; and

Whereas, There is included in the book no such similar statements concerning any other religious denomination in the City of Chicago; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Chicago urge that the Board of Education of the City of Chicago either drop the aforesaid textbook from the list of textbooks permitted to be used in the public schools of Chicago or cause to be included similar facts concerning all other religious denominations.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) THOMAS J. LYNCH,
Chairman.

Alderman Capitain and Link presented the following resolution, which was, on motion, duly adopted:

Resolved, That the North Shore Commercial Association and such other associations, organizations and clubs as may join with it for such purpose, be and they are hereby authorized to use the Clarendon Municipal Bathing Beach on the evening and the night of the fourth day of July, A. D. 1916, for the purpose of holding a public celebration of the anniversary of the nation's independence; and

Resolved, further, That such celebration be held and conducted under such rules and regulations with respeect thereto as the Committee on Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches may determine.

Alderman Richert moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance in the matter of laying off and discharge of laborers, deferred and published May 22, 1916, page 320. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass the ordinance submitted therewith.

The motion prevailed and the ordinance was passed.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. The Civil Service Commission shall have full power to make rules not inconsistent with the powers of the Civil Service Act regulating and relating to classification, examination, assignment, efficiency, control, transfer, removal, discharge and reinstatement of laborers in the service of the city, to carry out the purposes of this ordinance, and the Commission may from time to time make changes in the original rules.

Section 2. No laborer in the service of the City of Chicago shall be removed or discharged except for cause, which shall be reduced to writing by the appointing officer, in accordance with the provisions of this section and of the rules made and provided in accordance with Section 1 of this ordinance. Before any officer shall discharge a laborer in the service of the city he shall give notice in writing

of the name and address of such laborer, together with the causes or reasons for his discharge, to the Civil Service Commission. A copy of such notice shall at the same time be served upon such laborer either personally or by registered mail. Pending investigation of causes for the removal of such laborer, the appointing officer shall have full power to suspend such laborer for a period of time, not to exceed thirty days. The said Commission, or a person or persons designated by it, shall, within fifteen days after the receipt of such notice, investigate such and any other causes or reasons for removal of such laborer or any other laborer. After such investigation, the said Commission may order the discharge of said laborer, or may order such laborer reinstated either with or without pay during the period of suspension, or may order such laborer to be restored to the list of eligibles. Any such order shall be certified by the Commission to the appointing officer, and he shall forthwith enforce it. Whenever it is necessary to discontinue the services of any employe classified in the labor service of the city, on account of lack of work, the name of such employe shall be returned to appropriate eligible list and await reinstatement.

Section 3. All rules and all changes therein shall forthwith be printed for distribution by said Commission, and the Commission shall give notice of the place or places where rules may be obtained, by publication in one or more daily newspapers having general circulation in the City of Chicago and published in the City of Chicago. In each such publication shall be specified the date of publication which shall not be less than ten days subsequent to the date when such rules shall go into operation.

Section 4. Any officer or employe of the city who shall wilfully or through culpable negligence violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to removal or discharge from the service of the city in the manner provided by law.

Section 5. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and after publication.

Alderman Richert moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance on an ordinance increasing salaries of Associate Judges of the Municipal Court of Chicago, deferred and published June 2, 1916, page 469. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass the substitute ordinance submitted therewith, amending Section 1648 of The Chicago Code of 1911. The motion prevailed. Following is the ordinance:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That the ordinance passed on November 29, 1912, amending Section 1648 of The Chicago Code of 1911, be and the same is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:

"The salary of the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago hereafter elected shall be and the same hereby is fixed at the sum of twelve thousand ($12,000) per annum, and the salaries of the associate judges of the Municipal Court of Chicago hereafter elected shall be and the same hereby are fixed at the sum of nine thousand dollars ($9,000) per annum for each of said associate judges."

Alderman Richert moved to pass the ordinance submitted with said report, appropriating $2,500.00 for payment of increases in salaries of Associate Judges of the Municipal Court of Chicago. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed.

Alderman Pretzel moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Buildings and City Hall on an ordinance amending Section 289 of The Chicago Code of 1911, in reference to frontage required for such buildings having seating capacity for more than eight hundred persons, deferred and published June 2, 1915. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Pretzel moved to concur in said report and to pass the substitute ordinance submitted therewith.

The motion prevailed and the ordinance was passed. Following is said ordinance:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That Section 289 of The Chicago Code of 1911 be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"289. **Frontage—Seating over Eight Hundred.)** Every building of Class IVa hereafter erected containing an aggregate seating capacity greater than eight hundred persons shall have a frontage upon three open spaces, of which at least one shall be a public street, and the others, if not streets, shall be public or private alleys of a width of not less than ten feet each, opening directly on a public street or alley, with at least one exit into each open space."

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

June 12, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

His Honor, the Mayor, presented the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, June 12, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the law, I hereby appoint the following members of the Commission on Downtown Municipal Improvements:

Alderman Wm. J. Healy.
Alderman John G. Horne.
Alderman Hugh Norris.
Alderman John Kjelander.
Alderman James Rea.
Alderman John A. Richert.
Hon. W. R. Moorhouse, Commissioner of Public Works.
Hon. Wm. G. Keith, Commissioner of Gas and Electricity.
Hon. John Ericson, City Engineer.
Wm. M. Ellis.
August Gatzert.
Charles Pike.
Robert Hall McCormick, Jr.
D. F. Kelly.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Also, the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, June 12, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the terms of an order passed by your Honorable Body at its last regular meeting directing the appointment of a committee of five members of the City Council to bring about a speedy settlement of the controversy between express wagon drivers and their employers, I have the honor to appoint the following:

Alderman Klaus.
Alderman Horne.
Alderman Healy.
Alderman Pegram.
Alderman Tyden.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

June 19, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

Question of Discharge of Laborers—Mayor's Veto.

His Honor, the Mayor, presented the following message:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, June 19, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I return herewith, without my approval, an ordinance passed by your Honorable Body on June 12, 1916, and appearing on pagee 683 and 684 of the

Journal of the Council Proceedings of said date, regulating the employment and removal of laborers of the City of Chicago.

I withhold my approval of said ordinance for the reason that I have been advised by the Corporation Counsel that the ordinance in question is in conflict with the express terms and provisions of the Civil Service Act.

Section 2 of the ordinance under consideration provides:

"No laborer in the service of the City of Chicago shall be removed or discharged except for cause, which shall be reduced to writing by the appointing officer, in accordance with the provisions of this section and of the rules made and provided in accordance with Section 1 of this ordinance. Before any officer shall discharge a laborer in the service of the city he shall give notice in writing of the name and address of such laborer, together with the causes or reasons for his discharge, to the Civil Service Commission. A copy of such notice shall at the same time be served upon such laborer either personally or by registered mail. Pending investigation of causes for the removal of such laborer, the appointing officer shall have full power to suspend such laborer for a period of time, not to exceed thirty days. The said Commission, or a person or persons designated by it, shall, within fifteen days after the receipt of such notice, investigate such and any other causes or reasons for removal of such laborer or any other laborer. After such investigation, the said Commission may order the discharge of said laborer, or may order such laborer reinstated either with or without pay during the period of suspension or may order such laborer to be restored to the list of eligibles. Any such order shall be certified by the Commission to the appointing officer, and he shall forthwith enforce it. Whenever it is necessary to discontinue the services of any employe classified in the labor service of the city, on account of lack of work, the name of such employe shall be returned to appropriate eligible list and await reinstatement."

Section 12 of an act entitled "And Act to regulate the civil service of cities," passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois in 1895, provides as follows:

"**Removals.** No officer or employe in the classified civil service of any city who shall have been appointed under said rules and after said examination, shall be removed or discharged except for cause, upon written charges and after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. Such charges shall be investigated by or before said civil service commission, or by or before some officer or board appointed by said commission to conduct such investigation. The finding and decision of such commission or investigating officer or board, when approved by said commission, shall be certified to the appointing officer, and shall be forthwith enforced by such officer. Nothing in this act shall limit the power of any officer to suspend a subordinate for a reasonable period, not exceeding thirty days. In the course of an investigation of charges each member of the commission, and of any board so appointed by it, and any officer so appointed, shall have the power to administer oaths and shall have power to secure by its subpoena both the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers relevant to such investigation. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require such charges or investigation in cases of laborers or persons having the custody of public money, for the safe keeping of which another person has given bonds."

I am advised by the Corporation Counsel that the ordinance in question, even if permitted to become a law, would have no force or effect as it is plainly in violation of the statute. No person can read and carefully compare Section 12 of the Civil Service Act and Section 2 of the ordinance under consideration without concluding that they conflict.

I am also advised by the Corporation Counsel that the Civil Service Commission, having been created by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois and its duties prescribed by statute, possesses only such power as the General Assembly has seen fit to confer upon it, and that the City Council has no power to enlarge or diminish the duties of the Civil Commission.

I, therefore, recommend that the vote by which the said ordinance was passed be reconsidered and that the said ordinance be placed on file.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Healy moved to reconsider the vote by which said ordinance, vetoed by His Honor the Mayor, was passed. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Merriam moved to pass said ordinance, the veto of His Honor the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding. The motion was lost, ayes, 34; nays, 34.

Alderman Healy moved that the Committee on Finance be directed to give consideration to the subject-matter of said vetoed ordinance. The motion prevailed.

His Honor, the Mayor, presented the following communication:

First Presbyterian Church,
Chicago, June 10, 1916.

The Honorable Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor, and the City Council, City Hall, Chicago:

Gentlemen—The First Presbyterian Church was organized in old Fort Dearborn, June 26, 1833. This was the first effort of the Village of Chicago in the direction of any kind of organization of its society. The event is one that we cherish with pride in the annuals of this parish.

An historical tablet is to be erected on Sunday morning, June 25th. As the organization took place in the carpenter shop of old Fort Dearborn in the presence of army and vilage officers, we are desirous of having with us on the occasion of these simple services mentioned above representatives of the United States Army and the Municipality.

On behalf of the officers of the First Presbyterian Church I have the honor of extending to you, the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Chicago, an invitation to be present at the services at 10:30 Sunday morning, June 25th, at the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Grand boulevard and 41st street.

I shall be delighted to be advised of the fact that you will attend this service and shall make the arrangements accordingly.

Hoping to have a favorable response from you, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WM. C. COVERT,
Pastor.

Alderman Healy moved that the invitation extended in the foregoing communication be accepted. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Pretzel presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed:

Ordered, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby directed to advise this Council at as early a date as possible whether the Building Ordinances of the Old Town of Clearing and of other annexed towns govern the erection of buildings in such territories in cases where the said ordinances are in conflict with the provisions of the Building Ordinances of the City of Chicago, and, further, to advise this Council, in the event the Building Ordinances of annexed towns are governing, how the City Council should proceed to annul such ordinances to the end that the ordinances of the City of Chicago may govern in all territory within the City of Chicago.

Alderman Kennedy presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed:

Ordered, That the Council Committee on Judiciary with the assistance of the Corporation Counsel prepare a bill or bills for introduction at the next session of the State Legislature of Illinois which will confer upon our City Government whatever powers are necessary to deal effectively with the housing problem, including the power to condemn, buy, sell, lease and rent land and buildings for residence purposes; the power to exercise excess condemnation where public improvements are being installed; the power to alter, remove or demolish buildings which are declared by the Department of Health or Department of Buildings to be unfit or unsafe for human habitation; and the power to install in residence districts such improvements as are necessary to make all dwelling places safe and sanitary.

Alderman Richert moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance in the matter of amendment of rules regulating salary advancements, deferred and published May 22, 1916, page 325. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass the order submitted therewith. The motion prevailed and said order was passed. The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That an order heretofore passed by this Council on March 25th, 1916, and shown at pages 3800-3801 of the council proceedings of that date, and governing advancements of Civil Service employes in the classified service, be and the same is hereby amended as follows: By making the first paragraph of Section 3, right-hand column, page 3800, read as follows:

"Section 3. Advancement from a lower salary group to a higher salary group within a grade in the classified service, when a vacancy occurs in such higher group after the first day of the year, may be made where the eligibility for such advancement has been obtained prior to February 1, 1916."

That the second paragraph of Section 3 be made new Section 4 and that sections following be renumbered to conform herewith.

That Section 10, left-hand column, page 3801, be amended by striking out of the sixth line the word "eligibility" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seniority."

The Committee on Compensation submitted the following report, which was, on motion of Aldeman Kearns, deferred and ordered published:

Chicago, June 16, 1916.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your Committee on Compensation, to whom was referred (June 12, 1916, page 611) an ordinance authorizing the Harbor Board to enter into contract with the Roosevelt Steamship Company for lease of space at the Municipal Pier for the excursion steamer Theodore Roosevelt, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report and recommend the passage of said ordinance with compensation fixed on the basis of a rental of $1,000.00 for a period of one year, and 15% of the gross passenger receipts over 65,000.00 for the period covered by said agreement (ordinance printed in Pamphlet No. 590.)

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES A. KEARNS,
Chairman.

Alderman Pretzel moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Commitee on Buildings and City Hall on a communication from the Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, suggesting that the use, for garage purposes, of buildings of combustible construction of more than three stories in height be prohibited, deferred and published June 2, 1916, page 490. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Pretzel moved to concur in said report and to pass the ordinance submitted therewith. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed.

June 26, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council—

His Honor the Mayor submitted the following veto message:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, June 26, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I herewith return, without my approval, an ordinance passed by your Honorable Body on June 19, 1916, and appearing on pages 859 and 860 of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of that date, whereby the Harbor Board is authorized and directed to enter into a lease, without advertising, with John Z. Vogelsang Co., for space on the Municipal Pier for the exclusive sale of food, non-alcoholic beverages, etc., for a period beginning ninety (90) days after the passage of the ordinance and expiring December 31, 1925.

I withhold my approval of said ordinance for the following reasons:

First: This ordinance provides for the granting of very valuable privileges on the Municipal Pier for the long term of over nine years on an informal bid.

I think that such valuable privileges for so long a term should only be granted upon competitive bids to the end that it may be certain that the city's rights will be fully and properly protected.

Second: The ordinance and the specification do not designate the amount of space to be occupied for the purposes of these concessions nor the exact location of same.

Third: From a communication I have received from the City Comptroller, who is a member of the Harbor Board, I am of the opinion that the city's interests are not sufficiently safeguarded by this ordinance.

Fourth: In addition to the above, I am informed that it is extremely doubtful whether the Harbor Board has the power or authority to enter into lease such as is purported to be authorized by the ordinance in question, and I have, therefore, asked the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on this question.

I therefore recommend that the vote by which the said ordinance was passed be reconsidered and that the same be placed on file.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,

Mayor.

Alderman Littler moved to reconsider the vote by which said ordinance vetoed by His Honor the Mayor, was passed. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Littler moved to pass said ordinance, the veto of His Honor the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Alderman Merriam moved that consideration of said ordinance be deferred and made a special order of business for the next succeeding regular meeting immediately after the fifth regular order of business. The motion to refer, etc., prevailed.

Also the following veto message:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, June 26, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I herewith return, without my approval, an ordinance passed by your Honorable Body on June 19, 1916, and appearing on page 858 of the Proceedings of the City Council of that date, whereby the Harbor Board is authorized and directed to enter into a lease, without advertising with John Z. Vogelsang Co., for space on the Municipal Pier for the exclusive sale of food, non-alcoholic beverages, etc., for a period of ninety (90) days from and after the passage of said ordinance.

My reasons for vetoing this ordinance are stated fully in the message accompanying the other ordinance of a similar kind, granting the same privilege for a period beginning ninety (90) days after the passage of the ordinance and expiring December 31, 1925.

I therefore recommend that the vote by which the said ordinance was passed be reconsidered and that the same be placed on file.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,

Mayor.

Alderman Littler moved to reconsider the vote by which said ordinance, vetoed by His Honor the Mayor, was passed. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Littler moved to pass said ordinance, the veto of His Honor the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Alderman Merriam moved that consideration of said ordinance be deferred and made a special order of business for the next succeeding regular meeting immediately after the fifth regular order of business. The motion to defer, etc., prevailed.

When the said order of business was reached, the subject matter was referred to the Committee on Harbors, etc.

June 30, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council:

The Clerk submitted the following proclmation, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, June 28, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

The urgent need for field and base hospitals, surgeons, nurses and medical supplies to care for the young men of Chicago and Illinois who have gone with the men of all other states to fight for the flag, has led the Red Cross to ask of the people of Chicago $250,000 as quickly as it can be had. A committee has been formed by the foremost business men of the city to aid the Red Cross in raising this money. The fund will be used by the Red Cross in caring for sick and wounded soldiers and for their families in Chicago, as the executive committee may deem wise.

Now, therefore, I, Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do request and urge the people to give every possible support to this committee and to the Red Cross, by giving, each as freely and as quickly as he can. I know you will do your part—Chicago has never yet failed.

Mayor.

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,

Also the following communication, which was ordered published and placed on file:

County Clerk,
Chicago, June 28, 1916

Honorable John Siman, City Clerk, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of June 24, 1916, enclosed please find the vote on Bond Issues as you requested.

"Shall the Bonds of the City of Chicago for the purpose of constructing Bridges in the City of Chicago, in the sum of $5,100,000.00 be issued by the City Council."

For said proposition—

Men	91,234
Women	3,372
Total	94,606

Against said proposition—

Men	55,598
Women	2,440
Total	58,038

"Shall Bonds of the City of Chicago for the purpose of providing for the cost of the extension of the Municipal Street Lighting System of the City of Chicago, in the sum of $3,750,000.00 be issued by the City Council."

For said proposition—

Men	83,801
Women	2,994
Total.	86,795

Against said proposition—

Men	62,998
Women	2,910
Total	65,908

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) ROBERT M. SWEITZER,
County Clerk.

Also the clerk presented the following communication submitted by the City Comptroller, which was, together with the ordinance transmitted therewith, referred to the Committee on Finance:

Department of Finance,
Chicago, June 23, 1916.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Aldermen, in City Council Assembled:

Gentlemen—We beg to submit for the approval of your Honorable Body draft of an ordinance authorizing the cancellation of unsold Water Loan Refunding and River Improvement Refunding Bonds amounting to $34,800.

These bonds are a part of issues that were authorized by the City Council under date of May 17, 1915, "Council Proceedings," page 189; the proceeds of which were to be used for the purpose of retiring outstanding River Improvement and Water Loan Bonds maturing July 1, 1915.

At the time of the passage of the ordinance, it was not known what we would realize from the sale of these bonds, the market being considerably off. However, by the investment of our surplus funds in the bonds to tide us over the unfavorable financial period, and by stimulating the over-the-counter sales, we were enabled to realize par for most of these bonds. The result was that we found it unnecessary to sell the entire amount authorized; and we would therefore ask the approval of the enclosed ordinance authorizing the cancellation of the unsold portion of these issues.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) EUGENE R. PIKE,

Comptroller.

Alderman Nance moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Health on an ordinance for the establishment of zones of quiet in the vicinity of public schools, deferred and published June 2, 1916, page 498. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Nance moved to concur in said report and to pass the substitute ordinance submitted therewith. The motion prevailed and said substitute ordinance was passed.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. Zones of Quiet Established.) There are hereby created and established zones of quiet during school hours in all streets and alleys surrounding every block within which is located a building used, controlled, leased, or operated for free common school education in the City of Chicago.

Section 2. Signs to be Posted). It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to place, or cause to be placed, on lamp posts or some other conspicuous place, as near to each of the corners as practicable of every such block wherein such zone of quiet is established, as provided in Section 1 hereof, such signs or placards displaying the words, "Notice—Zone of Quiet."

Section 3. Disturbing Noises—Nuisance). The making, causing or permitting to be made of any unnecessary noises of any kind whatsoever, or by crying, calling or shouting, or by means of any whistle, rattle, bell, gong, clapper, hammer, drum, horn or similar mechanical device, or for the purpose of advertising any goods, wares or merchandise, or of attracting the attention or inviting the patronage of any person to any business whatsoever, or the playing of itinerant musicians upon the public streets, avenues, or alleys within any such zone of quiet, which disturbs or which may tend to disturb the peace and quiet of any of the employes, scholars or pupils of any building so used, controlled, leased, or operated for free common school education, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and is hereby prohibited.

Section 4. Penalty). Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, or refusing, failing or neglecting to comply with any of the provisions hereof shall be fined not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars for each offense, and a separate offense shall be regarded as having been committed for each day during which such violation shall continue.

Section 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Alderman Pretzel moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Buildings and City Hall on an ordinance amending Sections 279 and 652 of The Chicago Code of 1911, in reference to stairway construction in existing tenemant buildings, deferred and published June 26, 1916, page 927. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Pretzel moved to concur in said report and to pass the substitute ordinance submitted therewith. The motion prevailed and said substitute ordinance was passed.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That Sec. 279, Article VI, Chapter XVI of The Chicago Code of 1911 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

279. Stairways in Buildings of Class III Three Stories or More in Height.) (a) In every building of Class III hereafter erected, and three stories or more in height, there shall be either two stairways from the first to the top story or one such stirway and a stairway fire escape.

(b) In every building of Class III now in existence, and three stories or more in height with a floor area of 1,000 square feet above the second floor, which is not equipped with two stairways or with one stairway and a stairway fire escape, safe and adequate means of egress from all floors shall be provided by the erection of additional stairways or stairway fire escapes, or such other means as in the judgment of the Commissioner of Buildings are required for the safety of the occupants of such building or the public.

Section 2. That Sec. 462, Article IX, Chapter XVI of The Chicago Code of 1911 be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

462. Stairways—Width and Construction of.) (a) Every now existing and every new tenement house shall have at least two flights of stairs, which shall extend from the entrance floor to the top story, and which stairs shall be as far apart as practicable. One of said stairways shall be an interior stairway. Such stairs and the public halls in every tenement house shall be at least three feet wide in the clear and every apartment shall be directly accessible from both such flights of stairs without going through any other apartment. An apartment whose gross floor area does not exceed 1,000 square feet and having not to exceed six habitable rooms in an existing tenement house and which at the time of the passage of this ordinance had not access to two stairways, may have exit to a second stairways through another apartment, providing the door between the two apartments is equipped with a glass panel not less than five feet high and twenty inches wide, with the bottom of same not less than eighteen inches above the floor. Or where the floor level of said apartment is not more than twelve feet above the surface of the yard or ground surrounding the building, a balcony with an area not less than eighteen square feet equipped with a drop ladder to the ground may be attached to the outside wall of said building accessible by a door or window from such apartment and may be considered as a secondary means of exit from said apartment, if in the judgment of the Commissioner of Buildings such glass panel door, balcony and ladder will afford safe means of exit for any such apartment. Where halls or stairs in an existing tenement house have been damaged by fire or otherwise to an extent greater than one-half the value thereof, such halls or stairs so damaged shall be repaired so as to conform to the requirements of this chapter with regard to halls and stairways relating to new tenement houses.

(b) All enclosed stairs in every tenement house shall have at least one hand rail, and where the width of such stairs is greater than 3 feet 6 inches, such stairs shall have a hand rail on each side thereof. All open stairs shall be provided with suitable and substantial hand rails on each side.

Section 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

Alderman Kearns moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Compensation on an ordinance authorizing the Harbor Board to enter into leases for periods not exceeding one year with owners of passenger boats for use of space on the recreation section of the Municipal Pier, deferred and published June 19, 1916. The motion prevailed.

The report of the said committee embraced and recommended the passage of three several ordinances, all of which, on motion of Alderman Kearns, were passed.

Following are the said ordinances:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That the Barbor Board be and it is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a lease on behalf of and in the name of the City of Chicago with the Roosevelt Steamship Company, a corporation, for the east twenty (20) feet

of the passenger or second floor and the west twenty (20) feet of the east forty (40) feet of the freight or first floor of the freight and passenger building on the south side of the Municipal Pier, together with two hundred eighty-seven (287) feet of dock space adjoining same for use by the steamship Theodore Roosevelt, or its substitute; said space in the freight and passenger building to be occupied for one (1) year from the date of the passage of this ordinance and the dock adjoining same to be used for the period ending September 15, 1916, during the following hours: 12 o'clock midnight to 10 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.; 9:30 P. M. to 9:45 P. M.; 10:45 P. M. to 12 o'clock midnight, at a rental of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) and fifteen (15) per cent of the gross passenger receipts over Sixty-five Thousand Dollars (65,000.00) for the period covered by this agreement; said Company to file its bond in the penal sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.00), with sureties to be approved by the Harbor Board to indemnify the City of Chicago and guarantee the fulfillment of the conditions provided by said lease. Said lease and bond to be drawn in a manner and form satisfactory to the Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and bein force from and after its passage.

July 10, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council—

His Honor, the Mayor, presented the following veto message:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, July 10, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I return herewith, without my approval, an ordinance passed by your Honorable Body and appearing on page 990 of the Journal of the Council Proceedings of June 26, 1916, providing that the City of Chicago shall not purchase any real estate until there shall be furnished to the city a certificate of title issued by the Registrar of Title of Cook County, Illinois, and providing further that in all cases where the City Comptroller shall deem it impracticable to have property so registered, prior to purchase by the city, it shall be sufficient to have such legislation made immediately after purchase by the City of Chicago.

I withhold my approval of the said ordinance for the reason that I am advised that if this ordinance is permitted to become a law it will compel the City of Chicago to expend from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 annually to comply with the terms of the said ordinance, and that it would seriously interfer with the city in consummating purchases of real estate, and would not in any manner give the City of Chicago any greater security in regard to the title of property that it might purchase than it now enjoys under the present system.

I, therefore, recommend that the vote by which said ordinance was passed be reconsidered and that the same be referred back to the appropriate committee of your Honorable Body for further consideration.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Healy moved to reconsider the vote by which said ordinance, vetoed by His Honor the Mayor, was passed. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Healy moved to refer said ordinance to the Committee on Finance. The motion prevailed.

Also the following veto message:

Office of theMayor,
Chicago, July 8, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I return herewith, without my approval, an ordinance passed by your Honorable Body on June 30, 1916, appearing on page 1176 of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of said date, purporting to regulate the employment and removal of laborers in the service of the City of Chicago.

I withhold my approval of the said ordinance for the reason that it appears to be the same ordinance that your Honorable Body passed on June 12, 1916, and that I vetoed upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel who informed me

that the ordinance was in conflict with the express terms and provisions of the Civil Service Act.

In my message to your Honorable Body at your meeting on June 19, 1916, returning the ordinance without my approval, I said, "Section 2 of said ordinance provides as follows:

"No laborer in the service of the City of Chicago shall be removed or discharged except for cause, which shall be reduced to writing by the appointing officer, in accordance with the provisions of this section and of the rules made and provided in accordance with Section 1 of this ordinance. Before any officer shall discharge a laborer in the service of the city he shall give notice in writing of the name and address of such laborer, together with the causes or reasons for his discharge, to the Civil Service Commission. A copy of such notice shall at the same time be served upon such laborer either personally or by registered mail. Pending investigation of causes for the removal of such laborer, the appointing officer shall have full power to suspend such laborer for a period of time not to exceed thirty days. The said Commission, or a person or persons designated by it, shall, within fifteen days after the receipt of such notice, investigate such and any other causes or reasons for removal of such laborer or any other laborer. After such investigation, the said Commission may order the discharge of said laborer, or may order such laborer reinstated either with or without pay during the period of suspension or may order such laborer to be restored to the list of eligibles. Any such order shall be certified by the Commission to the appointing officer, and he shall forthwith enforce it. Whenever it is necessary to discontinue the services of any employe classified in the labor service of the city, on account of lack of work, the name of such employe shall be returned to appropriate eligible list and await reinstatement."

Section 12 of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the civil service of cities," passed by the GeneralAssemblyof the State of Illinois in 1895, provides as follows:

"Removals. No officer or employe in the classified civil service of any city who shall have been appointed under said rules and after said examination, shall be removed or discharged except for cause, upon written charges and after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. Such charges shall be investigated by or before said civil service commission, or by or before some officer or board appointed by said commission to conduct such investigation. The finding and decision of such commission or investigating officer or board, when approved by said commission, shall be certified to the appointing officer, and shall be forthwith enforced by such officer. Nothing in this act shall limit the power of any officer to suspend a subordinate for a reasonable period, not exceeding thirty days. In the couse of an investigation of charges each member of the commission, and of any board so appointed by it, and any officer so appointed shall have the power, to administer oaths and shall have power to secure by its subpoena both the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers relevant to such investigation. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require such charges or investigation in cases of laborers or persons having the custody of public money, for the safe keeping of which another person has given bonds."

I am advised by the Corporation Counsel that the ordinance in question, even if permitted to become a law, would have no force or effect as it is plainly in violation of the statute. No person can read and carefully compare Section 12 of the Civil Service Act and Section 2 of the ordinance under consideration without concluding that they conflict.

I am also advised by the Corporation Counsel that the Civil Service Commission, having been created by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois and its duties prescribed by statute, possesses only such power as the General Assembly has seen fit to confer upon it, and that the City Council has nopower to enlarge or diminish the duties of the Civil Service Commission.

I, therefore, recommend that the vote by which the said ordinance was passed be reconsidered and that the said ordinance be placed on file.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,

Mayor.

Alderman Healy moved to reconsider the vote by which said ordinance, vetoed by His Honor the Mayor, was passed. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Merriam moved to pass said ordinance, the veto of His Honor the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding. The motion was lost.

Also the folowing veto message:

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I herewith return, without my approval, an item appearing in an ordinance passed by your Honorable Body on June 30, 1916, and appearing on page 1163 of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of the meeting held on said date, providing for the appropriation of $195,000,000 for the construction of buildings and equipment, including engineering and superintendance of the 95th street incinerator.

I withold my approval of the said item for the reason that it appears that the sum of $195,000.00, provided for in said ordinance, is to be taken out of the Corporate Fund of the City of Chicago and the taking of so large an amount of money out of the Corporate Fund at this time for the construction of buildings and equipment for an incinerating plant at 95th street, I do not deem advisable. I am advised that the City of Chicago has expended nearly $8000,000.00 since 1913 in the construction of a garbage plant; that the same is not yet completed, and that nearly $500,000.00 has been expended in the operation of the same. It is my opinion that an appropriation of $195,000.00 out of the Corporate Fund for an incinerator at 95th street is inadvisable at the present time.

The objection would not be so serious if the appropriation were made subject to reimbursement from a proposed bond issue and subject, further, to the approval of the Commissioner of Gas and Electricity and of the mechanical engineer in charge of the Bureau of Waste Disposal.

I have therefore had an ordinance drafted, which I submit herewith, making the appropriation subject to the restrictions mentioned, and respectfully suggest that said ordinance be passed by your Honorable Body as a substitute for the item herewith returned without my approval.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,

Mayor.

Alderman Healy moved to reconsider the vote by which said item, vetoed by His Honor, the Mayor, was passed. The motion prevailed.

No motion being made to pass said item, the veto of the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding, Alderman Richert moved to pass the substitute ordinance submitted with said veto message. The motion prevailed and said substitute ordinance was passed.

Also, the following communication, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, July 8, 1916.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—On October 4, 1915, I transmitted to your Honorable Body a message reading in part as follows:

"I have recently received communications from citizens of Chicago that liquor is sold in this city on Sunday in violation of the State Law. I referred these communications to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to what is the law in regard thereto.

He advises me that the State Law provides that whoever keeps open any tippling house or place where liquor is sold or given away upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding $200.00, and that the city ordinance permitting under certain restrictions saloons or dram shops to remain open on Sunday does not and cannot nullify the State Law.

This being the law, as I am advised, and it being my duty as Mayor to take care, so far as lies within my power, that the law is faithfully executed in the city, I hereby direct that saloons or dramshops shall comply with the law and close on Sunday. And the City Collector is hereby ordered immediately to notify

in writing all persons to whom he has issued licenses for saloons or dramshops that such persons must comply with the requirements of the State Law.''

I have been informed that Mr. Fred Rohde, President of the Cook County Liquor Dealers' Association, appeared before the License Committee of your Honorable Body on Thursday, July 6, 1916, and made a statement that 95 per cent of the 7,100 saloons in the City of Chicago are kept open on Sunday in violation of the State Law. I have also been informed that Mr. Anton Cermak, the Secretary of the United Societies, some of the members of the City Council, Mr. E. J. Davis, District Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and some ministers have also made public statements of a similar character.

If this charge be true, the vice Commission should subpoena Mr. Fred Rohde to appear before the Commisson and have him testify, under oath, in regard to the violations by saloonkeepers of the City of Chicago of the Sunday closing law and to cause any other person who may claim to have any knowledge of the violations by saloonkeepers of the law requiring saloons to be closed on Sunday to appear and testify, under oath.

I urge each and every member of the City Council who may be in the possession of evidence, if any, showing that saloonkeepers in his ward are violating the Sunday closing law, to present such evidence to the Civil Service Commission.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,

Mayor.

Summer Recess of the Council.

Alderman Richert presented an ordinance providing that the next succeeding regular meeting of the Council shall be held on Monday, October 2, 1916, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Alderman Richert moved to pass said ordinance.

Alderman Capitain moved to amend said ordinance by striking out the words and figures, ''7:30 o'clock P. M.,'' and by inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures, ''2:00 o'clock P. M.'' The motion to amend prevailed.

The question being put on the passage of said ordinance, as amended, the motion prevailed.

The Clerk submitted the following communications from the Commissioner of Public Works, which were, together with the ordinance transmitted therewith, referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys:

Department of Public Works, Bureau of Compensation,

Chicago, September 27, 1916.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I transmit herewith for consideration by your Honorable Body an ordinance amending the ordinance regulating the use of space under sidewalks and openings in the surface of the sidewalk over same.

Under the ordinance now in effect persons who have transferred or sold the premises for which a permit has been issued for the maintenance of trapdoors and coal holes in the sidewalk may secure the release of the bond executed to protect the City by notifying the Commissioner of Public Works of the transfer of the property and furnishing him with the name and address of the purchaser. The City is then required to secure a new bond from the purchaser of the property in order to protect itself from any accidents which may occur. The Department has found it exceedingly difficult to secure compliance by the purchaser who in most instances, takes the position that the openings were not constructed in the sidewalk by him, and therefore, he has no interest in the same nor does he care to assume any liability for them, with the result that the City is compelled to start suit for failure to comply with the ordinance, the outcome of which would be very doubtful, or take steps to close the openings at its own expense.

The proposed amendment makes it necessary for the holder of the original permit to close up the openings upon the transfer of the property in order to secure a release, or arrange with the purchaser of the property to file a new bond

and secure a new permit for the privilege; in other words, place the burden upon the property owner, who has secured the benefit of the privilege, rather than upon the City which has received no benefit, except a very small permit fee.

Early consideration of the amendment is urged.

Your very truly,

(Signed) W. R. MOORHOUSE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

(Signed) H. V. McGURREN,
Superintendent of Compensation.

Alderman Geiger presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed:

Whereas, On the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1914, this City Council passed three contract ordinances; one to The Union Station Company, whose name has since been changed to Chicago Union Station Company, one to the Pennsylvania Company, and the other to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, which ordinances were duly accepted by the grantees therein shortly after their passage, and which ordinances contemplated the construction on the west side of the Chicago River south of Madison street of a great railroad station and other terminal facilities within five years after the acceptance of such ordinances "unless prevented by strikes, riots, the Act of God or a public enemy," in which event the time of the delay caused thereby should be added to the time given for the completion thereof; and,

Whereas, Work was begun under said ordinances, but as is claimed by the grantees in said ordinances the construction of said railroad station and terminal facilities has been interfered with and prevented and is now being interfered with and prevented by strikes among the employes of said grantees; and,

Whereas, It is of great importance to the City of Chicago that the construction of said railroad station and terminal facilities should proceed and be completed as rapidly as possible;

Therefore, it is ordered, That the Committee on Railway Terminals be and it is hereby authorized and directed to make an investigation into the nature and causes of each and all such strikes, with a view, if possible, to bringing about of a settlement of the same, to the end that the construction of said railroad station and terminal facilities shall not be further prevented and delayed.

October 10 and 11, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

The Clerk presented the following proclamation, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, October 6, 1916.

Whereas, The four hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the discovery of America falls upon Thursday, October 12; and,

Whereas, That date has been set apart by law for the celebration of the discovery of this country;

Therefore, I, Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor of the City of Chicago, declare Thursday, October 13, a legal holiday; and all departments of the city government are ordered closed on that date, with the exception of the Police, Fire, Health and Electrical Departments which will remain open for the transaction of necessary business.

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

October 2, 1916. Regular Meeting of the Chicago City Council.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR. ....

The Clerk presented the following message, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, October 2, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council, City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—Since your adjournment for the summer vacation no occasion has arisen which warranted my calling you together. No untoward events have happened, and the administration of the city departments has progressed along systematic, customary lines.

As you are again assembled for an important year's work, I desire formally to bring to your notice certain information expressive of my views and recomendations on a number of subjects which should be considered or acted upon. In so doing, I renew my solicitations of sincere co-operation of the Council and its committees and the executive and administrative officers of the city.

We have the affairs of a gigantic business corporation to administer, employing 30,000 persons in all kinds of work. Differences of opinion will arise in this body over questions of municipal policy and as to legislation, and they should arise, and it is the bounden duty of every member of the Council to express his free opinion on every matter before it, if he feels it incumbent upon him to do so. I shall continue to preside in the future, as I hope I have in the past, with scrupulous fairness to all. I will preserve the individual and legislative right of every Alderman so far as I am able, and as far as it is my prerogative to do so.

For convenience of reference I mention the matters which I wish to comment or communicate upon under separate headings, as follows:

The Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, will convene in the city of Springfield on the first Wednesday in January, A. D. 1917. All legislation that your Honorable Body deems advisable to have passed at this session of the General Assembly should be immediately prepared, in order that every opportunity may be afforded the citizens of Chicago to secure favorable action upon same.

In my annual message of April 26, 1916, I directed your attention to efforts then being made to secure for the people of the City of Chicago a decision of the courts bearing upon the regulation of public utilities within the corporate limits of the city.

It is now my pleasure to inform Your Honorable Body that the Circuit Court of Cook County has rendered a decision favorable to the contention of the Corporation Counsel, holding that the city has exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of the regulation of street railways within the limits of the City of Chicago, and enjoining the State Public Utilities Commission from interfering with such right.

Considerable agitation arises from time to time, and particularly in the heat of campaigns, over the fair and impartial enforcement of the State law requiring saloons to close on Sundays. Regardless of the conflicts of political factions and what they may say or do, officially or unofficially, I stand, and will continue to stand, since I was advised as Mayor that it was my duty to require observance of this law, for its equal enforcement upon all persons whom it affects. My instructions to the police in this regard are explicit, and I shall hold commanding officers accountable, even to the extent of requesting their permanent removal from their positions if they fail in reporting violations or securing compliance with the law, and I urge upon every member of the Council, in touch as they are with conditions in all sections of the city, to report to me personally if any partiality is shown by the police in the enforcement of this statute. Contrary to insinuations in published statements which appear occasionally, the Mayor is not in league with those who seek to break or evade the law. The sooner partisan elements in Chicago, "wet" or "dry," cease to make political capital out of what is not an open issue, but a settled matter of law, the better it will be for all concerned, and particularly those whose financial resources, great and small, are invested in the liquor business.

From daily reports submitted to me by the General Superintendent of Police, it is shown that there has been a net decrease in crimes committed of 27½ per cent since my last annual message. There has been a larger decrease in robberies and burglaries. I consider the police function, which protects every citizen in his person, home and property, almost the fundamental reason for the collection of

taxes. Law and order is the first requisite of government. The people are entitled to security above everything else. I do not believe Chicago has enough policemen to patrol the two hundred square miles which this city covers, I urge upon the Council and its proper committees candid consideration of this vital subject. As a general estimate, it is my opinion that the city requires one thousand additional patrolmen, and new vehicle equipment in the way of automobile patrols and ambulances commensurate with the strength of the department. A modern police signal system is needed in Chicago, and if we had same in operation, both patrol and detective work could be more economically supervised. I want again to call the Council's attention to the inconsistencies of the present police ordinance, the defects in organization which it embodies, and the need for revision or amendment.

This improvement, one of the greatest ever undertaken by the city, is now making rapid progress toward final completion. Court proceedings are through, and decisions rendered, and at the present time the city is acquiring title to the property involved, and is engaged in raising the buildings preparatory to the actual widening of the street.

In my annual message I called the attention of Your Honorable Body to the status, at that time, of the widening of Michigan avenue, Pine street and Lincoln parkway, between East Randolph street and East Chicago avenue, known as the Boulevard Link.

The work of accomplishing this improvement necessitates the taking and damaging of many pieces of valuable property, the construction of a bridge across the river, and paving, sidewalks and lighting to the estimated cost of $7,262,535.00.

The city is meeting with much unfriendly legal opposition in seeking to expedite progress in this work, entailing considerable useless expense. The city has no desire to take or damage property without giving adequate compensation. As a matter of necessity and public policy, the improvement itself is a settled issue. Obstructing property owners are injuring themselves by dilatory tactics, and are causing the city to spend a great deal of money, which they, as a portion of the taxpayers, have to stand in part, by registering technical objections with the intention, if possible, of destroying the proposed improvements. They are also postponing the day when their property will achieve the basis of its future value. I ask the members of the City Council to do everything in their power, from the standpoint of municipal economy, to diminish the opposition of the few, but resourceful and powerful, property owners, who impede the advance of this work.

Last summer has clearly demonstrated that the people of the City of Chicago and our summer visitors have at last come to realize what a great asset they have in Lake Michigan, which was evidenced by the attendance of millions of persons in the parks, bathing beaches and Municipal Pier, and every accessible spot bordering upon the lake.

It is my opinion the speedy development of the lake shore is desired by the people. With this in mind, I have asked Mr. Jarvis Hunt, the well-known architect, to draw up comprehensive plans for the development of the city's entire lake front, which plans will embody both commercial and recreational features. These plans will be completed and submitted to Your Honorable Body in the very near future.

I am in hearty accord with any steps which the Council may contemplate to create new small parks, provide more playgrounds and establish additional bathing beaches, and to popularize these things so they can be reached and used as much of the year as possible by the greatest number of people. I believe the voters will approve bond issues and sanction the expenditure of all public funds needed to extend healthful moral recreation facilities. I am particularly partial to the claims of the great West Side for extensive improvements in this line.

The period fixed in the ordinance for the price of gas has expired, and it becomes necessary for Your Honorable Body to at once consider the provisions of a new ordinance regulating the price of this commodity to the gas consumers of Chicago. In my inaugural message, I requested the confirmation of a select committee of the Council, whose duty it would be to see that the people's interest in the pending suits to secure permanent price productions and the return of re-

funds due them, was vigilantly protected. I believe this committee has rendered as efficient and faithful service as circumstances attendant upon the delays of litigation would permit.

In my message of December 10, 1915, I transmitted a letter from the officials of the Gas Company, and further expressed my views on this matter, which was published and referred to your committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light. Since then, the Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company has proposed to the city an adjustment outside of court of the ten million dollar rebate to which the citizens of Chicago are entitled, and an amicable settlement of the entire controversy between the city and the company relative to the quality, price and service of gas. I earnestly beseech upon the part of the Council speedy and painstaking consideration of the present status of this subject, that negotiations may be concluded for the ultimate benefit of the consumers.

I have consistently urged action in the matter of bettering our transportation facilities and relieving congestion. I first mentioned the subject in my inaugural message, and in my special message of October 4, 1915, went to considerable length in discussing the matter. Also in my annual message of April 26 of this year, I urged the necessity of an early report from those working upon the subway problem.

The Chicago Traction and Subway Commission, shortly after its creation by your honorable body, secured offices in this city and installed a working staff of assistants, and commenced the work involved in the duties assigned to them. I understand that since that time this work has been diligently prosecuted, that the data necessary for the consideration of the Commission, and bearing upon the questions to be dealt with in their report, have been compiled, and that the Commission is now engaged in working out a concrete plan for the betterment of traction service. It is to be hoped that this report will be such as to furnish the basis for a practical and final solution of the transportation problem.

It is important that the Commission and the Local Transportation Committee accelerate the work as rapidly as is consistent with the public interest, in order that the labor of investigation and preparation of plans shall bear fruit in an early solution of the problem of securing more adequate and complete transportation facilities for the people of the City of Chicago. In a discussion of this matter recently with Mr. Parsons, of the Commission, he assured me that their report would be completed and submitted to Your Honorable Body during the present month of October.

I am informed by the City Comptroller that under the new management the cost of maintenance per patient has been reduced, and the efficiency of the institution increased and more patients cared for, in spite of the prevailing high prices of all articles of subsistence. At a later date, when complete reports of investigations are in my hands, I will cover the subject of this institution in a more detailed manner.

The growth of Chicago during the seventy-nine years of its corporate existence, has been so rapid and amazing as to completely alter, several times, the character of improvements and the class of residents and industries in its continually changing local neighborhoods scattered all over the city.

This has been especialy detrimental, not only to the physical appearance of neighborhoods, but to the highest efficiency in the use and stability of property, and has caused the sacrifice and suspension of real estate values running into millions of dollars.

The beauty, usefulness and productiveness of some of the celebrated cities of the old world, such as Paris, Berlin and Copenhagen, is due to the effective plans and regulations for the use of property which are folowed for the good of the whole.

This will become the most wonderful city in the world at no distant date, and sound and harmonious restrictions, fair to everybody concerned, can by mutual co-operation, in a spirit of municipal pride, coupled with true civic loyalty, be imposed upon the purposes for which land to be used in the future shall be devoted.

To study and work out concrete suggestions in this matter for the scientific upbuilding of the city and the protection of individual homes and the stimulation

and encouragement of wholesale and retail merchants and industrial plants, large and small, I have appointed the following commission who will serve without compensation or any expense whatsoever to the city government, and report the progress of their labor at a subsequent date.

Charles Bostrom, Commissioner of Buildings.
Michael J. Faherty, President Board of Local Improvements.
Dr. John Dill Robertson, Commissioner of Health.
Samuel A. Ettelson, Corporation Counsel.
Alderman George Pretzel, Chairman Council Committee on Buildings.

This commission will add such further advisory members to its strength, as it deems expedient to achieve practical ends.

There is no question but that the city confronts a serious problem in apportioning its financial resources to its fast growing requirements. The question of waste disposal, due to the filling in of dumps, and the need for incinerators and loading stations and equipment, are pressing. Whether these matters, together with additional police protection, can be cared for out of the corporate fund are questions for the Finance Committee and the Council to consider. I urge the heads of departments to exercise the utmost prudence in paring down their estimates for the coming year to absolute necessities.

Respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

October 16, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

The Clerk submitted the following proclamation, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, October 13, 1916.

Whereas, For several years one day has been set aside in Chicago as Tag Day, on which day representatives of established children's charities collect money, under the auspices of the Children's Benefit League, from the public throughout the City of Chicago:

Therefore, I, Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 16, as Tag Day, and because the Chicago Children's Benefit League and the charities under its auspices which benefit are very worthy ones, and in view of the fact that the arrangements are under excellent management, I urge upon all citizens to contribute as much as is in their power. I ask that the police and other employes of the City of Chicago afford the women who take part in this Tag Day and wear the credentials of the Chicago Children's Benefit League every assistance and courtesy.

Respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

The Clerk submitted the following communication:

Board of Education,
Chicago, October 13, 1916.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Gentlemen—The Board of Education of the City of Chicago hereby requests the City Council to concur in authority to issue warrants in anticipation of the 1916 tax levy for Educational Purposes in accordance with the attached resolution and ordinance.

Such action was taken by the Board of Education at its regular meeting held October 11, 1916.

A certified copy of the report accompanies this communication.

Respectfully,
Board of Education of the City of Chicago,
(Signed) By JACOB M. LOEB,
President.

Attest:
(Signed) LEWIS E. LARSON,
Secretary.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the ordinance submitted with the foregoing communication.

Alderman Richert moved to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Whereas, There is not sufficient money in the treasury of the City of Chicago to meet and defray the ordinary and necessary expenses chargeable under the law against the school building; and

Whereas, The Board of Education of the City of Chicago has, by resolution duly passed at a regular meeting thereof requested the City Council of the City of Chicago to authorize the issuing and disposing of warrants drawn against and in anticipation of the taxes for school building purposes for the year 1916, levied by said city for said purposes, to an amount not exceeding seventy-five per centum of the total amount of said tax levy, for the purpose of providing funds to meet and defray the ordinary and necessary expenses of the schools of said City for such purposes; now, therefore,

October 30, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

The Clerk presented the following seto message:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, October 30, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I herewith return without my approval an order passed by your Honorable Body on October 23, 1916, and appearing on page 1974 of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of said date, in and by which the Harbor and Subway Commission is authorized and directed to pay to Paschen Brothers ten thousand dollars.

I withhold my approval of the said order because I am advised by the Corporation Counsel that the form of the order is objectionable, in that it seems to recognize a balance in excess of the ten thousand dollars as due on the contract referred to. I understand that the intention is that this ten thousand dollars should be paid on account and should not be treated or considered as a recognition of any other sum as due on the contract or as a waiver by the city of any claim it may have for damages, liquidated or otherwise, against Paschen Brothers.

Therefore, I transmit herewith a form of order which I think will more nearly carry out the intention of the Council, and recommend that the vote by which the said order was passed be reconsidered.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Healy moved to reconsider the vote by which said order, vetoed by His Honor the Mayor, was passed. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Healy moved to substitute for said vetoed order the order submitted with said veto message. The motion prevailed.

The question being put on the passage of said substitute order, the motion prevailed and said substitute order was passed.

The following is said order as passed:

Ordered, That the Harbor and Subway Commission be and it is hereby authorized and directed to pay Paschen Brothers ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) on account of the balance which they claim to be due them on contract for constructing the Recreation Building and Shelter House on the Municipal Pier; provided, that no voucher or vouchers shall be drawn or payments made thereon until after the surety or sureties on the bond of said Paschen Brothers under said contract shall have filed with said Harbor and Subway Commission their written consent to such payment; and, provided further, that such voucher or vouchers shall be issued and the payment thereon made with the express understanding that the same shall not be treated or considered as a recognition that any further sum is due said Paschen Brothers or as a waiver by the city of any claim it may have for damages against said Paschen Brothers, arising out of said contract; such voucher or vouchers to be drawn in form satisfactory to the Corporation Counsel.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, which was, on motion of Alderman Kerner, deferred and ordered published:

Chicago, October 25, 1916.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred (October 3, 1916, page 1648), a resolution petitioning the President and the Congress of the United States to have branches of the Postal Savings system opened in all districts where they are needed and for an amendment of the Postal Savings Bank Act to make it possible for depositors to open checking accounts at Postal Banks, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of said resolution:

Whereas, Thousands of Chicago citizens have recently lost their savings through the failure of a number of private banks, and,

Whereas, It is the duty of the Local, State and National Governments to take such action as will protect our citizens from similar losses in future bank failures, and,

Whereas, It is a well known fact that Postal Savings Banks owned and operated by the United States Government are the safest banks in existence, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we, the City Council of the City of Chicago, petition the President and the Congress of the United States and the Postmaster General to have branches of the Postal Savings system opened in all districts where they are needed and that their advantages be made known to the people by extensive advertising in various languages, and,

Be it Further Resolved, That we petition the President and the Congress of the United States to have the Postal Savings Bank Act so amended that it will be possible for depositors to open checking accounts at Postal Banks thereby making the system attractive to a larger number of depositors, and,

Be it Further Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he hereby is directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to each member of Congress from the City of Chicago and to the two Congressmen at Large and the two United States Senators representing the State of Illinois, and to the Postmaster General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) OTTO KERNER,
Chairman.

Alderman Richert moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance in the matter of establishment of a Bureau of Waste Disposal in the Department of Public Works, deferred and published October 23, 1916. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert presented the following amendment to the ordinance recommended in said report:

Amend Section 3 so that the same shall read as follows:

"Section 3. There is hereby created an advisory staff of three members to the Bureau of Waste Disposal, which shall consist of the Mechanical Engineer in Charge, who shall be the chairman of said board; the Assistant Superintendent of Streets of the Bureau of Streets charged with the collection and removal of ashes, garbage and other waste; and an employe of the Board of Local Improvements skilled in the designing and construction of sewers. The member of said board from the Bureau of Streets shall be designated by the Commissioner of Public Works, and that from the Board of Local Improvements by the said board. All the members of the said Technical Board of Waste shall serve without extra compensation therefor."

Amend Section 6 so that the same shall read as follows:

"Section 6. All ordinances in conflict with the terms hereof are hereby repealed."

Add a new section, to be known as "Section 7," as follows:

"Section 7. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage."

Alderman Richert moved to adopt the foregoing amendment. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert moved to pass said ordinance as amended. The motion prevailed and said ordinance as amended was passed:

The folowing is said ordinance as passed:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. There is hereby established a Bureau of Waste Disposal, which bureau shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Section 2. There is hereby created the office of the Mechanical Engineer in Charge, who shall have, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Public Works, management and control of all matters pertaining to the Municipal Reduction Plant, or plants, incinerators and all other plants for the disposal of wastes now constructed and that may hereafter be constructed, and that the river barge service for the transportation of wastes from loadingstations to any disposal station in the City of Chicago.

Section 3. There is hereby created an advisory staff of three members to the Bureau of Waste Disposal, which shall consist of the Mechanical Engineer in Charge, who shall be the chairman of said board; the Assistant Superintendent of Streets of the Bureau of Streets charged with the collection and removal of ashes, garbage and other waste; and an employe of the Board of Local Improvements skilled in the designing and construction of sewers. The member of said board from the Bureau of Streets shall be designated by the Commissioner of Public Works, and that from the Board of Local Improvements by the said board. All the members of the said Technical Board of Waste shall serve without extra compensation therefor.

Section 4. That the Mechanical Engineer in Charge and such other employes as may be appropriated for from time to time by the City Council shall be appointed acording to law.

Section 5. That the Commissioner of Public Works shall render quarterly reports, and oftener if required, to the Mayor, Comptroller and City Council, of the operation of all activities of the Bureau and to that en shall keep such records and books of accounts as may be prescribed from time to time by the City Comptroller.

Section 6. All ordinances in conflict with the terms hereof are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

A supplementary ordinance, amending the ordinance that created the Department of Public Works, establishing the office of Mechanical Engineer in Charge, was passed.

November 6, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

Alderman Healy moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys on an ordinance amending Section 2292 of The Chicago Code of 1911, to permit construction of sidewalks two feet in width adjoining curbs, to permit access to and from vehicles, deferred and published October 30, 1916. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Healy moved to concur in said report and to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That Section 2292 of The Chicago Code of 1911 be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "Provided, however, that sidewalks not to exceed two feet in width may be constructed adjoining the curb to permit access to and from vehicles." The Section when amended to read as follows:

"2292. Fixed width—grass plats.) No person shall extend or build any sidewalk beyond the established width of the sidewalk space, and on all streets where open spaces are allowed for planting trees or for grass plats, the same shall not be

covered with plank or other material, except such parts and portions of said space as may be allowed to be used for coal vaults or in front of business houses, provided, however, that sidewalks not to exceed two feet in width may be constructed adjoining the curb to permit access to and from vehicles.''

Alderman Richert presented an ordinance providing that the next succeeding regular meeting of the Council shall be held on Monday, November 27, 1916, at 2:00 o'clock P. M..

November 27, 28, 29, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

The Clerk presented the following communication, which was ordered published and placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, November 27, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the terms of a resolution passed by your Honorable Body, I have the honor to appoint the following to be members of the Lake Michigan Water Commission:

Dr. John Dill Robertson, Commissioner of Health, Chairman.

C. D. Hill, Bureau of Sewers.

Dr. W. A. Evans.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Cullerton presented an order for establishment of at least three terminal wholesale markets, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman Pretzel presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed:

Whereas, It is the general belief that the excessive prices being charged in Chicago for certain food products is not the result of natural market conditions or economics, but is made possible by the manipulations of certain dealers in said commodities; and

Whereas, A strict enforcement of the ordinance passed by the City Council December 9, 1912, pages 2662-64 of the Journal of said date, would make more difficult, if not impossible, the manipulation of the handling of articles of food for the purpose of raising prices thereof.

Therefore, Be It Ordered, That the Commissioner of Health and the General Superintendent of Police be and they are hereby directed to enforce the provisions of the said ordinance of December 9, 1912, especially that portion of the ordinance limiting the storage of eggs in cold storage warehouses to a period of ten months.

December 7, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

The Clerk submitted the following veto message:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, December 7, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I return herewith, without my approval, an order passed by your Honorable Body at the meeting held November 28, 1916, and appearing on page 2280 of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of said date, ordering the Committee on Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches to voucher the bills of the G. A. R. Laundry for laundry work at the Beilfuss and Jackson Municipal Natatoriums.

I withhold my approval of the said order for the reason that I am advised by the Corporation Counsel that the City Council does not possess the power to authorize a Council committee to voucher claims for the payment of money against the city.

I forward herewith an order prepared by the Corporation Counsel's office substituting the Commissioner of Public Works as the party to voucher the bills in question instead of the Committee on Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches.

In this connection I would suggest that it is important that your Honorable Body, as soon as possible, take steps to create a proper department or bureau as you deem best to have charge of the parks, playgrounds and beaches.

I, therefore, recommend that the vote be reconsidered and that the order forwarded herewith to your Honorable Body be substituted and passed.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Richert moved to reconsider the vote by which said order, vetoed by His Honor, the Mayor, was passed. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Block moved to refer said order to the Committee on Finance. The motion prevailed.

Also, the Clerk presented the following communication submitted by the Commissioner of Health, which was, together with the ordinance transmitted therewith, referred to the Committee on Health:

Department of Health,

To the Honorable, the Mayor and City Council, City of Chicago:

Dears Sirs—Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a draft of an ordinance licensing and regulating egg candlers in this city. The passage of this ordinance will materially assist the department in preventing traffic in unwholesome and deteriorated eggs and in the control of eggs placed in and removed from cold storage warehouses.

I therefore respectfully recommend that this ordinance be referred to the proper committee and he favorably recommended for passage.

Respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN DILL ROBERTSON,
Commissioner of Health.

Also, the following communication, which was referred to the Committee on Health:

Department of Health,
Chicago, November 29, 1916.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and City Council, City of Chicago:

Dear Sirs—The Municipal Bath House in the process of construction at the corner of Polk and Paulina streets is nearing completion. It has been the custom to designate the various bath houses by name and the Commissioner of Public Works requests that a name be submitted for this bath house so that the same may be cut in the stone as the work progresses.

I have the honor to suggest that this bath house be named the Gertrude G. Wellington Bath House. Dr. Welington was a physician who played a large part in showing the necessity for public baths in this city and who helped in the movement which made possible the establishment of the first municipal baths in this city.

Respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN DILL ROBERTSON,
Commissioner of Health.

December 13, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

Alderman Richert presented the following communication and memorandum, which were ordered published and placed on file:

Department of Finance,
Chicago, December 13, 1916.

Hon. John A. Richert, Chairman, Committee on Finance:

Dear Sir—In compliance with the request of your Honorable Committee to further advise you regarding the attitude of the Comptroller's office on the salvage clause in the appropriation ordinance, I would say that the Comptroller has insisted that departments strictly adhere to the limitations as imposed by the Council in the ordinance.

I desire to call your attention to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, as submitted on November 28, 1916, regarding the illegality of this method of procedure concerning the budget. I am satisfied that such opinion is sound from a legal standpoint.

It has, however, been the desire of this office to administer the finances of the city in as economical a manner as possible and to comply with the expressed intentions of the City Council as evidenced by the appropriation bill. In addition to the amount saved by the enforced salvage in the appropriation bill, the Comptroller hopes to effect an additional salvage of $650,000, provided the limitation of expenditure as fixed by the Budget is adhered to.

It is the policy of this office to remain within the provisions of the appropriation bill, subject to decision of the courts and to lawful transfers that may be made by the City Council.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) EUGENE R. PIKE,
Comptroller.

Chicago, December 8, 1916.

Memorandum for Finance Committee:

Corporate Fund.

Cash Resources for December (Available Cash and Estimated Receipts):		
Available cash in Corporate Fund, December 8		$1,775,421.20
Miscellaneous receipts		200,000.00
Cash in Sanking Fund for interest		375,000.00
		$2,350,421.20

Estimated Disbursements.

Pay rolls for balance of December	$1,600,000.00	
Miscellaneous vouchers, jurors, discount bills and other small accounts	150,000.00	
Interest on bonds	375,000.00	
Total Corporate Fund payments		$2,125,000.00
Balance January 1, 1917		$ 225,421.20

January, 1917.

Estimated receipts, miscellaneous licenses	$ 750,000.00
Remaining borrowing power on tax warrants account of 1916 levy	400,000.00
Total available cash, January	$1,375,421.20

Estimated Disbursements, January.

Cash needed to take care of Corporate pay rolls	$1,800,000.00	
Miscellaneous discount vouchers, jurors, etc	200,000.00	
		$2,000,000.00
Shortage in available cash to meet pay rolls		$ 624,578.80

(Signed) EUGENE R. PIKE,
Comptroller.

Alderman Nance presented the following resolution, which was, on motion, duly adopted:

Whereas, On January 24, 1916, the City Council passed a resolution directing the Civil Service Commission to furnish on the first day of each month to the City Council a list of temporary appointees appointed during the preceding month, and

Whereas, To the present time this order has not been complied with, and

Whereas, One of the reasons assigned by attaches of the Commission is that it would require additional clerk hire to supply these lists, and

Whereas, The Civil Service Commission now obtains from time to time from the various department heads lists of all appointments, both temporary and permanent, and

Whereas, Practically no expense would be incurred by the issuance of carbon copies of these lists;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the heads of the various departments of the city government be and they hereby are directed to forward to the City Clerk for transmittal to the City Council carbon copy lists of all temporary appointments made in their respective departments, said copies to be forwarded simultaneously with the lists sent to the Civil Service Commission.

Alderman Merriam presented the following order, which was, on motion, duly passed:

Whereas, The Annual Appropriation Ordinance for 1916, passed March 6, 1916, provides in items 30S, page 3559 of the Council Journal, that

"This fund and the foregoing employes to be under the control and supervision and selection of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police;" therefore, be it

Ordered, That the General Superintendent of Police be and he hereby is directed to comply with the provisions of the Appropriation Ordinance and permit the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police to select the employes working under his direction in the inspection of moral conditions and complaints.

Alderman Geiger presented the following resolution, which was, on motion, duly adopted:

Whereas, Citizens of Chicago are planning a municipal Christmas celebration in Grant Park Christmas Eve under the auspices of the Chicago Examiner, and

Whereas, It is the duty of the City of Chicago to officially co-operate in this festival; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor appoint three members of the City Council to represent the City of Chicago at this municipal celebration.

In accordance with the terms of the foregoing resolution, His Honor the Mayor thereupon appointed the following committee: Alderman Geiger, chairman, and Aldermen Lawley and Nance.

The Clerk submitted the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, December 20, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I desire to transmit herewith to your Honorable Body the resignation of William R. Moorhouse as Commissioner of Public Works.

I have accepted his resignation and ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body in my acceptance of said resignation.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,

The following communication was submitted with the foregoing communication:

Alderman Healy moved to accept the foregoing resignation. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Geiger thereupon presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Honorable William R. Moorhouse has resigned as Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Chicago; and

Whereas, The public thereby loses the services of an able, efficient and conscientious official whose business methods and honest administration were assets of great value to the City of Chicago; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Council expresses appreciation for the able and impartial services rendered and sincere regret at the City's loss; and, further, that this body extends its kind regards to Mr. Moorhouse and expresses its best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness; and, be it further

Resolved, That the City Clerk cause these resolutions to be spread upon the official minutes of this body and an engrossed copy of the same to be made and presented to Mr. Moorhouse.

Alderman Geiger moved to adopt said resolution.

Unanimous consent being refused for consideration of said resolution, Alderman Geiger moved to suspend the rules temporarily, to permit such consideration.

The motion to suspend the rules prevailed.

The question being put on the motion to adopt said resolution, the motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

The Clerk presented the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, December 20, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the law, I hereby appoint Frank I. Bennett as Commissioner of Public Works, to serve for the unexpired portion of the term of William R. Moorhouse, resigned.

I ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body in said appointment.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Healy moved to suspend the rules temporarily to permit immediate consideration of the foregoing appointment.

The motion to suspend the rules prevailed.

Alderman Healy moved to concur in said appointment. The motion prevailed.

The Clerk presented the official bond of Frank I. Bennett as Commissioner of Public Works, in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00), with the London and Lancashire Indemnity Company of America as surety.

Alderman Healy moved to approve said bond. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Sitts moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light in the matter of forfeiture of telephone rights and property of the company operating the automatic telephone system, deferred and published December 7, 1916, and deferred December 13, 1916, and made a special order of business for the regular meeting to be held December 20, 1916, immediately after the fifth regular order of business. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Sitts moved to concur in said report and to pass the ordinance submitted therewith. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed.

Alderman Richert moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance on an ordinance amending Section 89 of The Chicago Code of 1911, in reference to employment of special counsel for committees and commissions, deferred and published December 7, 1916. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass said ordinance.

Alderman Michaelson presented an opinion from the Corporation Counsel in reference to the powers of the City Council in the premises, which was read by the Clerk.

After debate Alderman Richert moved that further consideration of said report be deferred until the next succeeding regular meeting, and that said opinion be publishred. The motion prevailed.

The following is said opinion:

Department of Law,
Chicago, December 18, 1916.

Hon. M. A. Michaelson, Alderman, 33rd Ward:

Dear Sir—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your request for an opinion as to the validity of a proposed ordinance amending Section 89 of The Chicago Code of 1911, published in Pamphlet 652, by adding the following to said Section 89: "except where special counsel is provided by the City Council for its standing committees or commissions."

The Corporation Counsel is, by statute, made the head of the Law Department of the city, and, with the aid of his assistants, is charged with the duty of conducting, and fully empowered to conduct, all the law business of the city and its departments.

Section 193a1 of Chapter 24 of the Cities and Villages Act, page 328, Hurd's Revised Statutes, 1916, provides as follows:

"Section 7. The head of the law department of the city shall be the Corporation Counsel, and the duties heretofore performed by the City Attorney shall be performed by the Corporation Counsel and his assistants. From and after the adoption of this act the office of City Attorney shall be abolished."

By the adoption of this Act by the people of the City of Chicago, the provisions of The Chicago Code of 1905 in reference to the appointment of his assistants by the Corporation Counsel, as well as other matters in this connection, became in legal effect a part of said Act and were placed beyond the power of the City Council "to destroy by repeal." There is, therefore, vested in the Corporation Counsel a statutory right to appoint all assistants necessary to aid him. Dillon, one of the greatest authorities on law relating to municipal corporations, in discussing the question here under consideration, said:

"If the scheme of municipal government provides a corporation counsel or city attorney or other legal officer for the municipality whose duty it is to appear on behalf of the municipality in all suits by or against the corporation, and to conduct all the law business of the corporation, the municipality is deprived of its power to employ another attorney to take the place of and perform the duties which naturally belong to its law officer." (Dillon on Mun. Cor., Sec. 824, p. 1224.)

The Corporation Counsel stands in exactly a similar position with reference to the City of Chicago as the Attorney General does to the State of Illinois. The Attorney General is the sole head of the law department of the State and the Corporation Counsel is the sole head of the law department of the City of Chicago; and any ordinance taking from the Corporation Counsel the power to superintend and conduct any of the law business of the City of Chicago is invalid and illegal and is beyond the power of the City Council to enact.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JAMES W. BREEN,
GOTTHARD A. DAHLBERG,
Assistants Corporation Counsel.

Approved:

(Signed) SAMUEL A. ETTELSON,
Corporation Counsel.

December 28, 1916. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

Alderman Healy moved that the resignation of Charles H. Sergel as City Treasurer, transmitted to the City Council December 5, 1916, be accepted. The motion prevailed.

His Honor the Mayor thereupon submitted the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, December 28, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by law, I hereby appoint Frederick H. Bartlett City Treasurer to serve for the unexpired portion of the term of Charles H. Sergel, resigned, and respectfully ask the concurrence of Your Honorable Body.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Watson moved to suspend the rules temporarily, to permit immediate consideration of the foregoing appointment. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Watson moved to concur in said appointment. The motion prevailed.

The Clerk presented the official bond of Frederick H. Bartlett as City Treasurer, in the penal sum of two million dollars ($2,000,000.00), with sureties and amounts of respective liability as follows:

Schedule "A" attached to and forming part of official bond of Frederick H. Bartlett, Treasurer of the City of Chicago.

The Aetna Accident & Liability Company, $190,000.00;
American Surety Company of New York, $250,000.00;
Chicago Bonding and Surety Company $25,000.00;
Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, $350,000.00;
Globe Indemnity Company, $100,000.00;
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company, $100,000.00;
Maryland Casualty Company, $175,000.00;
Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company, $200,000.00;
National Surety Company, $360,000.00;
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, $250,000.00.

Alderman Richert moved to approve said bond. The motion prevailed.

His Honor the Mayor submitted the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, December 28, 1916.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by law, I hereby appoint, as members of the Harbor and Subway Commission to succeed the present members of said Board, the following:

Frank I. Bennett,
Eugene R. Pike,
Ferris LeRoy Francisco,

and ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Healy moved to suspend the rules temporarily, to permit immediate consideration of the foregoing appointments. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Healy moved to concur in said appointments. The motion prevailed.

The Committee on Finance submitted a report recommending the passage of an ordinance submitted a report recommending the passage of an ordinance submitted therewith, amending an ordinance passed December 13, 1916, granting authority for payment of salaries and current expenses for the month of January, 1917. Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said report.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Healy moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys on an ordinance creating a public market on Maxwell street between South Halsted and South Sangamon streets, deferred and published December 20, 1916. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Healy moved to concur in said report and to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed.

January 11, 1917. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

The Clerk presented the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, January 11, 1917.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—I desire to advise you that Charles C. Healey has heretofore resigned as General Superintendent of Police and that I have accepted his resignation.

I respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body in my acceptance of said resignation.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Healy moved to concur in the action of the Mayor in accepting the resignation of said Charles C. Healey as General Superintendent of Police. The motion prevailed.

Also, the Clerk presented the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, January 11, 1917.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by law, I hereby appoint Herman F. Schuettler General Superintendent of Police to serve for the unexpired portion of the term of Charles C. Healey, resigned, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Capitain moved to suspend the rules temporarily, to permit immediate consideration of the foregoing appointment. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Healy moved to concur in said appointment. The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote.

The Committee on Health submitted the following resolutions which, on motion of Alderman Nance, were deferred and ordered published:

Whereas, The dumping of refuse in Lake Michigan is nothing short of criminal, in that it contaminates the water supply of Chicago and endangers the life and health of its citizens; and

Whereas, The said dumping compels the expenditure by the City of Chicago of large amounts of money in extension of water tunnels and other necessary precautions to preserve the purity of water supply; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Council that the dumping of refuse of any kind or description whatever into Lake Michigan should not hereafter be permitted, unless said material shall be placed inside of a breakwater, so arranged as not to permit the escape of any clay, earth, ashes or other heavy substance, filth, logs or floating matter, or obstructions or refuse of any kind or description whatever, into the body of Lake Michigan; and be it

Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the Chicago representatives in Congress of the State of Illinois, with the request that such action be taken in accordance with this resolution as will effectually safeguard the water supply of the City of Chicago.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) WILLIS O. NANCE,
Chairman.

The Clerk, by unanimous consent, presented the following communication:

Chicago, January 11, 1917.

Hon. Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor, and the Honorable, the Aldersen of the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—Owing to the fact that on November 7, 1916, I was elected to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, and have since qualified and am acting in that capacity, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of your Honorable Body, to take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN KJELLANDER,
Alderman, Twenty-third Ward.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the foregoing resignation. Alderman Wallace moved that said resignation be accepted. The motion was carried unanimously.

Alderman Wallace thereupon, by unanimous consent, presented an ordinance calling a special election to fill a vacancy in the office of Alderman of the Twenty-third Ward.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said ordinance, and Alderman Wallace moved to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Coughlin moved that a vote of thanks be tendered by the Council to John Kjellander for the service performed by him while a member of the Council.

The motion was carried unanimously, by a rising vote.

January 19, 1917. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

The Clerk submitted the following veto message:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, January 19, 1917.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—I return herewith, without my approval, an ordinance passed by Your Honorable Body at the meeting held January 11, 1917, and appearing on page 2804 of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council, authorizing the City of Chicago to borrow from the City Treasurer of the City of Chicago, and authorizing and directing the Treasurer to loan to the City of Chicago the sum of $1,500,000.00 from the funds of the city to be returned with interest at the current rates paid on tax warrants, on or before the 1st day of May, 1917.

I withhold my approval of the said ordinance for the reason that the official term of the City Treasurer will have expired before the 1st of May, 1917, and I deem it unwise for Your Honorable Body to direct the Treasurer to make so large a loan without making it essential to have it repaid to him during his term of office. The City Treasurer and Comptroller join in recommending that the ordinance be amended so as to change the date when the money is to be returned, from May 1, 1917, to April 1, 1917.

I have caused the Corporation Counsel to draw a substitute ordinance fixing the time when this money must be returned to the Treasurer not later than April 1, 1917, which will be during the official term of the present Treasurer, and I forward herewith to Your Honorable Body the said substitute ordinance.

I, therefore, recommend that the vote by which the said ordinance was passed be reconsidered, and that the ordinance which I have caused to be prepared be substituted therefor and passed by Your Honorable Body.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Alderman Healy moved to reconsider the vote by which said ordinance, vetoed by His Honor the Mayor, was passed. The motion prevailed.

No motion being made to pass said ordinance, the veto of His Honor the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding, unanimous consent was given for consideration of the substitute ordinance submitted with said veto message.

Alderman Healy moved to pass said substitute ordinance. The motion prevailed and said substitute ordinance was passed.

The Clerk submitted the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, January 19, 1917.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—Pursuant to the request of the Association of Commerce, as represented by the Honorable Walter J. Raymer, Chairman of the Convention Bureau Committee, I transmit herewith a draft of a Bill, amending Section 1 of an Act entitled, "An Act to enable cities and villages having a population not exceeding 500,000 to establish and maintain public municipal coliseums," approved June 27, 1913, in force July 1, 1913, and to amend the title of said act, so as to enable the City of Chicago to establish and maintain a municipal coliseum, for such action, if any, by you as you may deem proper.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the Bill submitted with the foregoing communication.

Alderman Healy moved that said Bill be submitted to the General Assembly of Ilinois with the recommendation of the City Council that it be enacted into law. The motion prevailed.

January 24, 1917. Regular meeting of the Chicago City Council.

The Finance Committee submitted the following report, consideration of which was deferred:

Chicago, January 24, 1917.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Aldermen, in City Council Assembled:

Gentlemen—As provided by law, the Committee on Finance herewith respectfully submits, in printed form, for your consideration, the annual appropriation bill of sums expendable out of corporate and water funds for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1917, and ending December 31, 1917.

Careful consideration has been given to details involved in each of the items set up in the estimates of the departments and the City Comptroller.

Owing to the Comptroller's report of reduced financial resources, the committee was compelled to present a budget greatly reduced over that of former years. We are pleased to report, however, that the budget as presented is within the revenue of the year 1917.

The policy of the automatic salary increases from group to group within civil service grades has again been recognized and provision made for all such increases subject to seniority and efficiency. In spite of the shortage of finances, this committee believes that these automatic increases should prevail as it believes it is an incentive to individual increased efficiency.

The committee respectfully requests the City Council to agree in its report for additional revenues to be derived from various sources of increased licenses, hoping to realize a sum of $500,000 by the enactment of the necessary ordinances, and hopes that the Comptroller will realize in addition a salvage during the year of approximately two per cent of the entire amount appropriated, realizing therefrom another $500,000. These two items combined will give sufficient funds with which to pay the 1916 contract obligations due the Sanitary District of Chicago, which some few months ago was entered as a judgment against the City. The committee believes that this method of paying obligations is better than submitting to the voters a bond issue for the payment of this obligation.

In conclusion the committee desires to express its thanks to the City Comptroller, to the Committee on Finance staff and to the heads of the various other departments for their co-operation and valuable assistance in the preparation of this budget.

It is the committee's earnest hope that the City Council will adopt the appropriation bill as herewith submitted.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) JOHN A. RICHERT,
Chairman.

Alderman Kerner moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Judiciary on an order for proper legislation to provide for a non-partisan method of electing judges of the Municipal Court of Chicago, deferred and published January 19, 1917, page 2900. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Kerner moved to concur in said report and to recommend a Bill submitted therewith to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois for enactment into law. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Kerner moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Judiciary on a resolution requesting the passage by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois of an Act providing for the creation of residential and industrial districts, deferred and published January 19, 1917, page 2900. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Kerner moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Judiciary on a resolution requesting the passage by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois of an Act providing for non-partisan municipal elections, deferred and published January 19, 1917, page 2900. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Kerner moved to recommend to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois for enactment into law the Bill submitted with said report. The motion prevailed, by yeas 43, nays 12.

Alderman Kerner moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Committee on Judiciary on a resolution requesting the passage by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois of an Act providing for the creation of residential and industrial districts, deferred and published January 19, 1917, page 2900. The motion prevailed.

Alderman Kerner moved to concur in said report and to recommend a Bill submitted therewith to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois for enactment into law. The motion prevailed.

The Residential District Bill, recommended by the City Council to the Legislature for passage, gives the City of Chicago and the other cities of the State the power to keep factories, stores and other commercial establishments out of residential neighborhoods. Its provisions are summarized as follows:

It will protect the investment of the home owner.

It will prevent the destruction of the comfort, quiet and convenience of home life by the encroachments of business places and industries.

It will decrease the fire hazard in residence neighborhoods.

It will stop the erection of buildings out to the lot line where a building has been established.

It will insure wholesome housing conditions for our people.

The provision of the bill are:

The City Council shall have powe to establish and create exclusively residential districts, to prohibit the erection therein of buildings other than residences and the usual outbuildings appurtenant to residences, to prescribe the general character of residence buildings to be erected in such districts, and to prohibit the carrying on of any business in such districts except upon the consent of all or any specified major fraction of the owners of lands therein, measured by street frontage, within the limits of the city or village.

To direct the location and regulate the construction and maintenance of factories, manufacturing or business establishments, and stores, in residence districts in which a majority of the street frontage is used exclusively for residence purposes.

To direct the location and regulate the use and construction of breweries, distilleries, livery, boarding or sale stables, blacksmith shops, foundries, machine shops, garages, hangars, laundries, bathing beaches, planing mills, flour mills, box factories, lead factories, steel factories, iron factories, ice plants, either for the manufacturing or storing of ice, factories or other manufacturing establishments using machinery, or emitting offensive or noxious fumes, odors, or noises, and storage and warehouses within the limits of the city or village.

To regulate, direct the location of, and prohibit the keeping of, any lumber or coal yard, and the placing or piling or selling any lumber, timber, wood, coal, or other combustible material, within the limits of the city or village.

To regulate, direct the location of and prohibit the placing, keeping, piling or storing of building or other material, junk, or noxious matter, upon vacant property, and to regulate the use of such property within the limits of the city or village.

To regulate the sale of meats, poultry, fish, butter, cheese, lard, vegetables and all other provisions, to provide for place and manner of selling the same, and to direct the location thereof.

To regulate and direct the location of places of amusement.

January 31, 1917. Meeting of the Chicago City Council.

The Clerk submitted the following communication, which was ordered placed on file:

Office of the City Clerk,
Chicago, January 31, 1917.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—You directed me by an order passed by your Honorable Body January 29, 1917, to report the date of execution of contract between the City of Chicago and The Sanitary District of Chicago for street lighting, and further to report the names of the chairman and members of the Committee on Finance at the time of the execution of said contract.

In accordance with said directions, I beg to report that the Commissioner of Gas and Electricity informs me that the contract with The Sanitary District of Chicago for rehabilitation and extension of the municipal electric-lighting system was entered into as of the date of October 27, 1910.

At that time the Committee on Finance of the City Council was constituted as follows:

Alderman Foell, Chairman; and Aldermen Harding, Foreman, Richert, Snow, Scully, Zimmer, Lawley, Beilfuss, Dever, Sitts, Clettenberg, Reinberg, Kearns and Reading.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN SIMAN,
City Clerk.

The Committee on Finance submitted a report recommending the passage of a resolution submitted therewith, in reference to payments to The Sanitary District of Chicago under a contract for extensions and rehabilitation of the municipal street-lighting system.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said report.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to adopt said resolution.

Alderman Michaelson presented the following resolution, and moved to substitute said resolution for the resolution recommended in said report:

Resolved, That when the consideration of the budget is taken up it should be amended by striking out the following appropriation which appears under the heading "Comptroller's Office" on page 16 of the printed report:

"22-Q-2—For payment of judgment obtained by the Sanitary District of Chicago against the City of Chicago.....$920,882.85."

The motion to substitute was lost, by yeas 23, nays 42.

The question being put on the motion to concur in said report and to adopt said resolution, the motion prevailed, by yeas 52, nays 15.

The following is said resolution as adopted:

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that the municipal credit by maintained and that the annual appropriation bill be passed within the actual revenue of the city; and

Whereas, The City of Chicago has entered into a contract on October 27, 1910, with The Sanitary District of Chicago for the extension of the city's lighting system at an estimated cost of approximately $5,141,264.84, payable in deferred annual installments, beginning with the year 1912, as the first payment and terminating 1918, payments to date having been made in the sum of $1,019,688.62; and as the larger payments are now falling due and the city's financial resources not being sufficient to meet the same; and

Whereas, The Sanitary District has obtained a judgment against the city amounting to $920,882.85; and

Whereas, It is the desire of the City Council that said judgment should be paid with all interest due upon said contract; therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Council direct the duly authorized committees of the City Council to present the necessary ordinances with which to obtain, through miscellaneous licenses and corporate moneys, the needed funds to meet this obligation; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to negotiate with The Sanitary District for a necessary agreement between the city and said district regarding the payments to become due hereafter.

The Committee on Finance, to whom had been referred (July 10, 1916, page 1352) an ordinance providing for the placing of the Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and (July 10, 1916, page 1248) a communication from the Corporation Counsel in reference to the legal powers of the Committee on Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches, submitted a report recommending the passage of a substitute ordinance submitted therewith.

Unonimous consent was given for consideration of said report.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report and to pass said substitute ordinance. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

Alderman Richert stated that the Committee of the Whole was ready to present its report and moved that said report be received.

The motion prevailed.

Alderman Richert thereupon reported that the Committee of the Whole had given consideration to the report of the Committee on Finance submitting an ordinance making appropriations for the fiscal year 1917, and that he, as Chairman of said Committee of the Whole, had been directed to present as the report of said committee a substitute ordinance embodying certain changes made by said committee in the ordinance recommended by the Committee on Finance.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in said report of the Committee of the Whole and to pass said substitute ordinance recommended by it.

A number of amendments having been offered and, on successive roll calls, voted down, the question being put on the motion to concur in the report of the Committee of the Whole, and to pass the substitute ordinance recommended by said committee, the motion prevailed and said substitute was passed, ayes 47, nays 16.

Recapitulation of Appropriations from Corporate Purposes Fund for 1917.

1	Mayor's Office	$ 27,865.00
2	Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library	5,970.00
4	City Council	213,000.00
5	Committee on Finance	38,080.00
6	Committee on Local Transportation	5,945.00
7	Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light	17,000.00
9	Committee on Streets and Alleys	300.00
10	Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges	300.00
11	Chicago Plan Commission	10,000.00
12	Committee on Health	300.00
13	Committee on Railway Terminals	36,500.00
14	Committee on Local Industries	14,076.41
15	Office of City Clerk	57,945.00
16	Office of Corporation Counsel	218,703.61
17	Office of Prosecuting Attorney	47,545.00
18	Office of City Attorney	114,910.00
20	Office of City Comptroller	217,011.00
21	Departments of Finance (Interest on Tax Warrants and Judgments	277,000.000
22	Departments of Finance, Miscellaneous	1,342,268.57
23	Office of City Treasurer	57,590.30
24	Office of City Collector	80,160.00
25	Board of Election Commissioners	1,010,100.00
26	Civil Service Commission	60,590.00
27	Department of Supplies	28,640.00
30	Department of Police	7,284,797.40
31	Municipal Courts	859,021.99
32	House of Correction	383,128.35

33	Chicago Liquor Commission	3,000.00
34	Commission on Gas Litigation	193,000.00
35	Department of Fire	3,613,663.40
36	Department of Buildings	162,250.00
37	Department of Health	1,050,313.00
38	Office of City Physician	7,565.00
40	Department for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, Steam and Cooling Plants	35,340.72
41	Department of Weights and Measures	33,581.60
42	Department of Smoke Inspection	28,845.00
43	Examining Boards	26,049.00
44	Hospitals	20,000,00
45	Office of Inspector of Oils	14,590.00
50	Board of Local Improvements	814,999.91
52	City Markets	1,930.03
80	Department of Gas and Electricity	1,623,793.50
90	Department of Public Service	79,025.00
101	Office of Commissioner of Public Works	53,551.36
102	Bureau of Compensation	8,300.00
103	Bureau of Maps and Plats	37,951.00
104	Bureau of Architecture	6,705.00
105	Bureau of City Hall	239,805.38
200	Bureau of Streets	3,547,370.50
250	Bureau of Waste Disposal	742,518.49
260	Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches	347,007.00
300	Bureau of Sewers	411,728.00
400	Division of Bridges and Viaducts	394,020.00
450	Bureau of Rivers and Harbors	317,062.50
452	Harbor Board	70,684.60
	Furniture, Fittings, Fixtures and Library	31,213.88
	Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies	112,340.00
	Total	$26,436,951.50

CANAL STREET UTILITY GALLERY.

Great Work of the Commission on Down-Town Municipal Improvements.

The Canal Street Utility Gallery was formally opened on December 3, 1916. The history of the building of this gallery is as follows: In 1914 a Commission on Down-Town Improvements was created as a result of the suggestion of Mr. August W. Gatzert, Chairman of the Committee on Down-Town Streets, of the Association of Commerce. The Commission is composed of:

ALDERMAN WILLIAM J. HEALY, Chairman.

Alderman John A. Richert
Alderman Hugh Norris
Alderman John Kjellander
Alderman James Rea
Alderman John G. Horne
William R. Moorhouse,

Com. of Public Works

William G. Keith, City Electrician
John Ericson, City Engineer
August Gatzert
Charles B. Pike
Robert H. McCormick, Jr.
Dennis F. Kelly
William M. Ellis
John E. Cleary, Secretary and Engineer

In the Summer of 1914, Mr. Louis A. Dumond, Secretary and Engineer of the Commission on Downtown Municipal Improvements was sent to Europe by the Association of Commerce to make a study of the utility galleries in England and on the Continent. Since that time the proposition of utility galleries has been under serious consideration and study of the Commission.

The ordinance empowering the Union Station Company to build a new passenger terminal specified that that corporation should pay for the removal and relocation of utility lines disturbed. It also stated that the Station Company should, where new curb retaining walls are required, construct the same in accordance with the design specified by the Commissioner of Public Works. Another clause in the ordinance specified that the Union Station Company shall construct the new pavement and maintain it for ten years.

The Commission on Downtown Municipal Improvements, and the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Moorhouse, recognizing the opportunity presented, negotiated with the Union Station Company, and obtained their consent to having the Commissioner of Public Works specify, in place of a solid curb retaining wall, a concrete gallery to which the utility lines would be transferred. As evidence of the good will of the Union Station Company, and their belief that this move will cause a saving in pavement maintenance, it should be herewith mentioned that the galleries, as now constructed, cost them about $13,000.00 more than the plain curb wall would have cost. However, the saving due to the lower cost of installing utility lines in the gallery over that of re-locating them in the street has probably reimbursed them for a considerable portion of this amount. In one case the difference in these two costs for the duct line of one company for one block was found to be $1,400 in favor of installing in the gallery.

The project was discussed with representatives of the Utility Companies, and the following utilities agreed to use the gallery:

Commonwealth Edison Company,
Chicago Telephone Company,
Postal Pneumatic Tube Company,
Sanitary District,
City Lighting,
City Water,
Bridge Power.

Mr. Moorhouse was directly responsible for persuading the utility companies to allow their leads to be installed in the gallery.

The section of gallery which the Railroad Company agreed to build extends on Canal street, from Madison street to Monroe Street, and on Monroe street, from Canal to Clinton street.

The Commission then arranged with the Finance Committee to appropriate money to build a section of gallery on Canal street, from Washington to Madison street, connecting with that part built by the Union Station Company. The gallery was constructed in this manner in the Summer of 1915. The details of construction of the gallery were handled by Mr. Ericson, city engineer and Mr. Baker, assistant city engineer.

Total length of gallery, 1,170 feet.
Heighth of gallery, 8 feet throughout.
Width of galery, 6 feet in Canal street, 4 feet in Monroe street.
Construction, concrete, reinforced with Havemeyer bars.
Cost of gallery construction per lineal foot, $31.00.
Cost of gallery construction per mile, $164,000.00.

Canal Street Gallery—On the east side of the gallery, near the floor are 8¼ inch delivery and return pneumatic tubes of the Postal Pneumatic Tube Company, which are used for transmitting mail between the Post Office and the North-Western Station.

Directly above these tubes is a 12 inch water main.

On the floor, against the west wall of the gallery, is a bank of ducts, with a concrete envelope. This bank includes ducts for the Commonwealth Edison Company, the Chicago Telephone Company, the Sanitary District, City Lighting and Bridge Power.

Monroe Street Gallery—This section of the gallery includes a 3 inch water main and a bank of ducts which includes provisions for all of the utilities accommodated on Canal street.

A summation of utility structures in the gallery is as follows: 1,350 feet of water pipe; 1,800 feet of pneumatic tubes, 49,000 lineal feet of duct.

The purpose of advantages of utility galleries to the utility companies making use of them is as follows:

1. Greater accessibility of underground lines.
2. Decrease in cost of new installations.
3. Decrease in maintenance cost.
4. Elimination of excavation and paving repairs.
5. Lessening of electrolytic action.
6. Freedom from shocks or settlement, due to large building operations.

All of these advantages would apply to the city, with reference to its own utilities, water and city lighting. Besides this, the city would derive the following benefits:

A. Elimination of pavement mutilation and correspondingly an increase in the life of pavements.

B. Elimination of traffic interference, but to excavation work and open manholes.

It is not considered practicable to tear up a whole street and remove the utilities, for the sole purpose of installing them in a gallery. It is the intention, however, to promote the construction of further galleries of this kind, in connection with public improvements which necessitate the excavation of a considerable amount of the street space.

NUMBER OF BARBERS IN CHICAGO.

The number of licensed barbers in Chicago, September 12, 1916, was 12,081. They operate under State law.

No person is allowed to follow the occupation of barber in this State unless he shall first have obtained a certificate of registration. There is a board of examiners, appointed by the governor, the members of the board to be practical barbers who have been at least five years in the occupation. Each member of the board receives four dollars per day, and two cents per mile actually traveled in attending the meeting of the board. Four examinations are held each year, at such times and places as they may determine. There is a secretary and treasurer, each under bond of $1,000 conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of the service.

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED.

New Year's Day Statement of Results in Every Department.

By MAYOR WM. HALE THOMPSON.

Municipal unrest is an excellent indication of Progress. A city that is satisfied is generally a city settled down to mediocrity, and a city stagnant.

This year, like each preceding year, sees Chicago farther along the road towards the goal of first place among, not the cities of the country, but of the world.

No one who has taken the trouble, even casually to watch and note the achievements of each year, much less those who have made these things a study, can fail to be impressed with Chicago's ultimate destiny.

There are crises in municipal life, just as in the lives of individuals. Chicago has experienced them and will experience them, but, fortified in its strength, will emerge stronger, bigger and better for the trial. There is probably no city in the world that has the opportunity for growth that Chicago has; neither, I

believe, is there any city that is taking advantage of the opportunity so completely. Chicago to me is at the gateway, not only of a new year but of a new era—an era where all will be Chicagoans working unselfishly for the advancement of our common home.

In the last few years Chicago has awakened to the fact that it has grown big without trying to be beautiful, and now we are about to correct that condition. Next summer should see Twelfth street widened into a boulevard with hardly an equal in any place. At the present rate of progress Michigan avenue will be extended northward—actual work being begun next summer—to form a thoroughgfare without a rival in the world. The people have awakened to the possibilities of their Lake Front, and, with the team work that is being manifested obstacles to the development of this great feature of our municipality are fast disappearing.

Health and safety are great factors in the progress of a municipality, and Chicago ranks first in these respects among the cities of the country. Chicago is the healthiest city in the country; the death rate is the lowest, and there is less crime in Chicago this year than there was last, and the record is steadily growing better.

The transportation needs of our city are receiving the careful attention of experts, whose report, it is hoped, will offer a solution of the problem and open the door for improvements and advancements that are vitally necessary to our municipal progress.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Excessive appropriations for the current year have immeasureably injured the credit of the city. At the beginning of 1916, there was a balance in favor of the Corporate Fund of $922,552.97. Not only has this been exhausted, but we will close the years's business with $969,188.11 of unpaid contract and other obligations and no resources with which to meet them.

For the past three months practically no disbursements of the Corporate Fund have been made except for pay rolls. Looking forward on October 1st it was seen that every dollar of corporate revenue would be required to meet the pay rolls. Th city creditors were informed that they would have to wait for their money until the passage of the 1917 budget. The result is that while they have been very patient in the present emergency, responsible business houses will not continue to do business with the city unless they can have some assurance that they will be paid within a reasonable time. The failure to pay promptly will divert the city's business to irresponsible concerns, who will add to their prices a tax of anywhere from 10% to 25% for carrying charges.

There is only one cure for this deplorable condition, and that is to live within our income. On Jan. 1, 1914, there was a surplus in the Corporate Purposes Fund of $4,547,228.93. It is estimated that we will close the current year with a deficit of $969,188.11. Or in other words, in three years we have expended five million dollars more than our income.

These figures do not take into account the amount due the Sanitary District for extending the municipal lighting system. The terms of the contract call for payment in 1917 of $1,603,509,22 and in 1918 of $1,935,842.59.

In analyzing the Corporate Fund, the same causes that have tended to increase expenses generally have had the same effect upon the cost of city service. The rising cost of material, the increase in the union scale of wages, and the demand for a broader scope and improved service in nearly every department, without a corresponding increase in our revenues, have been important factors in depleting the Corporate Fund. Another most important factor frequently overlooked is the added expense to the Corporate Fund for the operation and maintenance of new municipal projects, the original cost of which is paid from bond issues. During the year 1917 the estimated added expense to the Corporate Fund for the operation and maintenance of new municipal enterprises paid for from bond issues, i. e., Municipal Pier, bathing beaches, playgrounds, hospitals, boulevard link, police stations, fire engine houses, extension of municipal lighting system, and street widening, is estimated at $1,000,000.

During the year the bonded debt was reduced $2,835,000 by the retirement of a like amount of outstanding bonds. There was also paid for interest on the bonded debt $1,405,000. There were submitted to the voters and approved by them the following bond issues: $5,100,000 for bridges and $3,750,000 for municipal street lighting. There were also submitted the following bond issues which were not approved: $2,000,000 for garbage, ashes, etc., and $2,450,000 for bathing beaches.

The following is the city's debt statement, estimated as of Dec. 31, 1916:

Valuation		$1,033,014,458.00
5% borrowing power		51,650,722.90
Debt	$33,000,917.74	
Bonds authorized but unsold	14,188,100.00	47,189,017.74
Unexercised borrowing power		$ 4,461,705.16

The fixed assets as estimated Dec. 31, 1916, will be $197,027,987.47. During the year the fixed assets were increased by reason of new improvementments, etc., $15,000,000 estimated as of Dec. 31, 1916.

The past year has proved the wisdom o fthe over-the-counter method of disposing of city bonds. There have been sold over the counter, from Jan. 1, 1916, to date, $5, 230,000.

At the beginning of the year 1916, there were outstanding judgments amounting to $686,589.85. Judgments obtained against the city during the year amounted to $116,758,73. There were retired during the year judgments amounting to $193,325.48. The amount of judgments outstanding as estimated on Dec. 31, 1916, will be $610,023.10.

The Municipal Pension Fund, created by an act of the Legislature July 1, 1911, has now to its credit $765,000 invested in 4% municipal bonds. The first disbursements on account of pension beneficiaries began July 1, 1916. There has been paid to date $18,391.66 to the beneficiaries. There are now 147 beneficiaries, of which 121 are men and 26 women.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

The total collections for the year 1916 aggregate $26,693,204.15, an increase of $3,016,471.92, or more than 12 per cent. over the receipts of the previous year.

A comparison of the vehicle tax receipts show that during the year ending December 31, 1915, there was collected the sum of $763,577.65, while during the year ending December 31, 1916, the total collections amounted to $985,852.48, an increase of approximately 30 per cent. The number of vehicles licensed during the corresponding periods show an increase of 15 per cent. The number of automobile owners who escape payment of vehicle taxes has been minimized this year through the adoption of the following system: The Secretary of State publishes monthly a list containing the names and addresses of persons who have taken out State of Illinois motor vehicle licenses. By arrangement with this official these lists are mailed to the City Collector when issued. The names appearing in these lists, as registered from Chicago, are checked against our card index of vehicle tax licenses issued for the purpose of ascertaining if each registered motor vehicle owner has paid a vehicle tax on each such vehicle registered by him. If our records do not show a vehicle tax to have been paid in each instance, the delinquent is notified of the fact and demand is made for payment. About seventy-five per cent of these demands result in remittances being received, the others giving satisfactory explanations showing that they are not subject to the tax. Approximately $100,000 in vehicle tax fees, which would otherwise have remained unpaid, has been collected this year through the adoption of this system. It is our aim to make this sytem more nearly perfect by seeking to arrange for the receipt of daily instead of monthly reports from the Secretary of State, although our efforts in this respect have not met with success.

Receipts under warrants for collections show an increase of over 30 per cent over the previous year.

During the year 1916 this office collected on special assessments the sum of $4,684,739.45, an increase of $2,261,350.80 over the previous year

On July 18, 1916, assessment for the widening of Twelfth street was certified for collection, the total amount of the warrant being $3,259,708.18. Up to the close of business on December 4, there was collected on this assessment the sum of $2,069,020.09, over 63 per cent of the total amount of the assessment.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Bureau of Water is probably the most important of the divisions of the Department of Public Works.

In one day last summer there were pumped from the Chicago Water Works 753,000,000 gallons of water. During two hours of that day the pumpage was at the rate of 850,000,000 gallons per 24 hours.

During the year the purification of water by liquid chlorine has been extended to cover the entire supply, with the result that all water delivered to consumers in Chicago by the city is safe. Chicago has the most extensive water-treating plant of its kind in the United States.

The Wilson avenue water tunnel, which the city is building by day labor, is 73 per cent complete. The estimated total cost is $4,550,000.

A study of costs in the water distribution system has been made, with the result that a saving has been 185,000 remittances by mail received; 750,000 payment vouchers receipted, registered, listed, footed, posted and audited; 60,090 delinquency notices mailed, and a monthly transcript of meter charges, annual balance of assessed rates accounts, together with the entries of about 100,000 increases and decreases of assessments, were completed.

The municipal shops and warehouses have been operated during the year, and the construction work has been practically completed. This plant is designed to handle all the city's repair work, and to produce valves, hydrants and castings for municipal purposes. The investment is about $2,000,000.

Four important new bridges have been opened to traffic during the year, as follows:

Lake street bridge opened March 4th to elevated trains, and lower deck opened November 6th to teams. Cose	$612,000.00
Webster avenue bridge opened August 3rd. Cost	285,000.00
Belmont avenue bridge opened to street cars Oct. 17. Cost	288,500.00
Montrose avenue bridge opened April 22nd. Cost	70,000.00
Total	$1,255,500.00

The Bureau of Architecture during the year supervised the construction and repair of buildings of practically all departments of the city.

The Bureau of Compensation, at a very insignificant expense to the city, collected revenue for privileges in excess of $1,000,000 for the first eleven months of the year.

The progress of the Bureau of Sewers may best be shown by a statement of the increase in the volume of work done and the decrease in the unit cost of the various activities.

In flushing and scraping main sewers and cleaning catch basins an increase was effected in the volume of work of 11.98 per cent, 6.34 per cent and 5.57 per cent respectively, and a decrease in the unit cost of these activities of 14.31 per cent, 13.11 per cent and 5.23 per cent.

The Bureau of Rivers and Harbors during the first eleven months of the year issued a total of 497 permits, producing a revenue to the city of $8,287.20.

During the first eleven months of the year there were dumped into Lake Michigan, under the supervision of the inspectors of this bureau, 801,534 cubic yards of material.

The work of building a protective breakwater south of the Municipal Pier has been carried on under the direction of an engineer from this bureau.

The Bureau of Streets collected, and delivered to the Reduction Plant, 128,265 tons of garbage at an approximate cost for collecting, etc., of $430,570.

The bureau collected and removed to city dumps 1,512,865 cubic yards of ashes and refuse at a cost of approximately $958,555.

In the Street Cleaning Division 4,707,077,315 square yards of street were cleaned; the cost of this work and for removing street dirt, and sprinkling, etc., amounting to $1,395,680. In the downtown district 14,556,167 square yards at a cost of $40,105; 19,713,225 square yards were cleaned of snow outside of the downtown district at a cost of $46,410.

During the year the Street Repair Division spent $820,000 out of the vehicle tax fund, repairing 1,196,004 square yards of pavement; 5,000,000 square yards of macadam pavement were oiled, 126,327 square yards of macadam roadway were resurfaced with asphaltic concrete.

The collections in the Bureau of Water during the year up to December 6, 1916, amounted to $6,145,047.66, an increase of $346,621.85 over the same period of the preceding year. The total expenditures to the same date for all purposes amounted to $322,620.17. The uncollectible bills due to various causes will amount to approximately $7,000, or about one-tenth of one per cent of the gross collections. Ninety-five field men of the bureau will have performed in excess of 450,000 regular and special examinations during the year.

During the year the department has used every effort to cause the operation of street lights of adequate capacity at railroad grade crossings. At present, 127 flame arc lamps, 75 high candle power incandescent lamps and 129 gasoline lamps are operated for this purpose, all at the expense of the railroads.

The Bureau of Arc Lamp Maintenance has trimmed, cleaned, renewed and kept in working order approximately 34,000 electric lamps on city streets and in subways; replaced 23,000 inner and outer globes and distributed 500,000 flame carbons. There were repaired without removing from the circuit approximately 7,500 lamps, and in the shops, 6,000 flame lamps and 3,000 fixtures.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The volume of business handled by this department is increasing each year, and a report hardly does justice to the work done. A minute report of the work performed would show that all matters handled from day to day are of great importance to the city, and that the labors of the various members of the staff in each of the branches under the control of the Corporation Counsel are intimately connected with, and of great benefit to the citizens and taxpayers of the community.

Perhaps the most important decision rendered during the year 1916, in favor of the City of Chicago, is the case of Alonzo B. Lord et al., against the City of Chicago for $75,000 damages.

A decision rendered in the Illinois Supreme Court, in favor of the City of Chicago, saved this municipality close to $1,500,000.

No. 208,862, Municipal Court, H. & A. Rietz Lumber Company, a corporation, vs. The City of Chicago. This was an action on contract for $25,000 track elevation. Motion was made by the city to dismiss the case because the Municipal Court had no jurisdiction of a tort case over $1,000. This practically wiped out every case in the Municipal Court on our docket to the amount of over $300,000.

Special attention should be given to the track elevation department. The total amount of ad damnum suits for 1916 was $440,246.50, and judgments were awarded for only $17,064.40.

Over 250 ordinances were drawn up and approved by the Corporation Counsel's office.

The work of the Law Department of the Board of Local Improvements from December 15, 1915, to December 15, 1916, shows an unusual increase of the work done which amounts to approximately 85 per cent over last year's report. In view of the fact that the work of the department during the year 1915 exceeded the work done during the year 1911, which was the best previous record of work done, makes an exceptional showing for this year.

This is exclusive of the Twelfth street and Michigan avenue widening proceedings, which are, however, made a part of this report.

Sixteen hundred and ten (1,610) petitions for the confirmation of special assessments were filed in the County Court, and there were pending in said court on December 15, 1915, 234 cases, making a total of 1,844 cases for the year ending December 15, 1916. Of this number 1,583 cases were disposed of, leaving 261 pending in said court on December 15, 1916. Confirmations of the entire rolls were obtained in 1,085 cases.

During the year 46 petitions to condemn land were filed, and there were 69 petitions pending on December 15, 1915, making a total of 115. Forty-eight cases have been disposed of, and there are 67 cases still pending on December 15, 1916.

The Twelfth street case entitled City of Chicago vs. James F. Lord, et al., was completed in the trial court on July 5, 1916, before Judge Theodore Brentano. Immediately thereafter the buildings were torn down, with the exception of those cases appealed to the Supreme Court. The Widening improvement is now well under way. Oral arguments were heard before the Supreme Court on December 15, 1916. The case for the city was ably and splendidly argued, and we have every confidence of a favorable decision from the Supreme Court.

Seven thousand five hundred suits were commenced by summons on complaints forwarded to the Prosecuting Attorney by various departments.

Two hundred and seventy-one suits were disposed of by trial, by the City Attorney, in which judgment was entered, by settlement and dismissal, in the Superior, Circuit, Municipal, Appellate, Supreme and County Courts.

Total number of suits pending December 15, 1916:

In Superior Court	283
In Circuit Court	272
In Municipal Court	95
In Appellate Court	8
In County Court	2
Total	660

Total amount of judgments, in which waivers have been issued and claims paid since December 15, 1915, to, and including December 15, 1916, not including judgments on award of Industrial Board in Workmen's Compensation cases, $45,215.34; total number of cases disposed of, 295; average judgment, per case, $153.27.

Three thousand four hundred opinions were rendered to the various departments of the city, involving all branches of municipal law. The work of examining into the law and the preparation of opinions is one of great magnitude, and calls for the closest and most painstaking application. The opinions, therefore, represent not only great research, but require thoughtful consideration and reasoning in order that they may act as a safe guide to the officers who act upon them.

A department has been established for the collections of warrants. In previous years this business was practically neglected. Thus, in 1913, all that was realized from these warrants was $15,965.18; in 1914, $3,133.80, and in 1915 there was realized $13,328.11, but since the first of March, 1916, there has been realized from these warrants, $44,345.02, which practically is a newly discovered source of revenue.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISION.

The Commission has conducted an unusual number of examinations during the current year, and also a number of important general investigations.

Experience during the year has suggested several changes in the Civil Service law. These will be presented in specific form very shortly.

In addition to the executive and administrative work of the Civil Service Commission during the past year, a preliminary survey has been made of all matters relating to the control and regulation of the Civil Service of the City of Chicago. Primarily, employment conditions have been studied in order to form a basis for the reclassification of positions, and the standardization of salary grades and rates. A survey has been made of the duties and requirements of all positions in the service with particular reference to the title of officials and em-

ployes, with a view of determining what changes, if any, should be made in their respective grades, salaries and titles, and what positions, if any, should be abolished or changed in the interest of the public welfare. This inquiry touched not only employment conditions, but administrative procedure and organization.

The defects in the present system of Civil Service procedure revealed by this investigation may be summarized, briefly, under the following headings:

Multiplicity of fictitious and non-descriptive titles, with resultant confusion in the work and administrative difficulties.

An inadequate and inequitable system of advancement and promotion.

Unnecessary duplication of work.

Lack of proper qualifications and preliminary training of employes.

Lack of standards with which to compare and control work of employes.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

It is gratifying to note that the year 1916 was one of unusual activity in the Department of Health; and also along the lines of practical achievement in its various fields of endeavor. This, too, in spite of the fact that serious curtailment was found necessary in the department's budget during the year.

During the first eleven months of 1916 there were 33,291 deaths, a death rate of 14.52 per thousand, which is 14 per cent less than the annual rate for the past ten years, and nearly 2.75 per cent lower than the rate for the past five years.

The problem of insuring to the public the wholesomeness of its food and water supply is one of the most important features of public health work. At present Chicago's water supply shows 99.72 per cent safe. In 1915 it was 97.30, and in 1914 it was 95.50 per cent. This has been brought about by chlorination, control of lake dumping and by a sanitary survey and clean-up along the city's entire lake front. There have been no milk-borne epidemics during the year.

While the dread disease, infantile paralysis, raged in epidemic form in certain eastern cities, thanks to the stringent quarantine and protective measures carried out by the Department of Health, including the hospitalization of all cases which occurred in the City of Chicago, together with strict supervision of all children who came to this city from infected areas, there was no epidemic of this disease in this city.

A most satisfactory reduction in death from tuberculosis is shown by the records, there being 354 fewer from this disease for the first eleven months of 1916, as compared with the same period of 1915. In this connection it is interesting to note that a tuberculosis survey of territory eight square miles in extent in the center of the city has brought to light over 4,000 cases of consumption hitherto unreported.

Also it is to be noted that in the running expenses of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, nearly $6,000 a month has been saved during the last three months of its operation.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1916 the Fire Department responded to 16,487 alarms. 10,177 of which were actual fires. This is an increase of 2,844 alarms, and 742 fires over the year 1915, and a decrease in the losses, as compared with 1916 of $9,645, which is due to the much improved conditions in the service, such as the addition of new motor apparatus and the energetic and systematic work of the Fire Prevention Bureau.

In addition to the many minor improvements made throughout the department, such as overhauling and painting apparatus, etc., extensive repairs were made to all of the fire boats and a great many fire stations were overhauled and repaired.

During the year 1916 motor apparatus were purchased at a cost of $120,799, and placed in service.

In addition to the above mentioned apparatus, 20,000 feet of 2½ inch fire hose, 3,000 feet of 1-inch chemical hose and 1,210 feet of suction hose was contracted for and delivered.

The schooling afforded by the Fire Prevention Bureau to prospective officers of the Fire Department is proving very beneficial.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

The police department in the first ten months of 1916 received a total of 16,864 complaints of crimes. In the same period 85,346 arrests were made. Of this number 541 were fugitives arrested here and sent to other states, and 68 were paroled prisoners returned to institutions for violation of their parole. There were 236 homicides, of which 82 were premeditated murders. One hundred eighty-two arrests were made; in 44 cases the coroner's jury exonerated the persons arrested, 18 were acquitted after trial, the grand jury refused to inriet 28, 13 were sentenced to Joliet Penitentiary, 3 to Pontiac, one to the House of Correction and one to the Insane Asylum. The other cases are pending. Eighteen of the perpetrators of the homicides committed suicide and five were killed.

During the first ten months of the year 27,361 accidents were recorded, of which 3,145 were fatal.

The increase in the efficiency with which the records are kept in the Police Department has resulted in a general increase in the efficiency of the entire department. It is possible to check practically every feature of the work in each department. For example, records show that during 1916 the patrol wagons were in service—that is, ready for operation—97.1 per cent of the time, and the ambulances in service 99.2 per cent of all the time.

The motorcycle section made 7,048 arrests during the year, in which $19,845 were collected as fines. This section recovered $69,659 worth of property.

The Detective Bureau in eleven and one-half months of the year recovered $313,437.75 worth of property and made 4,002 arrests.

The number of persons brought to the Bureau of Identification during the first eleven months of the year was 10,584; 4,688 persons were identified as a result of the work of this bureau.

Out of 3,172 stolen cars during the first eleven and one-half months of the year 2,195 were recovered.

Pawnshop details recovered $57,646.35 worth of stolen property during the year.

The total number of receipts for violation of vehicle laws and ordinances during the year was $12,315 in which fines aggregating $6,265 were imposed.

The Vehicle Bureau supervised 4,811 public operators and issued 4,727 vehicle operators' licenses, receipts from which amounted to $8,521.

For the new year, the General Superintendent of Police suggests the addition of at least 1,292 patrolmen to the force, and an appropriation of $30,000 with which to purchase new motorcycles in order that this section of the department may be increased.

It is also suggested that a number of high-power automobiles be assigned to the various district headquarters for response to emergency cases.

A further recommendation is that the parole law and probation act be amended to apply only to first offenders which would prevent the paroling of habitual criminals, and that the Criminal Code be amended so as to prohibit the imposition of indeterminate sentences and permit fixed sentences to be imposed.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINBS.

Below will be found a comparative table showing building operations for the first eleven months of 1916:

	—1916—		
	Permits.	Frontage.	Costs.
January	538	18,312	$ 8,118,200
February	606	20,208	7,354,200
March	1,139	35,074	11,477,100

April	1,033	32,804	11,371,600
May	1,207	39,274	13,707,100
June	1,028	31,020	11,050,700
July	844	25,708	8,076,800
August	758	21,262	5,783,000
September	910	28,278	8,579,550
October	838	29,740	11,408,300
November	760	26,968	10,056,100
	9,721	308,648	$106,982,650

23.2 per cent gain.

The first eleven months of 1916 forms the greatest activity in building operations of any like period back to the year of 1882. The greatest months of the year were March, May and October.

The amount of frontage consumed was 308,648 feet, equaling 58.4 miles.

The greater percentage of buildings, for which permits have been issued, covering the first eleven months of the year, have been for flat and apartment buildings. There continues to be a growing desire on the part of builders, architects and contractors to erect buildings of fire proof construction. The tendency, therefore, is to build structures of a permanent nature.

During the first eleven months of 1916, twenty-five new theaters have been completed and opened to the public, fifty-one small theaters of less than 300 capacity have been abandoned, wrecked or converted into stores. Twenty-five new halls have been opened during the year.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

The work of the Sanitary District toward the rehabilitation of the system, under the contract of 1910, has been practically completed.

In the early part of 1916, plans and estimates were prepared for a general extension of the system. A bond issue to cover the construction cost was approved by the voters in June.

During 1917, it is planned to place in service 414 new 600 C. P. lamps and 5,838 new 100 C. P. lamps in the northwest district. Plans will be completed for the South Chicago District and construction work will be pushed as rapidly as material can be secured at reasonable prices.

In 1912 and 1913, the department purchased through the Sanitary District some 10,000 flame arc lamps, at that time the latest and most efficient illuminating unit on the market.

The development of the high efficiency incandescent lamp has made unwise, however, the further operation of the flame lamp. The cost of operation of the incandescent lamp is enough lower than that of the flame lamp to enable the department to purchase the necessary new fixtures, make the change and show a saving in the year 1919.

At present, the city street lighting substations are controlled and operated by the Sanitary District. At the close of the present year it is proposed that these substations will be returned to the control of the city to increase the efficiency of the municipal system.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Local Improvements is in charge of all local improvements paid for by special assessment, such as condemnations, paving, sewers, house-drains, water mains, water service pipes and sidewalks. All its proceedings are governed by the Local Improvement Act of the State of Illinois, under which it operates.

The Board of Local Improvements carried on its books, March 14, 1916, improvements amounting to thirty-one million dollars, all of which had originated either through Council Order or by petition of property owners, and listed as follows:

520 Miles of Streets and Alleys	$25,000,000.00
172 Miles of Sewers	2,260,000.00
107 Miles of Water Supply Pipes	900,000.00
Water Service Pipes	200,000.00
Drains	140,000.00
430 Miles of Sidewalks	1,800,000.00
288 Condemnation Proceedings	700,000.00

The best paving record ever made by the Board of Local Improvements was in 1914, when 159 miles of streets were paved. This year up to October 5th, over 200 miles of paving has been awarded to the Contractors. This record is an increase of over 33 per cent for this office and was accomplished with no increase in the number of employes over years past.

The records for 1916 will show over:

200 Miles of Streets paved.
95 Miles of Sewers.
9000 House Drains Laid.
224 Miles of Cement Sidewalks.
51½ Miles of Cinder Sidewalks.

The Special Assessment Bureau reports over twelve million dollars in assessment rolls filed this year, as compared with $9,340,000 in 1915.

The appropriation for the year 1916 was practically the same as for the years 1914 and 1915 and the above increase is a good showing for the department.

The work on increasing by 42 feet the width of Twelfth street, is well under way and should be completed within the next year and a half.

The Boulevard Connecting Link project was first proposed in 1905. It will connect the South and North side boulevard systems of the city through the widening of Michigan avenue and the extension and widening of Pine street from Randolph street to Chicago avenue (two blocks less than a mile), and a new bridge over the Chicago river.

Michigan avenue, south of Randolph street, opposite Grant Park, is about 120 feet wide. This includes the original 90 feet of the width of Michigan avenue and the widened portion as fixed by the South Park Commission. North of Randolph street to the river the present width of Michigan avenue is only 66 feet. As the widening ordinance calls for a width of 127.5 feet for this distance it was necessary to take 61.5 feet of private property off the east side of the street.

The east line of the present Michigan avenue, south of Randolph street, will coincide with the east line of the widened street north of Randolph street, when the project is completed.

North of the river the improved thoroughfare will cross private property to North Water street, where it will connect with Pine street, which will be widened to 141 feet by taking private property on the west side of that street.

There is to be a two-level roadway comprising an upper level extending the entire distance from Randolph street to Grand avenue, and a lower level between Lake street and Grand avenue, the upper level being supported upon an elevated steel and concrete structure. The upper level is intended for use by automobiles and pleasure vehicles and the lower level for heavy traffic.

The bridge is to be of the bascule type, opening vertically at the center, doubled decked to correspond with the levels of the thoroughfare, the upper level of the bridge to be ninety feet and the lower level sixty feet wide. The structure is to have clear span of 220 feet between the abutments. The bridge, elevated structure, walls and excavations, pavements, lighting and bridge machinery alone, without land damages, is estimated at $2,298,247.

The total cost of the improvement to the public and assessed property owners, including cost of land taken, will be nearly ten million dollars, but will make Michigan boulevard one of the greatest and most beautiful thoroughfares in the world.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

The inspectors made 1,850 street and elevated railway traffic checks scattered over the entire city, and covering all hours of the day and night.

Complaints have been adjusted during the year, as shown by the bureau's files, and in addition the bureau has given information in response to telephone requests.

The present volume of traffic on the city surface and elevated, combined, has reached to more than 4,000,000 per day, of which 60 per cent of the elevated and 53 per cent of the surface load is handled in the morning and evening with rush hours.

Approximately 80 per cent of the elevated business is delivered to and taken from the Loop area, while 23 per cent represent the Loop share of the surface line travel.

Of the total number of cars operated, approximately two-thirds are operated by the surface lines, and one-third by the elevated, and it is interesting to note that the surface lines carry six-sevenths, and the elevated one-seventh of the business.

Assuming a simultaneous count of surface cars made at 5:25 p. m., it is surprising to find that there are approximately sixteen cars for each square mile, not including the central district, in which square mile we find simultaneously 360 cars. This figure gives another viewpoint to the unusual concentration of the rush hour demand in the central district.

In general the Gas Bureau has accomplished good work in maintaining good standards of service from the gas company, both by insuring prompt attention to all complaints and by causing the company to furnish gas of fairly good and uniform quality. Likewise, the Gas Bureau assures to the public, and to every gas consumer in particular, a high standard of gas meter accuracy, because of each meter must bear a certified seal of occuracy before being placed in service.

The Bureau has been successful in handling satisfactorily complaints of high bills and general inspection. Over 90 per cent of these investigations resulted in material reduction in gas bills. Appliances improperly adjusted were put in proper working condition and where the pressure was too great the supply was reduced, always to the satisfaction of the complainant.

PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND BEACHES.

During 1916 the department has completed what is by far its biggest year since its organization in 1901, due to the ever increasing demands of an awakened public for more and more recreational facilities for young and old. The bond issues were passed and the appropriations made for the department were taxed to the utmost to provide as many spots of recreation for the public as could be done with the money.

The most notable of the achievements of the committee during the year were the opening of the Clarendon Bathing Beach, the largest bathing beach building, public or private, in the world, and the establishment and putting into active operation of 40 new playgrounds.

The jurisdiction of the committee extends over the municipal small parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches and swimming pools, street tree planting and Gage Farm Nursery.

The small parks, of which there are 73 in number, are scattered through all sections of the city. They range in size from an ornamental beauty spot of one-tenth of an acre to a large forty-acre park, containing baseball diamonds, football fields, tennis courts and play apparatus.

Gage Farm Nursery is rapidly being put on a paying basis. Many thousands of trees and shrubs have been taken from there and planted in the various small parks and playgrounds throughout the city at a great saving. Shrubs and trees have also been furnished upon requisition to other departments of the city, and the proceeds from these sales will go a long way toward defraying the expense of the nursery.

In forestry work about 20,000 trees along the public streets were trimmed at an average cost of 28 cents per tree. Two thousand trees were removed at a cost of $1.45 per tree.

Sixty-four playgrounds were in operation during the year, 36 new grounds were added to the 28 in operation last year, and four more are now under construction. When all are completed 68 grounds will be in operation, 53 of them being in school yards.

The policy adopted by the committee last year has proved to be very successful. The Board of Education has co-operated in every respect, and the 40 new grounds have been established in the school yards at no expense to the city for the purchase of ground. The committee was, therefore, able to put the $300,000 bond issue to the very fullest use, being able to provide a very large number of playgrounds on school property instead of a mere half a dozen that could have been provided if ground had to be purchased.

Three bathing beaches and four swimming pools were in operation during the year, with a combined attendance, up to September 30th, of over 1,000,000 people.

The Clarendon Beach, with its 9,390 lockers, was taxed to its limit to care for the crowds.

The policy adopted by the committee of charging ten cents for the use of suit, towel and locker, proved to be very popular, and netted the city an income of over $30,000 for the short season, more than paying for the ordinary expenses of operating the beach.

During the past summer the demands of the public for recreation facilities became so numerous that it was found that the expenditures were entirely inadequate to supply the demand, and the committee presented a program to the City Council, calling for a bond issue of $3,000,000 for the purpose of providing additional recreational features, in all parts of the city, including bathing beaches, all-year-around recreation centers, swimming pools, playgrounds, etc. The bond issue was passed by the City Council after being reduced in amount to $2,450,000, and provided for the improvement of the beach property between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets; the improvement of Fifty-first Street Bathing Beach, the enlargement of same, and the enlargement of East End Park, adjoining; all-year-around recreation centers for the North, Northwest and Southwest sides, including swimming pools, reading rooms, assembly halls, etc , purchase of additional property adjoining Clarendon Beach, and the establishment of numerous playgrounds throughout the city.

DEPARTMENT OF SMOKE INSPECTOR.

As announced in the last annual report, the general policy of this department has been to co-operate with the owners of fuel-burning equipment, assisting them in improving their furnace equipment, and in the operation of same, with the result that a reduction has been made in the amount of smoke, and in the cost of producing heat and power.

During the year 1915 the force of stack observers and engineers assigned to this department was greatly reduced, and it was found necessary to reorganize the department, changing the system of assigning the men throughout the city. The territory was divided into eight districts, with a mechanical engineer in charge of each district, who directed the work of the stack observer assigned to him. The results of this reorganization show that this plan is working out satisfactorily. The total amount of expenditures by the department was $42,334.00. The total revenue was $33,596.72.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

The Department of Supplies during the year 1916 issued approximately 45,000 orders to business houses, 4,400 stock orders, at an approximate total of $1,500,000, an average of 165 orders being issued daily.

Owing to increased prices of many of the commodities which this department purchases, the difficulty in receiving satisfactory prices has been largely eliminated

by our time proposals under sealed bids. These have permitted a decided saving, as prices have advanced from time to time. The department has realized the necessity of obtaining contracts for the more staple commodities used throughout the year, and has successfully contracted for the supply and delivery of these at prices from 25 to 50 per cent less than the departments could procure them for after the first of the year. Reliable business houses have been awarded the contracts, under sealed bids, have accepted them and have agreed, in writing, to fulfill the terms of these contracts.

This office, in the conduct of its business, has invited the widest competition possible from responsible, representative business houses, with the result that the city has secured the best services and prices obtainable under present conditions, and in the face of constantly rising markets.

HARBOR COMMISSION.

Immediately after the organization of the Harbor Board it was decided that the commercial section of the Municipal Pier should be rented at a rate sufficient to bring the city a return of 4 per cent on the amount invested, amortize the cost of the pier during its lifetime and cover the cost of maintenance and operation. With the co-operation of the City Comptroller's office it was estimated that an annual rental of $50 per lineal foot for the dockage, freight and passenger space would be required. This was adopted by the Harbor Board as the official rate, with a provision that a reduction of $20 per foot should be made the first year, and $10 per foot the second year.

Representatives of the various steamship companies were the invited to a meeting of the Harbor Board, at which the matter was discussed and an effort made to secure agreements to occupy space on the pier. As a result of these efforts, the Northern Michigan Transportation Company entered into a lease for the west 400 feet of the south side of the pier for a period of ten years at the rate previously fixed by the Harbor Board. The Roosevelt Steamship Company entered into a temporary lease for one year for the dockage of the steamer Theodore Roosevelt at the east end of the same side of the pier, and a temporary agreement was also entered into with the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company for the use of 300 feet of freight space on the south side of the pier at a monthly rental of $500 for a period, ending December 31, 1916. The Chicago & South Haven Steamship Company has made application for the use of 300 feet of space for the coming season.

A rate of $1.00 per passenger per season for the capacity as fixed by the United States government was adopted by the Harbor Board for excursion steamers landing at the recreation section of the pier. Under this arrangement 21 launches and boats, with a total capacity of 3,279 passengers, were permitted to land at this section of the pier, from which a revenue of $3,279 was derived. The entire revenue from steamship companies for the year was $15,104.

The recreation section of the pier was informally thrown open to the public during the early part of June. Efforts were made to lease the restaurant and similar concessions for the accommodation of the public, but it was soon found that the city's power to use this pier for such purposes was limited owing to the lack of authority from the State Legislature, with the result that no permanent contracts were entered into.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

The appropriation allotted to the department in the 1916 budget was $11,525 less than the appropriation in 1915. Notwithstanding this severe cut, the department has made the 10 per cent saving from its appropriation, which was ordered by the Committee on Finance, and has done more work during 1916 than it had done before during the entire period since it became established.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Finance Committee abolished the positions of Superintendent of Social Surveys, and three investigators in the 1916 appropriation bill, the Bureau of Social Surveys has done most splendid work.

The work and results of the Bureau of Social Surveys has included:

(1) "Survey of public comfort stations" in Chicago, and other cities. This is the most comprehensive piece of work of its kind ever accomplished in the United States.

The Committee on Health has accepted all the recommendations made through the careful study of the problem of public comfort stations.

(2) "Survey of loan sharks." This survey has been the means of ascertaining exact information about all the loan sharks in Chicago. It has exposed the loan shark clearing house. It has compiled a directory, consisting of all the names and addresses, and extent of business of every loan shark in the city.

The department will introduce a bill into the next session of the legislature, which, if passed, will eliminate forever the business of loan sharks from the City of Chicago and State of Illinois. This is the most comprehensive survey of its kind ever made in the United States.

(3) "Survey of Chicago boys" who have been paroled from St. Charles. After securing the names and addresses of the Chicago boys paroled from St. Charles (for several years past), which amounted to a total of 500, we went about getting the following information by making individual calls on each of the boys and their families:

1. What percentage of the boys have made good since the parole and in what way.

2. What percentage have failed to make good and in what ways they have failed.

Particular attention was given to those who have been delinquents since parole. These boys come out of St. Charles, having had the advantage of a very good correctional training, and when paroled are allowed to return to their old environment without any one to assist them to get re-established, or to serve as a guiding influence. Consequently they very often fall into old habits with their old gangs.

(4) "Survey of recidivists" in the Boys' Court. This study is in process. We expect to call on 500 boys who have been "repeaters" in the Boys' Court, and to find out the cause of their being taken into court time after time. We will find out what section of the city these habitual boy offenders come from, and what sort of families they have.

Last year a Bureau of Information was established, the first function of which has been to inquire into the nature of the problems and complaints presented, and to refer the complaint to the agency, institution or individual, duly constituted to care for his particular need, as it is not within the power or function of the department, as legally constituted, to give material relief.

More than 575 persons have passed through the bureau since its establishment.

For the season 1915-16, from November 15, 1915, to March 15, 1916, the department operated the Municipal Woodyard in co-operation with the Health Department's supervision of the lodging house. This woodyard was the means of forcing 15,184 men to repay the city in a small way by sawing wood for two hours for two meals and a night's lodging.

Last season the department was unable to accommodate the large number of applicants for gardens in certain congested districts, notwithstanding the fact that little effort had been made to arouse community interest in them, owing to lack of sufficient time and sufficient staff allotted to this work. This difficulty has been greatly overcome by the employment of a gardener who has now, for the first time since the garden activities of the department were inaugurated, time to work out all the details of a successful garden campaign.

One of the adult gardens operated last season was located at Craigin, and consisted of 15 acres. Hundreds of bushels of produce were grown by the poor people in that section, and a conservative estimate of the value of the products grown in this garden would total a sum of $5,000.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The most striking feature of public school attendance is the remarkable increase in the enrollment in high schools. In 1914 the actual attendance in high schools during the month of October was 24,468. At the close of October, 1916, it was 31,463, showing an increase in two years of over 25 per cent. The pressure for more high school space and more teachers is stretching the resources of the Board of Education to the limit of its taxing power. Three new high schools are planned to relieve the congestion in some of the rapidly growing residence districts of the city, but before they are ready for use it is probable that three others will be needed to meet the requirements of other sections. Ten years ago the high school attendance was only five per cent of all pupils in the public elementary and high schools; today it is eleven per cent of the total.

Many reasons may be assigned for the rapid increase in high school attendance, but doubtless the most potent influence has been the growing esteem in which education is held by employers in many lines of business. Business is seeking school-trained men and women, and is offering inducements to high school and college graduates to take up business careers rather than to enter the professions.

The year has shown a decided advance in methods of teaching the practical arts of writing, arithmetic, and the use of good English; while at the same time the cultural elements of the course have not been neglected. The ability to write legibly, figure accurately, and spell correctly, may not indicate a high degree of scholarship in itself, but if this is lacking in the pupils, the schools have failed in one of the essentials of a preparation for life.

The expenditure for operation of the schools, which includes teaching, care of buildings, supplies, and administrative expenses, was approximately $14,300,000 for 1916, as compared with $13,016,539.66 in 1915. Much of the increase was due to the increases in teachers' salaries.

The expenditures from the Building Fund, which include the cost of sites, new equipment and additions, repairs and improvements, permanent equipment, special assessments, etc., was approximately $5,200,000, as compared with $3,866,763.04 in 1915. The total expenditures were approximately $19,500,000 for 1916, as compared with $16,833,302.70 in 1915.

During the year seven new school buildings, with a seating capacity of 7,500, were completed and occupied, at an approximate cost of $1,450,000; also seven additions to school buildings with a seating capacity of 3,200 were completed and occupied, at an approximate cost of $1,390,000.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF MASON CONTRACTORS.

Number of examinations held		23
Number of applicants examined		227
Number of applicants passed		129
Number of applicants failed		98
Number of original certificates issued, 119 at $50.00 each		$ 5,950.00
Number of renewal certificates issued, 788 at $25.00 each		19,700.00
Estimated receipts from December 6th to December 31, 1916		500.00
Appropriation for 1916	$6,245.00	
Expenditures for 1916	3,484.98	
Unexpended balance	$2,760.02	
Total expenditures		$ 3,484.98
Net earnings		$22,665.02

As a suggestion for the good of the department, this board has asked the Corporation Counsel to draw an amendment to the present ordinance to include all masonry on boilers and sewer work which, if passed, will increase the revenue of this department at least $6,000 per annum.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers.

The Board of Examiners of Plumbers submits the following report of work performed by it from January 1, 1916, to December 1, 1916:

Persons examined for master plumber certificates	161
Persons examined for journeyman plumber certificates	232
Persons passing master plumber's test	43
Persons passing journeyman plumber's test	65
Master original certificates (42)	$ 9,100.00
Master renewal certificates (933)	9,330.00
Journeyman certificates (1865)	1,805.00

Board of Examining Engineers.

The total receipts amount to $17,906, an increase of 2 per cent over the preceding year. The disbursements amount to $13,123. The receipts exceed the disbursements by $4,783.

The board examined 984 applicants for engineers' licenses and 259 applicants for water tenders' licenses, an increase of 16 per cent over 1915.

The inspectors visited 4,518 steam plants during the year and traveled 5,556 miles in making the inspections, an increase of 27 per cent in the amount of work performed by inspectors.

The volume of work handled by the construction engineers of the department in supervising the installation of new plants, and the reconstruction of old ones, has been the largest in the history of the department.

The great need of the department is a larger annual appropriation of a sufficient amount, so that it will be possible to divide the city into districts small enough to be covered properly by one man; a mechanical engineer trained in the science of fuel combustion, one who is capable of advising the owners of smoking stacks in the proper methods to be pursued in operating their plants.

House of Correction.

One of the special features of the management of the House of Correction at this time is the work of the medical department. No less than 260 operations have been performed; a large per cent being major operations.

An X-ray equipment was installed during the year and put into use, which adds greatly to the efficiency of the work of that department, especially as many skull fracture cases are brought to the institution.

Clinics are held at regular intervals, and are presided over by representative physicians and surgeons, eminently qualified to be of the greatest service to the institution, and the individual treated.

The industries of the institution have, with one or two exceptions, flourished to such an extent as to justify the policy of utilizing the labor of prisoners exclusively for the manufacture of commodities for the city's use.

The most valued industry to the city, as well as to the House of Correction, which has been thoroughly established during the year, is the industry for the collection and disposal of all old material, apparatus, machinery, vehicles and junk, etc. This material is collected from all parts of the city, brought to the House of Correction and repaired, and used again, if possible, or prepared in commercial shape to be sold as junk.

The preparation of junk for the market makes a very large industry. Sorting and preparing of waste paper in a scientific manner is a good industry in itself, and will net the city during the year about $4,000.

Oil Inspector.

The work of the Oil Inspector for the last year has shown a decided increase over that of the preceding year. The total number of barrels inspected during the year just closed, and the total receipts, as compared with the preceding year, is as follows:

Barrels inspected, 1915	905,564
Barrels inspected, 1916	1,164,073
Total gain in barrels for 1916	258,509
Net receipts, 1915	$ 39,682.01
Net receipts, 1916	55,198.23
Total gain in receipts for 1916	$ 15,516.22

When it is considered that this department is being conducted on no larger scale than last year, the results shown are especially gratifying.

Department of Weights and Measures.

In the year just closed the Department of Weights and Measures inspected 58,624 scales, 46,649 measures and other measuring devices sufficient to bring the grand total of inspections up to 108,002. Out of this total, 7,157 were condemned as inaccurate. The increase in fees for inspections for 1916 amounted to $3,302.35, while the increase in expenditures amounted to $1,029.28.

The City Sealer has had placed under his jurisdiction the Municipal Market Building in South Chicago, but in spite of his efforts, and due to conditions in that part of the city, it has been found impossible, as yet, to induce producers to patronize it.

A suggestion for increasing the revenue of the department is that coin-operated vending machines be required to be submitted to an inspection, for which a fee be charged. There are so many of them in Chicago that the net result would be a considerable revenue to the city.

Boiler Inspector.

The number of boiler inspections during 1916 was 18,815. The number of permits issued was 2,117. Number of cooling plants inspected 770, and of low pressure boilers 1,866. Air tanks inspected, 1002. The general work of the inspector has been satisfactory and beneficial, never more so.

CHICAGO'S ENOMOUS COMMERCIAL GROWTH.

The subjoined table shows the enormous commercial growth of Chicago since the Banker's Clearing House was established in 1865. In that first year of clearings the total of business done was about equal to the amount of business now done there in a single week.

The ratio of growth year by year, from the first up to now, has been steadily progressive without a break almost. In 1877, because of the panic which occurred in that year, there was a heavy drop; and in the year of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1903, there was a noticable rise, which some will observe with atsonishment, as it is commonly believed that the Great Fair—an immense success in itself—was attended with financial disaster to the city. Further, the figures given below will speak eloquently for themselves.

Bank Clearings in Chicago by Years from 1865 to 1916.

1865	$ 309,606,228.52	1878	967,184,093.07
1866	453,798,648.11	1879	1,257,756,124.31
1867	580,727,331.43	1880	1,725,684,894.83
1868	723,293,444.91	1881	2,249,329,924.73
1869	734,661,949.91	1882	2,393,437,874.35
1870	810,676,036.28	1883	2,517,371,581.24
1871	868,936,754.64	1884	2,259,680,391.74
1872	993,060,503.47	1885	2,318,579,003.07
1873	1,047,027,828.33	1886	2,604,762,912.35
1874	1,101,347,918.41	1887	2,969,216,210.60
1875	1,212,817,207.54	1888	3,163,774,462.68
1876	1,110,093,624.37	1889	3,379,925,188.67
1877	1,044,678,475.70	1890	4,093,145,904.48

1891	4,456,885,230.49	1904	8,989,983,764.00
1892	5,135,771,187.74	1905	10,141,765,732.00
1893	4,676,960,968.04	1906	11,047,311,894.00
1894	4,315,440,476.96	1907	12,087,647,870.00
1895	4,614,979,203.18	1908	11,853,814,945.00
1896	4,413,054,108.61	1909	13,781,843,612.00
1897	4,575,693,340.54	1910	13,939,689,984.43
1898	5,517,335,476.66	1911	13,925,709,802.70
1899	6,612,313,611.00	1912	15,380,795,541.82
1900	6,799,535,598.00	1913	16,073,130,524.05
1901	7,756,372,455.00	1914	15,692,828,996.91
1902	8,394,872,351.00	1915	16,198,985,174.82
1903	8,755,553,649.00	1916	20,541,943,205.16

PENSIONS.

Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Pension Fund.

President—EUGENE R. PIKE.

Treasurer—Frederick H. Bartlett.
Secretary—John Siman.
Trustees—Thos. O'Connor, Geo. P. Hargan, James H. Rowley, John Dooley.
Clerk—James McCabe.

Board of Trustees Police Pension Fund.

President—OSCAR G. FOREMAN.

Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph E. Otis.
Trustees—John J. Mitchell, Michael O'Connor, Wheeler Bartram.
Clerk—Harry Pflaum.

Board of Trustees Municipal Pension Fund.

President—WILLIAM J. ROACH.

Treasurer—Frederick H. Bartlett.
Secretary—Henry J. Wallace.
Trustees—Bernard McMahon, Eugene R. Pike.
Clerk—Otto B. Brettmann.
Assistant Clerk—Wm. D. Cassidy.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Pension Fund of the City of Chicago, from July 1, 1911, to December 31, 1916:

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
City Paymaster	$574,517.85	Salaries (clerks)	$ 10,977.50
Board of Education	61,096.17	Refunds (errors, etc.)	22,558.13
Interest—Deposits	73,225.74	Accounts Payable	3,220.96
Treasurer's Receipts	9,621.96	Investments, Bonds	760,791.25
Chicago Public Library —		Interest, Accrued	6,482.59
Kelly Branch	112.53	Pensions* (5 months)	24,212.53
City Appropriation	134,127.22		
Donations	30.00	Total	828,242.96
Matured Bonds Paid	1,100.00	Available Cash	$ 25,588.31
Total	$853,831.27		$853,831.27

*Pensions for 5 months only. Decmber, 1916 Pensions paid in January, 1917. In November, 1916, there were 153 Beneficiaries, divided as follows:

	Service.	Disbality.	X-Soldiers.	Total.
Men	81	34	13	128
Women	17	8	..	25
Totals	98	42	13	153

Benefits being paid for the FIRST year: Service and Disability, $38.50 per month; X-Soldiers, $40.00 per month.

For December, 1916, there were 5,893 active participants in the FUND.

Benefits are paid on the 4th day of the month following, except when that date is a holiday, otherwise on the NEXT legal working day. Payments are made after 11:30 A. M. on PENSION day and between 9 and 5 on days following.

Respectfully, submitted,

W. D. CASSIDY,
Assistant Clerk.

Approved:
OTTO B. BRETTMANN,
Clerk.

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL COURT.

Chief Justice—HARRY OLSON.

Associate Judges:

(Terms expire 1922.)	(Terms expire 1918.)	(Terms expire 1920.)
John R. Newcomer,	John Courtney,	Sheridan E. Fry,
Wells M. Cook,	Harry M. Fisher,	Charles N. Goodnow,
Moses W. Wells,	Wm. N. Gemmill,	Frank H. Graham,
John F. Hass,	Hugh J. Kearns,	Arnold Heap,
John R. Caverly,	Joseph S. Le Buy,	Edmund K. Jarecki,
Harry P. Dolan,	John A. Mahoney,	Leo T. Doyle,
Howard Hayes,	John K. Pridiville,	John Stelk,
John Richardson,	Joseph P. Rafferty,	Dennis W. Sullivan,
John A. Swanson,	Edward T. Wade.	Samuel H. Trude,
Hugh R. Stewart,		Joseph Z. Uhlir.
Barnard P. Barasa.		

Administrative Staff.

The Municipal Court Act provides that the Chief Justice, in addition to the exercise of all the other powers of a judge of said court, shall have the general superintendence of the business of the court. He is assisted by the following staff:

Executive Assistant.....**WALTER V. HAYT**
Legal Assistant.....**J. KENT GREENE**
Assistant..... **ROY E. MILLER**

Executive Staff.

Clerk.....**FRANK P. DANISCH**
Bailiff.....**ANTON J. CERMAK**

The present executive force consists of:

	1914	1915
Deputy Clerks	175	180
Deputy Bailiffs	151	152

Clerk's Office.—The office of the clerk of the court is divided into five departments, under the following department heads:

Chief Deputy Clerk.....**JOHN S. DERPA**
Assistant Chief Deputy Clerk,
Civil Department.....**ROBERT W. McKINLAY**
Assistant Chief Deputy Clerk,
Criminal Department.....**CHARLES H. KRIMBILL**

Bailiff's Office.—The heads of departments in the baliff's office are as follows:

Chief Deputy Bailiff.....**GEORGE H. WOODS**
Assistant Chief Deputy Bailiff.....**CHRISTIAN L. HAAS**

Court Districts.

The city is, for convenience, divided into two districts. The First District comprises practically all that part of the city north of Seventy-first street and west of Cottage Grove avenue; the Second District comprises that part of the city south of Seventy-first street and east of Cottage Grove avenue.

First District.—In the First District are located nineteen branch civil courts on the 8th, 9th and 11th floors of the City Hall. In these civil branches, nine of the judges hear jury cases. Judges from other counties sit from time to time in the civil branches of the court, trying both jury and no-jury cases.

There are seventeen criminal branches of the court in the First District presided over by thirteen judges, located as follows:

Branch 27	625 S. Clark street
Branch 28	120 N. Desplaines street
Branch 31	942 Maxwell street
Branch 36	6347 Wentworth avenue
Branch 37	5233 Lake avenue
Branch 30	1123 West Chicago avenue
Branch 33	2138 N. California avenue
Branch 29	113 West Chicago avenue
Branch 32	2742 Sheffield avenue
Branch 35	811 West 47th place
Branch 34	740 W. Thirty-fifth street
Branch 3, Quasi-Criminal Branch	806 City Hall
Branch 10, Domestic Relations Branch	902 City Hall
Branch 19, Criminal Court Branch	1108 City Hall
Branch 20, Morals Court Branch	1106 City Hall
Branch 24, Automobile Court Branch	1123 City Hall
Branch 8, Boys' Court Branch	906 City Hall

Second District.—In the Second District, one branch court disposes of both civil and criminal litigation in the district. It is located at No. 8855-7 Exchange avenue, Branch 38. Jury trials are held in the Second District as necessity demands.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1916-1917.

President—JACOB M. LOEB.

Vice President—John W. Eckhart.

Secretary—Lewis E. Larson.

Membership:—

Harry A. Lipsky, 1214 S. Halsted Street.
Mrs. John MacMahon, 5426 East View Park.
Jacob M. Loeb, 1737, 175 West Jackson Blvd.
Dr. Otto F. Warning, 1222, 209 S. State Street.
Michael J. Collins, 925 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Charles S. Peterson, 501 Plymouth Place.
Mrs. George P. Vosbrink, 4846 Forestville Avenue.
Dr. Peter C. Clemensen, 6156 Evans Avenue.
Ralph C. Otis, 302, 7 West Madison Street.
Joseph A. Holpuch, 3113 West 22nd Street.
John W. Eckhardt, 311 North Carpenter Street.
Mrs. Charles O. Sethness, 4309 North Keeler Avenue.
Mrs. William E. Gallagher, 4150 Vincennes Avenue.
Ernest J. Kruetgen, 626 Federal Street.
Mrs. E. E. Thornton, 2524 North Kimball Avenue.
Max Loeb, 140 South Dearborn Street.
Harris W. Huehl, 154 West Randolph Street.
Edward J. Piggott, 1011 East 62nd Street.
Charles R. Young, 140 South Dearborn Street.

Superintendent of Schools.

JOHN D. SHOOP, 824, 7 South Dearborn Street.

Standing Committees.

Committee on School Management:—Mrs. Vosbrink, chairman; Mr. Lipsky, Mrs. McMahon, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Kruetgen, Mrs. Sethness, Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Holpuch, Mr. Young. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds:—Mr. Eckhart, chairman; Mr. Collins, Dr. Warning, Mr. Holpuch, Dr. Clemensen, Mr. Kruetgen, Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. Otis, Mr. Young. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Finance:—Mr. Peterson, Chairman; Mr. Collins, Mrs. McMahon, Mr. Eckhart, Mr. Holpuch, Dr. Clemensen, Mr. Huehl, Mrs. Vosbrink, Mr. Max Loeb, Mr. Piggott, Mr. Young. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Rules:—Mr. Kruetgen, Chairman; Mrs. Sethness, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Thornton. The President, ex-officio. Heads of Departments, advisory members.

Committee on Leases:—Mr. Young, Chairman; Mr. Otis, Dr. Warning, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Huehl. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Adjustments:—Mrs. Sethness, Chairman; Mr. Peterson, Mr. Holpuch, Mr. Piggott, Dr. Clemensen. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Community Centers:—Mr. Lipsky, Chairman; Mrs. McMahon, Mr. Young, Mr. Kruetgen, Mrs. Sethness, Mrs. Vosbrink. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Health and Sanitation:—Mrs. Thornton Chairman; Dr. Warning, Mr. Peterson, Dr. Clemensen, Mr. Huehl. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Sites:—Mr. Piggott, Chairman; Mr. Collins, Mr. Huehl, Mr. Kruetgen. The President, ex-officio.

Committee on Audit:—Mr. Collins, Chairman; Mr. Max Loeb, Mr. Holpuch. The President, ex-officio.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Michigan Avenue and Washington Street.)

Board of Directors:—

President—Max Henius, 1135 Fullerton Avenue.
Vice-President—Charles C. Breyer, 1545 W. Division.
Antonio Logario, 812 Dearborn Avenue.
Philip M. Ksycki, 1154 Noble Street.
James J. Healy, 30 North Dearborn Street.
Frank J. Pokorney, 1501 South Crawford Avenue.
T. Frank O'Connell, 133 West Washington Street.
Oscar G. Mayer, 1241 Sedgwick Street.
Alfred E. Barr, 10 South La Salle Street.

Officers:—

Secretary—HARRY G. WILSON.
Librarian—HENRY E. LEGLER.

Committees:—

Committee on Library—Pokorney, Lagorio, and Barr.
Committee on Administration—Ksycki, Mayer, and O'Connell.
Committee on Buildings and Grounds—Healy, Breyer, and Barr.

LIBRARY PLAN FOR THE WHOLE CITY.

Proposed System of Regional and Auxiliary Branches.

The Directors of the Chicago Public Library have given their approval to a plan devised by Henry E. Legler, the librarian, for library facilities and advantages to be enjoyed by the whole city. The plan is to establish regional and auxiliary branches. To complete and carry into effect this liberal scheme, a bond issue of $500.000, the proceeds to be expended in the next five years, will be necessary.

Under the Reorganization Program of the Library Board, there will be established:

1. **Five Regional Branches,** situated as follows:
   A—Revenswood
   B—Garfield Park

C—Loop
D—Englewood
E—South Chicago

2. **Seventy Auxiliary or Local Branches,** equally distributed where most needed, and where largest groups of population live. There are now 35, unequally distributed.

3. **Sixty Deposit Stations,** in more sparsely settled sections, or as many more as may be necessary to supply places not otherwise served. There are now 28.

4. **One hundred Industrial and Commercial Branches,** or as many more as business concerns are willing to equip and maintain. There are now 21.

5. **Twenty-two High School Branches,** if suitable quarters are provided by the school authorities. There are now 5.

6. **Three thousand Class Room Libraries,** or as many as may be needed (traveling collections of 50 volumes each, supervised by teachers and exchanged twice a year). There are now 848.

7. **One hundred Special Deposits,** (or more, if needed), supplied to Y. M. C. A. houses, Eleanor Clubs, Organizations of Foreign Groups, Women's Clubs, Institutions, Special Groups such as Telegraph Messengers, Postal Clerks, etc., etc. These deposits are traveling collections of 50 to 100 volumes, exchanged monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly. There are now 29.

The accompanying Sectional and Ward map shows by bold letters the exact location of the proposed Regional Branches and Auxiliary Branches of the Public Library.

On Nov. 27, 1916, President Henius of the Public Library Board made to the Board the following statement:

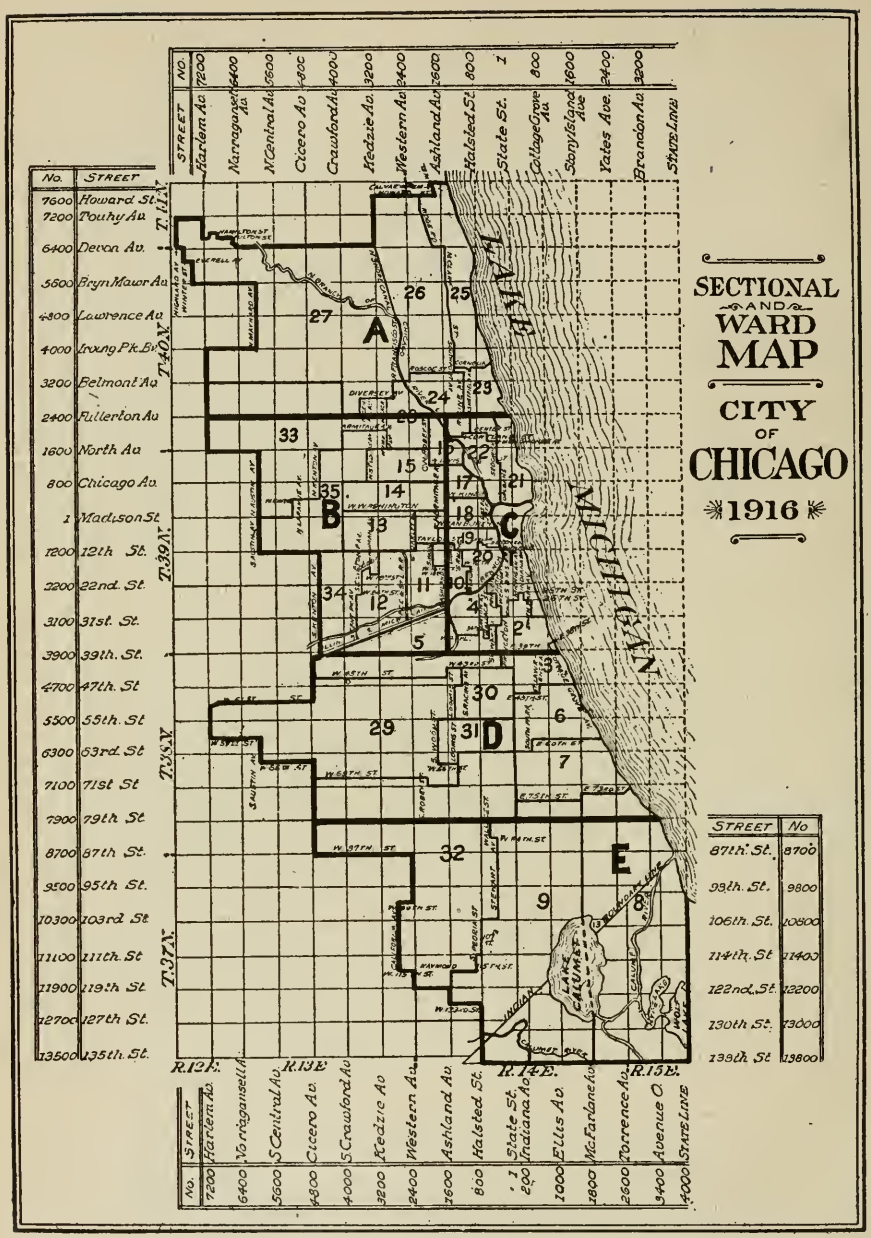
"The Librarian and the Chief of the Branches Division have worked out a plan whereby five regional branches would serve as the main reservoirs of books for the five districts indicated. The boundaries for two of these districts would enable the use of the Main Library building and the Hiriam Kelly Branch building as two of the regional centers, leaving but three buildings to be erected for this purpose. The approximate location suggested for these are Ravenswood, Madison St. and Crawford Ave. and 92d St. and McFarlane Ave. Each of these, of course, would have its auxiliary branches placed where they would be most needed in a progressive program covering a period of years. Some alterations would have to be made at the Hiram Kelly Branch to house the new activities, and the other three regional branches would have to be planned with direct reference to the new purpose contemplated. The auxiliary branches could profitably be planned as to space and general design on the model of the new Woodlawn Branch now nearing completion.

The regional centers would, in conformity with this plan, serve the following districts:

(a)—All territory north of Fullerton Avenue.
(b)—All territory north of 39th Street and west of Ashland Avenue.
(c)—All territory north of 39th Street and east of Ashland Avenue.
(d)—All territory south of 39th Street and north of 79th Street.
(e)—All territory south of 79th Street.

Library Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the plan of reorganization outlined by the President in the accompanying communication, supplementing the program adopted by the Board December 13, 1915, be and the same is hereby adopted, the details thereof to be worked out by committees to whom the several features of the plan may be referred from time to time.



This plan has attracted wide attention eleswhere, one of the New York editors writing as follows concerning it:

"I congratulate you on the splendid, comprehensive scheme for the development of the Chicago Public Library system, which is quite beyond precedent or example and worthy of the belief of Chicagoans in the future of their city. I am speaking editorially of your plan as the most significant fact of the closing year in the library world."

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

Trustees for 1917:—

Arthur T. Aldis
Edward E. Ayer
Adolphus C. Bartlett
John C. Black
A. G. Becker
Edward B. Butler
Clyde M. Carr
Wallace L. DeWolf
Henry H. Getty
John J. Glessner
William O. Goodman
Frank W. Gunsaulus
Charles L. Hutchinson
Abram Poole
Frank G. Logan
R. Hall McCormick
John J. Mitchell
Honore Palmer
Martin A. Ryerson
Howard Shaw
Charles H. Thorne

Ex-Officio:—

Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor.
Eugene R. Pike, Comptroller.
John Barton Payne, President South Park Commissioners.
Charles L. Hutchinson, Auditor South Park Commissioners.

Officers:—

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.
First Vice-President—Martin A. Ryerson.
Second Vice-President—Frank G. Logan.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
Business Manager—Newton H. Carpenter.
Acting Director—George W. Eggers.
Dean of the Art School—Theodore J. Keane.
Secretary—William F. Tuttle.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Board of Trustees:—

George E. Adams, Edward E. Ayer, Watson F. Blair, William J. Chalmers, Henry Field, Marshall Field, Stanley Field, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Arthur B. Jones, Chauncey Keep, George Manierre, Cyrus H. McCormick, Martin A. Ryerson, Frederick J. V. Skiff, Albert A. Sprague, II.

Officers:—

President—Stanley Field.
First Vice President, Martin A. Ryerson.
Second Vice President, Watson F. Blair.
Director of the Museum, Secretary, Frederick J. V. Skiff.
Assistant Secretary and Auditor, D. C. Davies.
Treasurer, Solomon A. Smith.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

Officers 1917:—

President—MARVIN HUGHETT.
First Vice President—Thomas D. Jones.
Second Vice President—Robert Forsythe.
Secretary—Walter B. Smith.
Treasurer—Walter J. Louderback.
Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.

Board of Directors:—

Robert T. Lincoln, Leonard A. Busby, Frank S. Johnson, Robert Forsythe, Marvin Hughitt, Charles Keep, Thomas D. Jones, Frederick H. Rawson, John J. Mitchell, Albert A. Sprague, II, Walter B. Smith, Chauncey B. Borland.

William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, ex-officio.

Eugene R. Pike, Comptroller of Chicago, ex-officio.

Standing Committees:—

Finance: John J. Mitchell, Chauncey Keep, Marvin Hughitt.

Administration: Leonard A. Busby, Frederick H. Rawson, Albert A. Sprague, II.

Buildings and Grounds: Robert Forsythe, Chauncey Keep, Thomas D. Jones, Chauncey B. Borland, associate member.

Books: Frank S. Johnson, Thomas D. Jones, Robert Forsythe.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(North Dearborn and West Ontario Streets.)

Officers:—

President—Clarence A. Burley.
First Vice President—George Merryweather.
Second Vice President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, M. D.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.
Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.

Executive Committee:—

Charles A. Burley, ex-officio; William H. Bush, C. F. Gunther, George Merryweather, Seymour Morris, Joy Morton, Edward L. Ryerson, Dr. O. L. Schmidt, M. D., Chalkey Jay Hambelton, Chauncey Keep, Julian S. Mason.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

(North Street and Walton Place.)

Board of Trustees:—

George F. Adams, John F. Wilson, George Manierre, Horace H. Martin, David B. Jones, John A. Spoor, John P. Wilson, Jr., Edward L. Ryerson, Frederic I. Carpenter, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Charles H. Hulburd, John W. Scott, Albert H. Wetten.

Officers:—

President—Edward L. Ryerson.
First Vice President—George E. Adams.
Secnd Vice President—Horace F. Martin.
Secretary and Financial Agent—Jesse L. Moss.
Librarian—William N. C. Carlton.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.

(10th Floor, County Building.)

Librarian—William Holden.

THE GREAT PARKS OF CHICAGO.

Lincoln Park.

Commissioners:—

Timothy O'Bryne, Bernard Jung, Nelson A. Lampert, William H. Rehm, Bertram M. Winston, John P. Friedland, A. F. Bruckman.

Officers:—

President—NELSON N. LAMPERT.
Vice President—Bertram M. Winston.
Auditor—John P. Friedland.
Treasurer—Frederick H. Rawson.
Acting Secretary and Superintendent—Edwin A. Kanst.
Attorney—Francis O'Shaushnessy.

Lincoln Park contains 558 acres, and has 9.23 miles of boulevard.

Business office at North Clark and Center Streets.

South Chicago Parks.

Commissioners:—

John Barton Payne, L. B. Patterson, Albert Mohr, Charles L. Hutchinson, John Bain.

Officers:—

President—JOHN BARTON PAYNE.
Secretary—John F. Neil.
Auditor—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Treasurer—Charles F. Wetmore.
General Superintendent—J. F. Foster.
Superintendent of Employment—H. C. Carbaugh.
Attorney—Robert Redfield.

The South Parks contain 2,038.49 acres, and have 33 miles of boulevards.

Business Offices—In Washington Park, near 57th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.

West Chicago Parks.

Commissioners:—

Joseph H. Ankebrant, James C. Denvir, William F. Crower, Joseph Andrew Lasecki, Edward Mullen, Peter J. O'Brien, Camillo Volini, M. D.

Officers:—

President—WILLIAM F. GROWER.
Secretary—Timothy Cruise.
Treasurer—Edward Mullen.
Auditor—James C. Denvir.
Attorney—Jacob C. LeBosky.
Assistant Attorney—William Levine.
General Superintendent—A. C. Schrader.

The West Chicago parks contain 208.21 acres, and have 29.52 miles of boulevard.

The business offices are at Union Park and Ashland Avenue.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM CHICAGO DISTRICTS.

First District—The First Ward, the Second Ward, that part of the Third Ward east of the center line of Stewart avenue, that part of the Fourth Ward lying east of the center line of Halsted street, that part of the Sixth Ward north of the center line of Forty-third street, all in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, Martin B. Madden, Republican.

Home address, 3829 Michigan avenue.

Second District—That part of the Sixth Ward south of the center line of Forty-third street, the Seventh Ward, the Eighth Ward, and the Thirty-third Ward, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, James R. Mann, Republican. Home address, 7221 Merrill avenue.

Third District—The towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet in Cook County, and that part of the Twenty-ninth Ward south of the center line of Fifty-first street, that part of the Thirtieth Ward south of the center line of Fifty-first street, the Thirty-first Ward and the Thirty-second Ward, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, William W. Wilson, Republican. Home address, 432 Normal Parkway.

Fourth District—That part of the Third Ward lying west of the center line of Stewart avenue, that part of the Fourth Ward lying west of the center line of Halsted street, the Fifth Ward, that part of the Eleventh Ward south of the center line of Twenty-second street, that part of the Twelfth Ward lying south of the center line of Twenty-second street, that part of the Twenty-ninth Ward north of the center line of Fifty-first street, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, Charles Martin, Democrat. Home address, 3635 Emerald avenue.

Fifth District—The Ninth Ward, the Tenth Ward, that part of the Eleventh Ward north of the center line of Twenty-second street, and that part of the Twelfth Ward north of the center line of Twenty-second street, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat. Home address, 2006 S. Ashland avenue.

Sixth District—The towns of Proviso, Cicero, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook County, and the Thirteenth Ward, the Twentieth Ward, the Thirty-fourth Ward, and that part of the Thirty-fifth Ward south of the south line of the right-of-way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, James McAndrews, Democrat. Home address, 1866 S. Avers avenue.

Seventh District—The towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park in Cook County, the Fourteenth Ward, that part of the Fifteenth Ward west of the center line of Robey street, the Twenty-seventh Ward, the Twenty-eighth Ward, and that part of the Thirty-fifth Ward north of the south line of the right-of-way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, Niels Juul. Home address, 1127 N. Sacramento avenue.

Eighth District—That part of the Fifteenth Ward east o fthe center line of Robey street, the Sixteenth Ward, the Seventeenth Ward, the Eighteenth Ward and Nineteenth Ward in the city of Chicago.

Representative to the Sixty-fourth Congress, Thomas Gallagher, Democrat. Home address, 522 S. Sangamon street.

Ninth District—The Twenty-first Ward, the Twenty-second Ward, that part of the Twenty-third Ward east of the center line of Halsted street, and that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward south of the center line of Graceland avenue, in the city of Chicago.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, Fred A. Britten, Republican. Home address, 327 Blden avenue.

Tenth District—That part of the Twenty-third Ward west of the center line of Halsted street, the Twenty-fourth Ward, that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward north of the center line of Graceland avenue, and the Twenty-sixth Ward, in the city of Chicago; also the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield in Cook County, and the County of Lake.

Representative to Sixty-fourth Congress, George E. Foss, Republican. Home address, 711 Gordon Terrace.

Members of Congress from the Other Districts of the State.

11th Ira C. Copley, Democrat, 200 Downer Pl., Aurora.
12th Charles E. Fuller, Democrat, 916 S. State St., Belvidere.
13th John C. McKenzie, Democrat, Elizabeth.
14th William J. Graham, Democrat, 309 S. Chestnut St., Aledo.

15th Edward J. King, Democrat, 537 N. Academy st., Galesburg.
16th Clifford Ireland, Democrat, 643 Moss Ave., Peoria.
17th John A. Sterling, Democrat, 1409 N. Main st., Bloomington.
18th Joseph G. Cannon, Democrat, 418 Vermillion st., Danville.
19th William B. McKinley, Democrat, 812 W. University avenue, Champaign.
20th Henry T. Rainey, Democrat, Carrollton.
21st Loren E. Wheeler, Republican, 1218 S. 6th street, Springfield.
22nd William A. Rodenberg, Republican, 641 N. 9th street, East St. Louis.
23rd Martin D. Foster, Democrat, 318 S. Fair street, Olney.
24th Thomas S. Williams, Republican, Louisville.
25th Edward E. Denison, Republican, Marion.

ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Chicago Members of the State Senate.

Henry W. Austin, Rep., 1022 Lake street, Oak Park.
Percival G. Baldwin, Rep., 2017 West 70th street.
James J. Barbour, Rep., 7622 Sheridan Road.
John J. Boehm, Dem., 1901 South Halsted street.
John Broderick, Dem., 122 S. Aberdeen street.
Patrick J. Carroll, Dem., 3533 Hermitage avenue.
Willett H. Cornwall, Rep., 3825 Alta Vista Terrace.
John T. Denvir, Dem., 1847 South Crawford avenue.
Samuel A. Ettleson, Rep., 3315 Calumet avenue.
Edward J. Glackin, Dem., 745 Lytle street.
George F. Harding, Jr., Rep., 2536 Indiana avenue.
Samuel Herlehy, Dem., 2747 Albany avenue.
Carl Mueller, Rep., 2142 Lincoln Park West.
Robert J. Mulcahy, Dem., 3243 Archer avenue.
Timothy D. Murphy, Dem., 852 West 50th place.
John M. Powell, Dem., 1729 West Madison street.
Patrick J. Sullivan, Dem., 301 West Chicago avenue.
Al F. Gordon, Dem., 5436 Morgan street.
John A. Swanson, Rep., 6842 Harper avenue.
Edward J. Hughes, Dem., 260 North California avenue.
Martin D. Hull, Rep., 4855 Woodlawn avenue.

Chicago Members of the House of Representatives.

Frederick J. Bippus, Rep., 4733 West Chicago avenue.
Thomas A. Boyer, Rep., 4458 Emerald avenue.
William M. Brinkman, Rep., 3119 Indiana avenue.
George R. Bruce, Dem., 1419 N. Ridgway avenue.
John S. Burns, Dem., 622 Blue Island avenue.
Allen J. Carter, Rep., 620 Emerson street, Evanston.
Frank R. Caviezel, Rep., 2514 North Sawyer avenue.
Ralph E. Church, Rep., 1580 Sherman avenue.
Bernard B. Clettenberg, Rep., 1136 Orleans street.
Bernard J. Conlon, Dem., 444 Pine street.
Thomas Curran, Rep., 2023 South Racine avenue.
Gotthard A. Dahlberg, Rep., 147 East 111th street.
Thomas P. Devereaux, Rep., 1357 West Ohio street.
Jacob W. Epstein, Dem., 1133 Newberry avenue.
Charles L. Fieldstack, Rep., 4016 North Harding avenue.
James C. McGloon, Dem., 3627 Colorado avenue.
John Giffin, Dem., 2020 Indiana avenue.
Guy Guernsey, Rep., 6044 Vernon avenue.
Harry F. Hamlin, Rep., 4730 Malden street.
Joseph O. Hruby, Dem., 1806 South Racine avenue.
Michael L. Igoe, Dem., 5481 Greenswood avenue.
Robert R. Jackson, Rep., 435 East 37th street.
Hubert Kilens, Dem., 5026 South Ashland avenue.

Benjamin H. Lucas, Rep., 3336 South Dearborn street.
John H. Lyle, Rep., 6303 Howard avenue.
Sidney Lyon, Rep., 5250 South Michigan avenue.
Michael F. Mahr, Dem., 2333 West Chicago avenue.
Roger J. Marcy, Rep., 1953 West Congress street.
Randall E. Marshall, Dem., 1647 West Monroe street.
William G. Thon, Rep., 2210 Cortez street.
Joseph A. G. Trandel, Rep., 1334 Julian street.
Alfred Van Duser, Rep., 441 West 60th street.
John P. Walsh, Dem., 701 West 31st street.
Edward Walz, Rep., 543 West Lake street.
Joseph A. Weber, Dem., 3134 North Robey street.
C. A. Young, Rep., 2809 South 76th street.

CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO.

Argentine Republic—Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., 811, 79 W. Monroe street.
Austria-Hungary—Hugo Silvestri (consul-general) 817, 108 S. La Salle street.
Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermerin, 1200, 25 E. Washington street.
Bolivia—F. W. Harnwell, 1502, 105 S. LaSalle street.
Brazil—S. R. Alexander, 10, 183 N. Wabash avenue.
Chile—M. H. Ehlert, 616, 29 S. LaSalle street.
Costa Rica—B. Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle street.
Cuba—P. Caballero, 911, 189 W. Madison street.
Denmark—B. F. Falkenstjerne (acting) 821, 326 W. Madison street.
Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job, 832, 140 S. Dearborn street.
Ecuador—Frutos T. Plaza, 914 Lakeside Place.
France—Antonin Barthelemy, 652-654, 175 W. Jackson boulevard.
Germany—Alfred Geissler, (consul-general) 916, 122 S. Michigan avenue.
Great Britian—Horace D. Nugent (consul-general) 807 Pullman building.
Greece—N. Salopoulos, 24, 143 N. Dearborn street.
Gautemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331, 38 S. Dearborn street.
Honduras—(Vacancy.)
Italy—Count Giulio Bolognesi, 1446, 72 W. Adams street.
Japan—Saburo Kurusu, 929, 122 S. Michigan avenue.
Mexico—(Vacancy.)
Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general) 1407, 140 S. Dearborn street.
Nicoragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle Street.
Norway—F. Herman Gade, 723, 30 N. LaSalle street.
Panama—E. A. Navarro, 303, 608 S. Dearborn street.
Paragua—Albert W. Holmes, 5241 N. Carmen avenue.
Persia,(Vacancy).
Peru—Hiram J. Silfer, 860, 209 S. LaSalle street.
Portugal—(Vacancy.)
Russia—Antoine Valkoff (consul-general) 712, 10 LaSalle street.
Salvador—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle street.
Siam—Milward Adams, 404 S. Michigan avenue.
Spain—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle street.
Sweden—C. C. G. Anderberg, 402, 180 S. LaSalle street.
Switzerland—Arnold Hollinger, 310, 11 S. LaSalle street.
Turkey—(Vacancy.)
Uruguay—R. Charles Liebrecht, 822, 608 S. Dearborn street.
Venezuela—Blaine J. Brickwood, 811, 79 W. Monroe street.

BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

The following are statistics for the years 1910 to 1916, showing the number of building permits issued and the estimated value of buildings erected in that period:

	Number of Permits	Estimated value
1910	11,409	$ 96,932,700
1911	11,106	105,269,700
1912	11,325	88,786,960
1913	10,792	89,668,427
1914	9,938	83,261,710
1915	10,340	97,291,480
To December 1, 1916	9,721	106,982,650

CHICAGO VALUATIONS AND TAXES.

The assessed valuation of property for the purposes of taxation in Chicago is one-third of the full valuation on both real and personal property.

The amount of taxes levied on real estate in the city of Chicago, 1915, and collected in 1916, was $749,905,059. The amount levied on personal property, for the same period, was $219,279,969. The amount of taxes levied on railroads was $46,645,169. The amount levied on capital stock was $25,558,884. The grand total being $1,041,788,676.

NOTE FROM ASSISTANT POSTMASTER HUBBARD.

United States Post Office,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1917

Col. F. A. Eastman,
City Statistician,
City Hall, Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Colonel:

In response to your verbal request for information concerning the receipts of the Chicago Post Office. I give you the following totals.

The Postal Receipts of the Chicago Post Office for the calendar year:

1916 ..... $27,345,471.49

In 1906 the receipts were 13,400,242.02

Thus it is seen that within the Administration of Postmaster Campbell the receipts of the Chicago Post Office have more than doubled.

The Savings Bank deposits on the first day of January, 1917 were $5,507,-058.00.

Yours very truly,
JOHN H. HUBBARD,
Assistant Postmaster.

COMMISSION ON THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

The Commission, officially known as the Chicago Commission on the Liquor Problem, appointed by his Honor the Mayor in conformity with an order passed by the City Council at its regular session, July 12, 1915, as follows:

> "Ordered, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a committee of six aldermen and three citizens, to consider in a comprehensive way the medical, moral, political, financial, social and economic aspects of the use of intoxicating liquors in Chicago; to consider the chief methods of licensing, regulating and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors; and to recommend to this Council the best practical policy for this municipality to pursue."

After having listened to the testimony of twenty-four witnesses, the number comprising city officials, brewers, saloonkeepers, labor unionists, anti-saloon advocates, prohibitionists, liquor dealers, men in general businesses, publicists, economists, and owners of dance halls, submitted to the Mayor and the City Council a preliminary report.

Members of the Commission.

Chairman, ALDERMAN JOHN TOMAN

Alderman HUGH NORRIS
Alderman JOSEPH HIGGINS SMITH
Alderman WILLIAM R. O'TOOLE
Alderman WILLIAM E. RODRIGUEZ
Alderman CONRAD H. JANKE
MR. HENRY BARRETT CHAMBERLIN
PROF. ROBERT WAHL
MR. A. D. WEINER

Secretary—Frederick Rex.

J. L. Jacobs, employed by the Commission, made an analysis of the data and information relating to the distribution, ownership, physical characteristics and operation of 7,094 saloons within the city of Chicago, which was collected by the license officers of the Department of Police.

The Commission, in their preliminary report, make twelve recommendations relating to the saloons, seven of which have to do with matters of management and control. Following are the seven:

(7) The display of all signs of brewers, distillers or wholesale liquor dealers on the exterior of buildings where liquors are sold, should be prohibited. No signs of any description should be permitted on the exterior of buildings used for saloon purposes, except the name of the owner (this should be mandatory) and the words "Buffet," "Cafe," "Saloon" or "Bar" to denote the character of the business.

(8) All parts of the interior of saloons should be kept well lighted and the front of such saloon should be unenclosed and unobstructed except by transparent window glass so that a clear view of the interior of the premises of such saloon may be had at all times. All screens, blinds, curtains and other obstructions to a free and clear view of the interior of the saloon should be removed at all times from the entrances and windows of such saloon and other places where alcoholic liquors are sold. No booths, stalls, winerooms, closed or partially closed rooms of any character should be allowed in places where alcoholic beverages are sold. Open settees might be installed in saloons frequented only by men.

(9) No gambling of any kind, or the shaking of dice for drinks should be permitted in places where liquors are sold. No intoxicating drinks should be sold to minors, intoxicated persons or to those who have the reputation of being habitual drunkards.

(10) Treating of any kind among the customers or patrons of a saloon or the treating of such customers or patrons by the licensee, bartenders or other employes of the saloon should be prohibited and any violation of this prohibition on the part of the licensee, bartenders or other employes subject his license to revocation. Where pool tables are operated in connection with saloons, players should not be permitted to play for drinks. The use of pool tables should be charged for at a stipulated rate and drinks ordered by the players should be paid for as would be the case if there were no pool tables in the place.

(11) All bartenders regularly employed in places where liquors are retailed should be licensed. The license fee should be low, probably $1.00, to be renewed annually. This would not apply to waiters in pleasure resorts or in cafes and restaurants where drinks may be served. The licensing of bartenders would give the city regulative authority over such employes. Many violations of law are attributed to them. It would serve as a protection to saloonkeepers against irresponsible bartenders.

(12) No saloon should be permitted to open in a residence thoroughfare between two intersecting streets where there is no other kind of store, whether or not the consent of property owners has been obtaind.

Respectfully submitted,
CHICAGO COMMISSION ON THE LIQUOR PROBLEM,
By Alderman John Toman,
Chairman.

NEW ENGINE HOUSES, POLICE STATIONS AND BATH HOUSES.

Engine houses, police stations and bath houses, built since Jan. 1, 1914, have been paid for out of the proceeds of the latest bond issues for that purpose. The City Architect, Chas. W. Kallal, has furnished full structural cost statistics of such buildings, which will prove of value to the members of the City Council, and of interest to builders and the public in general. A schedule of quantities and prices follows:

A contract was let Aug. 14, 1914, for an engine house to be built at the northwest corner of East 95th and Charles Sts. Total contents in cubic feet, 93,303; cost per cubic foot, 25¾c; number of plumbing fixtures, 8; cost per fixture, $150; amount of square feet of radiation, 950; cost per square foot, 97c; number of electrical outlets, 65; cost per outlet included in the general contract.

On Nov. 19, 1914, a contract was awarded for a truck house to be erected at 1405 E. 62nd place. Total contents in cubic feet, 93.743; cost per cubic foot, 24 2-3c; number of plumbing fixtures, 9; cost per fixture, $142.50; amount of radiation, 1100 square feet; cost per square foot, 92 cents; number of electrical outlets, 58; cost per outlet included in the general contract.

On Nov. 30, 1914, contract was let for the construction of an engine house at 1052 Waveland Ave. Contents in cubic feet, 91,360; total cost per cubic foot, 24¾ cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 9; cost per fixture, $125.00; amount of square feet of radiation, 956; cost per square foot, $1.03; number of electrical outlets, 55; cost per outlet, included in general contract.

A contract was awarded Nov. 30, 1914, for an engine house to be erected at 2111-13 S. Hamlin Ave. Contents in cubic feet, 98,118; cost per cubic foot, 23 1-6 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 10; cost per fixture, $114.50; amount of square feet of radiation, 1115; cost per square foot of radiation, 92 cents; number of electrical outlets, 69; cost per outlet, included in the general contract.

On Dec. 3, 1914, contract was let for engine house to be built at the southeast corner of Tyron and Homewood Aves., Morgan Park. Contents in cubic feet, 94,644; total cost per cubic foot, 24¾ cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 10; cost per plumbing fixture, $117.00; square feet of radiation, 1124; cost per square foot of radiation, 92 cents; number of electrical outlets, 68; cost per outlet included in general contract.

On Dec. 14, 1914, contract was entered into for the construction of an engine house at the northwest corner of 69th St. and Indiana Ave. Contents, in cubic feet, 91,360; cost per cubic foot, 26 1-8 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 9; cost per fixture, $125.00; amount of square feet of radiation, 956; cost per square foot, $1.03; number of electrical outlets, 55; cost per outlet included in the general contract.

A contract was awarded on Dec. 14, 1914 for an engine house at 1721 Greenleaf Ave. Contents in cubic feet, 98,118; total cost per cubic foot, 23 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 10; cost per plumbing fixture, $112.00; amount of square feet of radiation, 1124; cost per square foot, 91 cents; number of electrical outlets, 69; cost per electrical outlet, included in general contract.

On Jan. 19, 1915, a contract was let for the erection of an engine house at 2322 Foster Ave. Contents in cubic feet, 98.118; total cost per cubic foot, 23½ cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 10; cost per fixture, $116.50; square feet of radiation, 1124; cost per square foot, $1.00; number of electrical outlets, 69; cost per outlet included in the general contract.

On Sept. 14, 1915, contract was let for engine house at 817 21 E. 91st St. Contents in cubic feet, 102,685; cost per cubic foot, 25 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 10; cost per fixture, $125.00; square feet of radiation, 1040; cost per square foot, 85 cents; number of electrical outlets, 63; cost per outlet, $10.31.

A contract was also awarded on Sept. 14, 1915, for an engine house to be built at the southeast corner of 43rd and Paulina Sts. Contents in cubic feet, 100,628; cost per cubic foot, 25¾ cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 9; cost per fixture, $130.00; square feet of radiation, 1145; cost per square foot, 87 cents; number of electrical outlets, 63; cost per electrical outlet, $9.52.

On Oct. 27, 1915, contract was let for the construction of an engine house at 5218-20 S. Western Avenue. Contents in cubic feet, 102,024; total cost per

cubic foot, 23 3-5 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 9; cost per fixture, $132.00; amount of square feet of radiation, 1168; cost per square foot, 83½ cents; number of electrical outlets, 67; cost per outlet, $8.80.

On Nov. 1, 1915, contract was let for engine house at 4426-28 N. Kedzie Avenue. Contents, 102,024 cubic feet; cost per cubic foot, 24 1-5 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 9; cost per fixture, $133.00; square feet of radiation, 1168; cost per square foot, 84 cents; number of electrical outlets, 67; cost per outlet, $9.17.

On Nov. 12, 1915, a contract was entered into for the construction of an engine house at 2323-29 N. Natchez Avenue. Contents in cubic feet 102,685; cost per cubic foot, 24 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 10; cost per fixture, $116; square feet of radiation, 1145; cost per square foot, 85½ cents; number of electrical outlets, 63; cost per outlet, $9.50.

A contract was also entered into Nov. 23, 1915, for an engine house to be built at 7313 Kingston Avenue. Contents, 102,685 cubic feet; cost per cubic foot, 25 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 10; cost per plumbing fixture, $118.00; square feet of radiation, 1176; cost per square foot, 83½ cents; number of electrical outlets, 63; cost per outlet, $9.50.

A contract was awarded Jan. 31, 1916, for the construction of an engine house at 2179 Stave Street. Contents in cubic feet, 100,628; cost per cubic foot, 24¾ cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 9; cost per fixture, $132.50; square feet of radiation, 1117, cost per square foot, 87¾ cents; number of electrical outlets, 63; cost per outlet, $10.31.

On June 8, 1916, contract was let for a truck house to be built at 1713 N. Springfield Avenue. Contents, 107,240 cubic feet; cost per cubic foot, 31½ cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 11; cost per fixture, $155.00; amount of square feet of radiation, 919; cost per square foot, $1.48; number of electrical outlets, 67; cost per outlet, $10.50.

On June 9, 1916, a contract was entered into for the erection of an engine house at 430-32 W. 104th Street. The building contains 106,500 cubic feet; cost per cubic foot, 29 1-8 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 11; cost per fixture, $148.50; square feet of radiation, 1,073; cost per square foot, $1.26; number of electrical outlets, 65; cost per outlet, $11.18.

There was also a contract let on June 9, 1916, for a truck house to be located at 712-14 N. Kedzie Avenue. Cubical contents, 107,240; cost per cubic foot, 32¾ cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 11; cost per fixture, $164.00; square feet of radiation, 919; cost per square foot, $1.48; number of electrical outlets, 67; cost per outlet, $10.00.

New Bath Houses.

On March 31, 1914, contract was awarded for the Graeme Stewart Bath, 35th St. and Marshfield Avenue. Contents in cubic feet, 112,782; total cost per cubic foot, 17 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 54; cost per fixture, $108.00; amount of square feet of radiation, 1200; cost per square foot, $1.12; number of electrical outlets, 70; cost per outlet, $11.25.

On Nov. 12, 1915, contract was let for the Lincoln Street Municipal Bath and Laundry, situated at 1019 N. Lincoln Street. Contents, 116,562 cubic feet; cost per cubic foot, 32 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 64; cost per fixture, $104; square feet of radiation, 1533; cost per square feet, $2.27; number of electrical outlets, 103; cost per outlet, $11.08.

The contract for the 19th Ward Bath, located at Polk and Paulina Streets, was entered into on Sept. 12, 1916. Contents in cubic feet, 110,940; cost per cubic foot, 41 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 46; cost per fixture, $260.00; square feet of radiation, 1710; cost per square foot of radiation, $205; number of electrical outlets, 83; cost per outlet, $8.75.

The contract for the 12th Ward Bath, to be known as the Kedzie Avenue Municipal Bath House, situated at W. 24th St. and S. Kedzie Avenue, was awarded on November 10, 1916. The building contains 160,921 cubic feet; cost per cubic foot, 37 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 45; cost per fixture, $273.00; square feet of radiation, 1789; cost per square foot, $2.21; number of electrical outlets, 129; cost per outlet, $9.41.

In addition to the foregoing, contracts were let on Jan. 19, 1916 for typical natatoriums at 104th St. and Harvard Ave. (Roseland), at Springfield Ave. and Bloomingdale Road, and at Central Park Ave., and Fillmore St. Contents of each, 146,960 cubic feet; cost per cubic foot, 18½ cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 15; cost per fixture, $2.35; square feet of radiation, 2200; cost per square foot, 78 cents; number of electrical outlets, 63; cost per outlet, included in the general contract.

New Police Stations.

On July 7, 1916, a contract was let for the new 6th District Police Station to be built at the southwest corner of E. 48th St. and Wabash Ave. Contents, 291,636 cubic feet; cost per cubic foot, 24½ cents; number of plumbing fixture, 73; cost per fixture, $125.00; square feet of radiation, 2760; cost per square foot, $1.60; number of electrical outlets, 212; cost per outlet, $8.49.

The contract for the new 20th District Station at the northeast corner of W. 23rd andS . Robey Sts. was awarded on August 15, 1916. Contents in cubic feet, 249,354; cost per cubic foot, 26½ cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 65; cost per fixture, $122.00; amount of square feet of radiation, 2688; cost per square foot, $1.57; number of electrical outlets, 190; cost per outlet, $10.89.

On Oct. 26, 1916, a contract was entered into for the construction of a police station at the northeast corner of E. 91st St. and Cottage Grove Ave. in the Ninth District. Contents, 235,440 cubic feet; cost per cubic foot, 26½ cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 58; cost per fixture, $150.00; square feet of radiation, 2604; cost per square foot, $1.65; number of electrical outlets, 172; cost per outlet, $7.47.

A contract was also let on Oct. 26, 1916, for the 24th District Station to be erected at the southeast corner of Chicago and Lorel Aves. Cubical contents, 249,354; total cost per cubic foot, 27 cents; number of plumbing fixtures, 65; cost per fixture, $144.00; square feet of radiation, 2,688; cost per square foot of radiation, $1.60; number of electrical outlets, 190; cost per outlet, $10.89.

THE NEGRO RACE.

Facts Regarding the Negro as Given in the "Negro Year Book."

The Negro Year Book is to be corrected as to the Negro population of Chicago. It is there understated by some thousands. The number of Negroes residing in this city, according to the latest careful estimate, is not less but rather more than 75,000—a large accession to their numbers having been made during 1916.

The population of the Earth by races (estimated) is stated to be—the white race, 560,000,000; the yellow race, 703,000,000; the black race, 258,112,000. Total population of the Earth, 1,519,612,000.

The black people are natives of Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands. The black or Negro people of the world include true Negroes, those without admixtures of other races, and Negroids, those with admixtures of other races. In Africa there are 180,000,000; in Southern Asia, 50,000,000; in the Pacific Islands, 2,500,000; in North America, 16,150,000; in South America, 9,500,000. Total, 258,400,000.

In the Western Hemisphere the Negroes are distributed, to Canada, 30,000; to the United States, 9,927,763; to Central America, 500,000; to the Bermudas, 12,875; to the West Indies, 5,756,000; to Brazil, 8,500,000; to the remainder of South America, 1,240,000. Total, 25,966,638.

A statement in the Negro Year Book concerning the business development in the fifteen years since the organization of the National Negro Business League shows great gains. When the National Negro Business League was organized, there were about twenty thousand Negro business enterprises; now there are forty-five thousand. In 1900 there were two Negro banks; now there are fifty-one. In 1900 Negroes were running two hundred and fifty drug stores; now they have six hundred and ninety-five. In 1900 there were four hundred and fifty undertaking businesses operated by Negroes; now there are about one thousand. In 1900 there were one hundred and forty-nine Negro merchants engaged in whole-

sale business; now there are two hundred and forty. Fifteen years ago there were ten thousand Negro retail merchants; now there are twenty-five thousand.

Insurance is one of the largest fields of business endeavor in which Negroes operate. There is a National organization of Negro Insurance companies. A recent investigation of Negro insurance by the commercial department of Howard University, indicates that the assets of Negro insurance as reported by state insurance commissioners are over $1,550,000, their annual income, $2,812,000; annual disbursements, $2,794,000; annual amount of insurance written over $3,000,000; policies in force, $25,800,000.

Statistics of Negro Progress.

	1866	1916	Gain in Fifty Years
Economic Progress—			
Homes Owned	12,000	600,000	588,000
Farms Operated	20,000	981,000	961,000
Business Conducted	2,100	45,000	42,900
Wealth Accumulated	$ 20,000,000	$1,000,000,000	$980,000,000
Educational Progress—			
Per Cent Literate	10	75	65
Colleges and Normal Schools	15	500	485
Students in Public Schools	100,000	1,736,000	1,636,000
Teachers in all Schools	600	36,900	36,300
Property for Higher Education	$ 60,000	$ 21,500,000	$ 21,440,000
Expenditures for Education	700,000	14,600,000	13,900,000
Religious Progress—			
Number of Churches	700	42,000	41,300
Number of Communicants	600,000	4,570,000	3,970,000
Number of Sunday Schools	1,000	43,000	42,000
Sunday School Pupils	50,000	2,400,000	2,350,000
Value of Church Property	$ 1,500,000	$ 76,000,000	$ 74,500,000

Where Black Men Govern.

Abyssinia.—The empire of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is made up of the kingdoms of Tigre and Lasta, in the Northeast; Amhara and Gojam in the West and center; Shoa in the South; and territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the South, and Harrar in the Southeast. The area is 432,430 square miles. The population is estimated to be 8,000,000.

Liberia.—Liberia owes its origin to the efforts of the American Colonization Society of America, which was organized December 16, 1817, to settle free Negroes in Africa. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The colony then became prosperous, churches and schools were established, a postal system was introduced, churches and schools were established, a postal system was introduced, newspapers were established, and slavery was abolished in the neighboring native States.

The executive is vested in a president, a vice-president, and a cabinet of six ministers, and the legislative power in congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Formerly the President and the House of Representatives were elected for four years and the Senate for two years. In 1907 an amendment to the Constitution extended these terms to four and six years, respectively. The President must be thirty-five years of age and have real estate property to the value of $600. Voters must be of Negro blood and be owners of real property.

Haiti.—Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. In 1501, or earlier, Negro slaves were introduced into the Island; in 1697, the Island was ceded to France, and in 1793, France proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in Haiti. The French soldiers were expelled from the Island, 1803, and the Island was declared independent in 1804. France recognized the independence of Haiti in 1825.

The constitution first adopted in 1805, and remodeled in 1889, provides that the president be elected for seven years by the senate and Chamber of Commerce in joint session.

Santo Domingo.—Until 1844 Santo Domingo was a part of Haiti. In February of that year the eastern part of the Island proclaimed its independence of the Republic of Haiti. This same year a Constitution was adopted. It has since been remodeled a number of times. The president is elected for four years. The National Congress consists of a Senate of twelve senators and a Chamber of Deputies of twenty-four members. The term is four years. The President is chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO WARDS

And Registered Voters After Revision, October 21, 1916.

Ward.	Population.	Registered Voters.
1	45,935	15,199
2	59,217	26,750
3	69,229	29,882
4	66,030	13,838
5	69,430	16,051
6	81,626	36,014
7	79,524	38,314
8	69,248	19,059
9	74,181	20,046
10	56,953	9,276
11	67,148	11,749
12	65,419	16,521
13	72,023	30,038
14	67,724	20,750
15	83,755	21,965
16	64,234	10,802
17	68,342	7,804
18	57,804	22,337
19	56,103	9,399
20	58,870	7,206
21	62,823	22,549
22	59,962	10,610
23	69,359	26,568
24	66,884	17,486
25	95,541	47,696
26	82,428	33,142
27	110,650	39,233
28	69,272	19,901
29	100,986	22,829
30	63,439	17,676
31	71,116	26,881
32	93,780	41,240
33	90,615	37,036
34	88,323	27,062
35	86,276	35,212
Grand total	2,544,249	Total 808,121

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

Biographic Mention.

WILLIAM BUTLER OGDEN (democrat), pioneer developer of the Northwest, first Mayor of Chicago, was elected to the office, May 2, 1837, by a majority of 436 in a total of 709 votes. He was born at Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805, and came to Chicago in 1835. Before coming here, he had been a representative in the legislature of New York, and in that assembly he led the majority that passed the bill for the chartering of the New York and Erie railroad company. His studies in that behalf convinced him (to quote his own prophecy at the time), "that the Great West, the Northwest, and the Southwest would before long be traversed by numerous railroads, the whole to form, in connection with natural and constructed waterways, the most splendid system of internal communication ever witnessed by man." His attention was directed to Chicago by a relative, William Butler, capitalist, who put him in charge of extensive land holdings on the North Side, and gave him the use of a considerable amount of money to be invested in lands on his own account. First and last he thus handled more than ten million of dollars. He projected and caused to be built the first and second units of the railway systems of the Northwest. He took a deep interest in the city, and the better to serve it, he was four times alderman. He did not aspire to political leadership, but accepted the office of state senator, avowedly with the intent to advance his railroad enterprises. He removed to New York after the great fire, and died at Boscobel, N. Y., August 3, 1877.

BUCKNER S. MORRIS (Whig), lawyer, was elected Mayor, June 6, 1838. He was born at Augusta, Kentucky, Aug. 19, 1800. There he worked on his father's farm till he was 24 years of age. Then he went to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. A whig in politics, he was elected to the legislature in 1830, and re-elected in 1832. On coming to Chicago, he soon had clients and made a reputation for skill and ability. After being Mayor one term, he was elected alderman. In 1840 he was on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln as candidate for presidential elector. In 1844 he was again chosen alderman, and in 1853 he was elevated to the circuit court bench. He died in this city, Dec. 16, 1879.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT RAYMOND, (wig), merchant, was elected Mayor on March 5, 1839, and again elected March 8, 1842. He was born at Rome, N. Y., June 15, 1801, and came to Chicago in1836. He encouraged the construction of bridges over the river, and was given much credit for the first bridge at Clark street. He was largely instrumental in inducing the federal government to give Dearborn park, on a part of which stands the Public Library, to the city, and to widen State street from sixty to one hundred and twenty feet, from the river to Madison street. He was alderman in 1847. He helped to organize the Second Presbyterian church. He laid out the town of Lake Forest, and founded the watch factory at Elgin. He died, April 6, 1888.

ALEXANDER LOYD, (democrat), lumberman and builder, was elected Mayor on March 3, 1840. He was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1805, and came to Chicago in 1845. He built a number of the early churches and other large structures, and also several store buildings for himself, some of which lasted till the great fire of 1871. He died at Lyons, Cook county, April 7, 1871, six months before his property was destroyed.

FRANCIS CORNWALL SHERMAN, (democrat), brickmaker and hotel keeper, was elected Mayor on March 2, 1841, and elected again, to the same office, April 21, and re-elected April 16, 1864. Prior to the latter date he was twice chosen representative in the State legislature. He was born at Newton, Conn., in 1805, and came to Chicago in 1831, and bought a block of ground on Clark street. Near the corner of Clark and Randolph streets he built a three story frame house for the taking in of boarders. He put up the first brick kiln in the town, and with bricks from his kiln, he erected the first four story brick building in the city, on ground included in his original purchase, and opened it up as the City Hotel. Subsequently he erected there a much larger and handsomer building, and named it the Sherman House. On this same ground, extended on Randolph, is now the Hotel Sherman. He died in this city, Nov. 7, 1870.

AUGUSTUS GARRETT (democrat), was elected Mayor, March 7, 1843 and again on March 7, 1843, after having served three years as alderman. He was born in New York city in 1801, and there passed his first years. Next he resided for a time at Cincinnati, and afterwards at New Orleans, in both cities following the occupation of auctioneer. On coming to Chicago in 1836 he set up an auctioneer's establishment, selling for customers all goods and valuables that were offered. He invested his surplus earnings in city lots, some of which he held until they had become of great value. He built what was known as the Garrett block, in which was Light Guard hall, where, besides that crack company, various military organizations, including Ellsworth's Zouaves, gave exhibitions. By a provision in his will, the Garrett Biblical Institute was founded. He died in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1845.

ALSON SMITH SHERMAN (democrat), contractor and builder, was elected mayor, April 2, 1844. He was born, April 21, 1811, at Barre, Vt., where were and are extensive marble quarries. He organized a company, of which he was the head, to open up the lime-stone quarries at Lamont, Cook county, which action resulted in the construction of most buildings and sidewalks in the center of the town, of so-called Lamont marble. After his term of office as mayor, he was twice elected alderman, and for one year was chief engineer of the volunteer fire department, and for ten years a member of the board of water commissioners. He was the first resident of the West Division to be elected mayor of the city. He died at Waukegan, Lake county, Sept. 27, 1864.

JOHN PUTNAM CHAPIN (whig), commission dealer and packer of meats, was elected mayor, March 3, 1846. He was born, May 1, 1810, at Rutland, Vt., and came to Chicago in 1833. Before being chosen mayor he was an alderman from the then First Ward. Though with the whigs generally, he disapproved of the war with Mexico, but devoted his energies during his year in the mayor's office to the enlisting of men for the military companies that Chicago and Cook county raised for that war. He died in this city, June 27, 1864.

JAMES CURTISS (democrat), lawyer, wase elected mayor, March 2, 1847, and again elected, March 5, 1850. He was born, April 7, 1803, in New Hampshire, and came to Chicago in 1833. He had to do with the starting and for some time edited the Chicago American, the second newspaper ever issued in this city. It existed for seven years, from 1835 to 1842 inclusive. Besides being twice mayor, he was successively clerk of the County Court, and State's attorney. In his second term as mayor the streets and principal buildings were first lighted with gas, and the Illinois Central company acquired that part of the Fort Dearborn reservation which they still hold, paying therefor $45,000. He died at Joliet, Ill., Nov. 9, 1859.

JAMES HUTCHINSON WOODWORTH (democrat), miller, was elected mayor, March 6, 1848 and re-elected March 5, 1849. He was born at Greenwich, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1804, and came to Chicago in 1853. In his first year of office, the boundries of the city were extended, on the north to Sedgwick street and Fullerton avenue, on the west to Western avenue, and on the south to twenty-second street. Several railroads pointing to Chicago acquired entrance rights and depot grounds. The first telegraph message ever received at Chicago was dated Jan. 15, 1848, and came from Milwaukee over the line—the first built in the West—between these two cities. In 1849 Chicago became an outfitting place for gold seekers bound for California. Otherwise, it was a year of calamities. The destructive flood in the river occurred; twenty-one buildings, including the Tremont house, were burned; and the cholera had its many victims. Subsequently, Mayor Woodworth was twice elected to congress. He died at Highland Park, Cook county, March 26, 1869.

WALTER S. GURNEE (democrat), leather manufacturer, was elected mayor, March 4, 1851, and re-elected March 2, 1852. He was born at Haverstraw-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., March 9, 1813, and came to Chicago in 1835. He started with a large tannery, to which he added a finishing plant—the largest then in the country. He built of Milwaukee yellow bricks a fine house on Michigan avenue, the first in that material, where social gatherings and entertainments were frequent. In his first message as mayor, he called attention to the fact that the city debt amounted to $101,304.19, on great part of which 12 per cent interest

was being paid, and he recommended that the entire debt be funded and bonds issued; which accordingly was done. Other recommendations of his, were improved means of water supply; a better provision of sewers; the purification of the river; and the erection of public bulidings in Court House square, commensurate with the city's importance. In 1863 he with his family removed to New York city, and there he died, April 18, 1903, aged 90 years.

CHARLES McNEILL GRAY (democrat), manufacturer of grain cradles, was elected mayor, March 8, 1853. He was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1807, and came to Chciago in 1834. It was in his small factory that the McCormick reaper was first made, under contract with the inventor. In 1842 he was a school trustee, in 1847 he was engineer of the volunteer fire department, and librarian of the Mechanics Institute. Later he became western agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. In 1867 he associated with Geo. M. Pullman in the Pullman Palace Car company. He died, Oct. 17, 1882.

ISAAC LAWRENCE MILLIKEN (democrat), blacksmith, was elected mayor, March 7, 1854. He was born at Saco, Maine, in 1815, and, in 1837, the year of the city's incorporation, came to Chicago. On Randolph street he set up his bellows and anvil, and bent himself to the shoeing of horses. Not having received much book learing, he made haste to supply the deficiency by studying his lessons at vacant minutes in the shop, and also of evenings. He read law solitarily, and gained admittance to the bar. Of extremely democratic manners, he grew in popularity, and took part in ward politics. He was twice alderman. In 1856 he was chief of police, and the folowing year was made police magistrate, in which capacity he served for many years, at the police station in the old armory. He died Dec. 2, 1885.

LEVI DAY BOONE (Native American), physician, was elected mayor, March 6, 1855. He was born near Lexingtou, Ky., Dec. 8. 1808, and came to Chicago, May 31, 1826. In a raid by Indians, his father was killed. He studied medicine with a practitioner at Lexington, and upon receiving his diploma, migrated to Edwardsville, and afterwards to Hillsboro, Illinois, employing his professional skill in both places. He enlisted in the Black Hawk war, and served as captain of a cavalry company and regimental surgeon. He built a section of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and acquired a portion of canal lands near the city, which made himself and his heirs rich. He was more or less active as a whig, but when the "Know Nothing" movement was at its heighest, he fell in with it, and became the successful candidate of the new party for mayor. The best remembered of Mayor Boone's measures, was his, for a brief time, partially successful enforcement of the State law forbidding the opening of saloons on the Sundays. He gave to the Baptist church of which he was a member, $200,000, and a considerable sum to the first Chicago University. He died, Jan. 24, 1882.

THOMAS DYER (democrat), merchant, was elected mayor, March 4, 1856. He was born at Canton, Conn., Jan. 3, 1805, and came to Chicago, May 31, 1836. He was of the merchantile firm of Wadsworth, Dyer & Chapin (it is remarkable that each of the three partners attained to the offic of mayor). He was for one term a representative in the State legislature, a director of the Galena & Chicago railroad, and, in 1848, president of the Chamber of Commerce. He died at Middleton, Conn., June 4, 1862.

JOHN WENTWORTH (republican), editor, politican and farmer, was elected mayor, March 5, 1857, and again elected, March 6, 1860. He was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, and came to Chicago, Oct. 26, 1836. He was of very distinguished ancestry, extending back to and including Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who, by order of the English parliment, was beheaded on Tower hill, 1641. His great grandfather, Thomas Wentworth, was governor of the province, and also colonial governor, of New Hampshire. Mayor John Wentworth was educated at Dartmouth college, graduating in 1832, and four years later became a resident of Chicago. He undertook the editorship of the Chicago Democrat, and in 1840 he made of the paper a daily publication. His influence was commanding, in city and State. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and twice re-elected. Again—in 1852—he secured a seat in Congress, and in 1857 he was sent back to represent the new district that comprsed the whole

of Cook county. While in his second mayoralty term, 1860, he in person, but on behalf of the city, at Quebec invited the Prince of Wales to visit Chicago. The Prince—the future King Edward VII.—accepted, and he was well entertained here. After the royal party had returned to England, by the Queen's command Mayor Wentworth was presented with a number of high-blooded animals, which were his great pride on his farm at "the Summit," just outside the city. He was of giant stature—six feet and seven inches tall, and weighed three hundred pounds. He died, Oct. 14, 1888.

JOHN CHARLES HAINES (republican), miller, was elected mayor, March 2, 1858, and re-elected March 8, 1859. He was born at Deerfield, N. Y., May 26, 1818, and came to Chicago in 1835. His flouring mill was the first one built in the city, and was of capacity to supply the early local market. In 1853 he was one of the water commissioners who originated and constructed the beginnings of the present water system. He was twice elected an alderman from the then Fifth Ward. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and of the State senate, 1874-5. For a time he engaged in banking. Retiring on his ample means, he passed his declining years at Waukegan, Lake county, and died July 4, 1896.

JULIAN SIDNEY RUMSAY (republican), commission merchant, was elected mayor, April 16, 1861. He was born at Batavia, N. Y., in 1821, and came to Chicago, July 28, 1835, called hither by his uncle, George W. Dole and Walter L. Newberry, who were already established in the grain-commission and forwarding business, with whom he engaged and continued as confidential clerk for a number of years, becoming a partner with Mr. Newberry when, in 1850, Mr. Dole was appointed postmaster of the city. Subsequently the firm style was changed to Rumsey Bros. & Co., by the dropping out of Mr. Newberry and the taking in of George F. Rumsey and Henry W. Towner. This was the leading firm on the Board of Trade, of which organization Julian S. Rumsay was an early president. He died, April 20, 1886.

JOHN BLAKE RICE (republican), actor, theatrical manager, and capitalist, was elected mayor, April 18, 1965, and reelected April 16, 1867,—he was the first two-year-term mayor. He was born at Easton, Md., May 28, 1809, and came to Chicago in 1847. By profession an actor, he had been owner and manager of a theater in Bangor, Me., in Buffalo, N. Y., and at Milwaukee, Wis. He married in 1827, Mary Ann Warren, a daughter of William Warren, a celebrated actor, and herself a rising star in the sphere of the drama. He built on the south side of Randolph street, between State st. and Wabash ave., the first real theater Chicago ever had,—it was of wood, and burned down in July, 1859. On the same site he erected a large brick building where he continued his theatrical business. Upon his retiring from his profession in 1861, he transformed his building into a substantial business block. In 1872 ex-Mayor Rice was elected to Congress from the 1st Chicago district. He died, at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 17, 1874.

ROSWELL B. MASON (republican), civil engineer, was elected mayor, Nov. 2, 1869. He was born at New Hartford, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1805, and came to Chicago in 1851. His first work was on the Erie canal, and on the canal from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence river. Next he took an important part in the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, and in 1837 he surveyed the line of the Housatonic railroad. Coming to Chicago, he became superintendent of the Chicago & Alton railroad, and when in that position he was appointed comptroller of the land department of the Illinois Central railroad company. He built at Dunleith and Dubuque the first bridge over the Mississippi river. Before his election as mayor, he was for one year a member of the Board of Public Works. In his mayoralty term befell the great fire of 1871. He died, Jan. 1, 1892.

JOSEPH MEDILL (republican), editor of the Tribune, was elected mayor, Nov. 7, 1871. He was born near St. John, New Brunswick. His parents were Irish. From St. Johns, they emigrated to Masillon, Ohio, and there he received an academic education. He studied the law and was admitted to the bar, but soon abandoned the profession and engaged in work upon a local newspaper. He started a daily paper of his own at Cleveland, and, in 1854 purchased an interest in the Chicago Tribune, becoming one of its editors. He was one of the first to perceive in Abraham Lincoln the right qualities for president, and early devoted

his best powers to the furthering of his favorite statesman's interests. He died at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 16, 1899.

HARVEY DOOLITTLE COLVIN (people's), resident agent of the American Express Co., was elected mayor, Nov. 4, 1973. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Chicago in 1854. He was by inclination and habits a liberal, and when a popular citizen and believer in personal liberty was desired for mayor, by almost unanimous consent he was placed in nomination as the people's candidate, and received a large majority at the election. He had his administrative troubles, but persisted in a course contrary to that of his immediate predecessor, with respect to liberalism, as that term was understood at the time, and retained the friendship of his original supporters. He died at Jacksonville, Fla., April 16, 1892.

THOMAS HOYNE (popular), lawyer, was, in singular circumstances, elected mayor, April 6, 1875. He was born in New York city, in 1818, and came to Chicago, Sept. 1, 1837. The unusual circumstances were these. The City of Chicago was organized under the general incorporation act in April, 1875, and consequently no election was held in November, 1875, and the persons then in office held over until May, 1876. The order passed by the City Council, providing for an election of city officers, under the new general incorporation act, omitted all reference to the office of Mayor. Notwithstanding this omission, a popular vote was taken for Mayor at the election, and Thomas Hoyne received 33,064 votes, scattering 819. The Council about to expire, in canvassing the returns, disregarded the votes for Mayor; but the new Council, at its first meeting, on motion of Alderman Cullerton, decided to canvas the returns, and in doing so, declared Thomas Hoyne duly elected Mayor. He was sworn into office, and entered upon its duties. Mr. Colvin, the incumbent, declined to yield possession on the plea that he was entitled to hold over under the law; and a reference was had to the courts, where was a virtual failure of each of the contestants to sustain his position. In consequence a special election for Mayor was ordered by the Council Mr. Hoyne held and performed the functions of the office of Mayor during four months, and his official acts were validated by a vote of the City Council. He was killed in a collision of trains on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad, July 27, 1883.

MONROE HEATH (republican), manufacturer of paints, was elected mayor, July 12, 1876. He was born in New Hampshire in 1827, and came to Chicago in 1850. Here he established the firm of Heath & Milligan, manufacturers and wholesalers of paints. He attained to much prominence in business, but did not neglect politics. He was elected an alderman from the Twelfth Ward on the "fire-proof" ticket of 1871, and was a director of the Relief & Aid Society that disbursed the funds after the great fire. There were labor troubles and riots in the last year of his term, for the suppression of which he called in the aid of the State militia. He died at Asheville, N. C., Oct. 21, 1894.

CARTER HENRY HARRISON (democrat), lawyer and investor, was elected mayor, April 8, 1879, and re-elected April 5, 1881, April 3, 1883, April 7, 1885, and was again elected, April 4, 1893. He was born near Lexington, Ky., February 15, 1825, and came to Chicago in 1855. A lawyer not yet in practice when he left Kentucky, on his making a home here, his purpose was to acquire fame and fortune in the following of his profession. But he had ready money—vacant lands round about him, tempted him—he bought extensive acreage, and ever after was more of a business man than a professional. He had naturally an aptitude for politics, and after arriving in Chicago, he had not long to wait for recognition. In 1872 he made an unsuccessful race for congress, but won the seat two years later. His fifth election ao the mayoralty was in the year of the World's Columbian Exposition, which on behalf of the City of Chicago he officially opened; and at all of the social and other high functions, during the Exposition's existence, he was the leading figure. When closing, he delivered a happy address in the administration building to the officials and assembled people. His duty toward the great and splendid enterprise fully discharged, he returned to his home, conscious that his part in it had been well performed; but only a few hours more of life were his, in which to review the scenes of the expiring day;—an assassin entered his house and shot him dead.

JOHN A. ROCHE (republican), wholesaler of woodwork machinery, was elected mayor, April 5, 1887. He was born at Utica, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1844, and came to Chicago in 1867. Near his native place, he had served an apprenticeship to the trade as designer and draftsman, and worked as master in that line at Boston, Mass. The Corless Engine Works employed him for a number of years, in a responsible position, and at this city he had charge of the business in the Northwest, of a Cincinnati firm, manufacturers of woodworking machinery. He died, Nov. 3, 1898.

De WITT CLINTON CREGIER (democrat), mechanical engineer, was elected mayor, April 2, 1889. He was born in New York city, June 1, 1829, and came to Chicago in 1853. He began as machinery engineer on a steamboat running on Long Island sound, afterwards took a position with the Morgan Iron Works, New York city, and later was connected with the United States mail steamers which plied between New York, Havana, and New Orleans. In 1853, the Water Works of this city, being planned on a big scale, he was engaged to install and superintend the pumping machinery; and he continued in charge till he entered politics. His eminence as mechanical engineer was widely recognized,—at one time he was president of the Society of Western Engineers, and at another he was president of the American Society for the Encouragement of Art, Manufactures and Commerce. He disbursed the fund of $30,000 that was contributed by the Masons for the relief of sufferers by the great fire of 1871. He died Nov. 9, 1898.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE (republican), was elected mayor, April 7, 1891. He was born at Galena, Ill., Nov. 11, 1852, and came to Chicago, May 10, 1875. His father was Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, statesman and diplomatist. He received a preliminary training at Kent's Hill, Me., and afterwards went abroad and studied metaphysics at the University of Bonn, Germany. Returning to the United States, he studied law at the Law School in Madison, Wis., and with a firm of practicing lawyers there, till he was admitted to the bar; then coming to Chicago, he entered the office of Barber & Lackner, and afterwards formed a partnership with Henry S. Robins and Lyman Trumbull. In 1860 Mr. Washburne was appointed Master in Chancery of the Supreme Court. In 1865 he was elected City Attorney for Chicago. Later his attention was largely withdrawn from law, and he became manager of the estate left by his father, and of other business affairs. He resides at 1448 Astor street.

JOHN PATRICK HOPKINS (democrat), capitalist, was elected mayor, December 19, 1893. He was born at Buffalo, N. Y., October 29, 1858, and came to Chicago, December 8, 1880. He was educated at the St. Joseph College of Christian Brothers, Buffalo, and served apprenticeship to the machinist trade. His first employment was as Weigh Master at the Evans Elevator of the same city. He had been in Chicago less than a year, when he was appointed to a position by the Pullman Palace Car Company. He resigned Sept. 1, 1888, the paymastership in that company, and went into mercantile business in October of that year,—first, with the Arcade Trading Company, operating in a building leased of the Pullman Company; and next he organized the Sicord-Hopkins Company, locating in Kensington, at 115th street, where the Company erected a large building with capacity for seven distinct stores, they all together being conducted as a department store of general merchandise. The southern boundary, then, of the city, was 29th street, and the inhabitants of the district that extended from 29th street to 115th and further, were led by Mr. Hopkins to move to be taken into the city. An association of annexationists was formed, of which he was chairman, and in order to make the movement sufficiently strong, all of Hyde Park, the town of Lake, Jefferson, Lake View, and a great part of Cicero, were induced to petition to be annexed to the city. Much opposition required to be overcome, but at length, on the 29th of January, 1889, the desired enlargement of the city's territory was effected. Thereupon he became active in local politics, serving as chairman of the democratic county committee, and was a delegate to the National Convention (held in Chicago) of 1892, that gave to Grover Cleveland his third nomination for President. He was chairman of the committee that conducted successfully to his party, the campaign that ensued in Illinois; and in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 he was chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He resides at 3236 Michigan avenue.

GEORGE BELL SWIFT (Republican), contractor and builder, was elected mayor by the City Council, he being an Alderman, for the interem following the death of Mayor Harrison, Oct. 28, 1903; and was elected by the people mayor for a full term, Dec. 19, 1903. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1845, and came to Chicago, Aug. 20, 1862. He had been twice chosen alderman from the Eleventh Ward. To the business community, he was best known as the head of a firm of building contractors, whose work, so far from being local to this city, was done in many of the States of the Northwest, and the lower Mississippi Valley. He died July 2, 1912.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Jr., (Democrat), lawyer, was elected Mayor April 6, 1897, and re-elected April 4, 1899, April 2, 1901, April 7, 1903; and subsequently on April6, 1911,was again elected, thus making the number of his terms in the Mayor's office, five. Born in Chicago, April 23, 1860, he was educated first at the public schools, and received the higher education at the Gymnasium, Altenburg, Germany, and at Ignatus College of this city, graduating from the latter with the class of 1881. Having taken the course at Yale Law School, he was admitted to the bar, and for six years practiced his profession in Chicago. Then he went into the real estate business. For a time he published and edited the Times. He resides at 3150 Sheridan Road.

EDWARD F. DUNNE (Democrat), lawyer and judge, was elected mayor, April 4, 1905. He was born at Waterville, Conn., October 12, 1833, and came to Chicago in 1877. He was educated at the public grammar and high schools of Peoria, Ill., and at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. He was admitted to the bar of this state in the year of his arrival in this city, and in the practice of his profession he was associated as partner with a number of the ablest lawyers. In 1892 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and was twice re-elected. Upon his being elected mayor he resigned from the bench. As Governor of Illinois, and in accordance with law, his residence was at Springfield, the State capital.

FRED A. BUSSE (Republican), dealer in fuel coal, was elected mayor April 2, 1907. He was born in Chicago, March 3, 1866, and was educated at the public schools. Before he had attained his majority he engaged on his own account in general business, and when scarcely had reached his twenty-first year, he had acquired much knowledge of, and a considerable influence in, ward politics. His first promotion was to the position of bailiff of one of the city courts. Prospering in business, he organized a company of coal dealers—the People's Fuel Company—himself becoming the president. He was twice elected representative in the legislature, and State Senator for three successive terms, and State Treasurer in 1903. He was appointed postmaster of Chicago in 1906; this office he resigned upon his being elected mayor. His residence was at 391 Sedgwick street. He died July 9, 1914.

WM. HALE THOMPSON (Republican), real estate operator, was elected mayor April 6, 1915. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1869. His father, William Hale Thompson, after having served as lieutenant commander under Admiral Farragut till the end of the Civil War, came to Chicago to reside. His mother was a daughter of Stephen F. Gale, one of the founders both of Chicago town and Chicago city. Here he pursued the business of real estate, managing his father's and his own properties. His son, the present mayor, attended at the public schools for a number of years, and then before he was of legal age, he yielded to the attractions of the far-western lands, and in Wyoming engaged first with a cattle ranchman, and afterwards himself became owner of a large herd of cattle. Upon the death of his father, he returned to this city to look after the family's realty holdings. But he did not cease outdoor life and sports; he at once took an active part in the Athletic Association, and in yatching in command of his own vessel. In 1900 he was elected alderman from the Second Ward, and in the City Council his committee assignments were, Chairman of the Committee on Harbors, Viaducts and Bridges; member of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light; and Committee on Police and Fire. He was the first to move for a children's playground, and was instrumental in having passed an ordinance appropriating money for the experiment of establishing a public playground. He resides at 3200 Sheridan Road.

Duration of Mayoralty Terms.

All of the Mayors, up to Mayor Rice, had one-year terms; six of these were re-election. Sixteen Mayors had each a two-year term; four of these were re-elected—the first, Mayor Harrison, three times, and subsequently he received a fifth election. The second Mayor Harrison won equal distinction by being re-years. There have been two four-year terms completed. The third term of four years. There have been two four-year terms completed. Th third term of four years is that of the present mayor, and it will not expire till April, 1918.

Of mayors born in Chicago there have been three,—Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Fred A. Busse, and William Hale Thompson. Fourteen of Chicago's mayors were born in New York state; five, in Kentucky; three, in Connecticut; three, in Vermont; two, in New Hampshie; one, in Maine; one in New Brunswick; one, in Ohio; one, in Maryland; one, in Pennsylvania; one, outside of Chicago, in Illinois. The mayor longest in offiee was Carter H. Harrison, Jr., who served for twelve years, the last of his five terms having been of four years.

POLICEMEN OF VARIOUS CITIES.

Their Hours of Work and Salaries in Chicago and Some Foreign Cities Compared.

In Chicago, patrol duty is divided into three shifts, one of which goes on from 8:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M., with two hours for dinner; 7:00 P. M. to 3:00 A. M., and from 12 midnight to 8:00 A. M. The overlapping of the early and late night watches gives a considerably larger force from 12 midnight to 3:00 A. M. when the greatest vigilance is necessary. As a rule about 25 per cent of the force is on the day shift, 50 per cent on the early night watch and 25 per cent on the late night watch.

There is no fixed rule for reserve duty. This is done by men coming off post, who are permitted to sleep at the station, and each patrolman is on reserve duty about every fourth day.

Traffic duty is performed by a special division, both mounted and foot, and is confined to day duty.

In London the night duty of the patrol beats is from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m.; day duty is divided into two reliefs. The men of the first relief perform their duty between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. and from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. In addition to this regular duty there is a "point" duty (largely for the control of traffic), also divided into two reliefs, the first relief being on duty from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m., and the second relief from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., and from 9 p. m. to 1 a. m. In addition, there are men "on reserve patrol duty" for crowded sections, covering the principal highways and difficult traffic points. Their hours are from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m., with one hour off for lunch. There is also an "evening patrol" to augment the regular beats, from 7 p. m. to 3 a. m.

In Liverpool the "beat duty" consists of three shifts of eight hours each, from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m., from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. and from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., the last shift containing twice as many men as the first two shifts combined. In addition to this there is a fixed point duty and evening patrol, similar to London's system. Throughout England every patrolman has one day's rest in seven.

In Berlin a policeman goes on duty at 1 p. m., and between that time and 11 p. m. he alternates between street duty and reserve duty at the station, in two and a half hour periods. From 11 p. m. to 8 a. m., the alternating periods are three hours long, the reserves at the station being allowed for sleep. At 8 a. m. the day's service with its two and a half hour periods again begins. At 1 p. m. he is relieved for 24 hours. For example, a patrolman goes on duty at 1 p. m. and is assigned to the reserve at the station house. At 3:30 he goes to his beat; at 6 o'clock he is again on reserve; at 8:30 he goes on the street; at 11 p. m. he is on reserve and is allowed to sleep until 2 a. m. when he once more goes on street duty, returning at 5 a. m. He sleeps until 8 a. m., then resumes his patrol duty until 10:30 a. m. Between 10:30 and 1 p. m. he is on reserve at the Station. He is thus relieved for twenty-four hours, having had six

hours' sleep at the station, or three hours if he had the first tour of night duty on the street.

In Paris each arrondissement is divided into three parts, known by the letters A, B. and C, each relaying the others in accordance with the following table:

Hours ofd uty	First Day	Second Day	Third Day
Midnight to 6 o'clock	A	B	C
6 o'clock to noon	B	C	A
Noon to 6 o'clock	C	A	B
6 o'clock to midnight	A	B	C

Under this system a policeman is on duty twelve hours every third day and six hours on other days, an average of eight hours a day. Reserve duty is performed by regular reserve men stationed at headquarters, who have their own hours and are used for this particular duty only.

Compare the salaries paid to policemen in Chicago with those of the largest European cities. In this city the maximum salary is $1,320 for the year, the minimum salary, $900.

The minimum salary paid policemen in the Metropolitan force, London, England, is $336.96, the maximum salary, $436.80, and on the City of London force, the lowest salary is $355.68, and the highest is $549.12.

Berlin pays its policemen a minimum salary of $333.20 and a maximum salary of $499.80. The lowest salary paid by Paris to policemen is $405.30 and the highest paid is $482.50.

In Chicago the policemen are required to furnish their own uniforms, but not the equipment consisting of a belt and club. Each policeman procures his own pistol, at his individual cost. The average sum paid here for uniforms is $78.50. Throughout Europe uniforms are provided either directly by the departments, or in the shape of specified allowances which the men are not permitted to exceed. Other details of their euipment are furnished directly by the departments. In London, the annual cost to the department for clothes and equipment averages $575,000, approximately $25 to each man; in Paris, $360,000. In London, a policeman carries no firearms of any description, his only weapon being a light truncheon. On the Continent, the policemen invariably carry swords and pistols, the former short and serviceable. In addition to these weapons, the Continental police often carry "black-jacks" and brass knuckles.

In London painstaking provision is made by the department to enable their men to live economically and with a fair degree of comfort. There, approximately 4,500 unmarried policemen are housed in regular police barracks, called section houses, of which there are twenty-eight. These houses are equipped with such conveniences as billiard and lounging rooms, libraries, locker-rooms and baths. Each man has his separate sleeping apartment, supplied with a writing table, a clothes press and other appropriate furniture. Breakfasts and teas he prepares for himself in the section kitchen house; dinners are served on the club plan. Each section house has its "canteen," where bread, biscuits, and other food stuffs, together with ale, beer and stout, can be had at cost. The expenses of the house, including cleaning, are averaged weekly among the men and amount approximately to $1.75 for each individual. Married policemen are generally given a lodging allowance of from 36 to 62 cents a week, according to the district in which they live.

Berlin, Paris and Hamburg are without police barracks and policemen live in their own houses. Many of the Continental cities give weekly or monthly allowances to members of their police forces to cover the cost of rent. Berlin spends over $1,000,000 a year on this item alone. In Vienna, each division of police has its own barracks for single men where the policemen are housed in dormitories containing from three to seven beds, rather than in rooms. The lodging is free. The barracks are well equipped with lounging rooms and lavatory facilities, and each has its own food and drink supplies. Both in Berlin and London, policemen are not allowed to marry until they have been three years in the service, and after marriage they are given an allowance of $40.00 for house rent.

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures used in the State of Illinois were received from the United States, by the Secretary of State of this state, and are in his exclusive charge. They are, one yard measure, one half bushel, one wine gallon, one wine quart, one wine pint, one wine half-pint, one set of avoirdupois weights, consisting of fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten, five, four, three, two and one pounds, and from eight ounces down to one drahchm; one set of troy weights, from five thousand pennyweights down to half a grain, and from one pound down to the ten-thousandth part of an ounce, together with the three sets of balances. Such is the enumeration in the law of Illinois under the title of Weights and Measures; and the law provides that measures and balances so enumerated shall be and remain, and be used as the sole authorized public standard of weights and measures. They are required to be kept by a State Sealer, who furnishes like balances and measures to the several counties and cities within the State.

The law further provides—

That all commodities sold by heaped measure, shall be duly heaped up in the form of a cone, the outside of the measure by which the same shall be measured to be the limit o fthe base of such cone, and such cone to be as high as the article to be measured will admit.

That the measures used for measuring dry commodities, not heaped, shall be stricken with a straight stick or roller, and of the same diameter from end to end.

That the hundred weight shall consist of one hundred pounds, and twenty of such hundred pounds shall constitute a ton.

That contracts to be executed, made within this State, for any work to be done, or for anything to be sold, delivered, done or agreed for, by weight or measure, shall be taken and construed according to the standard weight and measure thus ascertained.

Section 7, article 8, of the statute reads: "Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold, or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel or barrel, or divisible merchantable quantities of a barrel, shall be" those prescribed by law.

Penalties for violation of the law are provided for, as follows: "Whoever, in buying any of the articles of property mentioned in the preceding section, shall take any greater number of pounds thereof to the bushel, or barrel, or divisible merchantable quantity of a barrell, or in selling any of said articles, shall give any less number of pounds thereof to the bushel or barrel, or divisible merchantable quantity of a barrel, than is allowed by said section, with intent to gain an advantage thereby, except expressly authorized so to do by special contract or agreement to that effect, shall be liable to the party injured in double the amount of the property thereto, to be recovered in any form of action, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SUPERIOR and CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS

SUPERIOR COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

JOSEPH B. DAVID, Chief Justice.
Albert C. Barnes (R), term expires in 1917.
Theodore Brentano (R), term expires in 1921.
Wm. Fenimore Cooper (D), term expires in 1922.
William E. Dever (D), term expires in 1922.
Joseph H. Fitch (D), term expires in 1917.
Charles M. Foell (R), term expires in 1917.
Clarence N. Goodwin (D), term expires in 1917.
John J. Sullivan (D), term expires in 1922.
Martin M. Gridley (R), term expires in 1922.
Marcus Kavanagh (R), term expires in 1917.
Charles A. McDonald (R), term expires in 1922.
Michael McKinley (D), term expires in 1917.
William H. McSurely (R), term expires in 1917.
John M. O'Connor (D), term expires in 1919.
Hugo Pam (R), term expires in 1917.
Joseph Sabath (D), term expires in 1922.
Dennis E. Sullivan (D), term expires in 1917.
David Davis (R), term expires in 1917.
Clerk of the Superior Court—John Kjellander.
Chief Deputy Clerk—Leonard A. Brundage.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

P. Joseph, appointed by Judge O'Connor.
Martin J. Isaacs, appointed by Judge Sabath.
James A. Massen, appointed by Judge Sullivan.
Philip L. Sullivan, appointed by Judge David.
Charles J. Tranor, appointed by Judge Diver.
Joseph H. Rudge, appointed by Judge Gridley.
John S. Hummer, appointed by Judge McDonald.
Michael Maher, appointed by Judge McKinley.
Edward F. Dunne, Jr., appointed by Judge Goodwin.
Wirt E. Humphrey, appointed by Judge Brentano.
Charles C. Stilwell, appointed by Judge Cooper.
Hugo M. Friend, appointed by Judge Barnes.
Frank Hamlin, appointed by Judge Foell.
James E. Ennis, appointed by Judge Kavanagh.
J. V. O'Donnell, appointed by Judge Kavanagh.
C. Arch. Williams, appointed by Judge McSurely.
Sidney S. Pollock, appointed by Judge Sullivan.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Chief Justice—KICKHAM SCANLAN.
Judge:
Victor P. Arnold (R), term expires in 1921.
Joseph A. Baldwin (R), term expires in 1921.
George F. Barrett (R), term expires in 1921.
David M. Brothers (R), term expires in 1921.
Robert E. Crowe (R), term expires in 1921.
John Gibbons (R), term exprise in 1921.
Jesse Holdom (R), term expires in 1921.
Lockwood Honore (D), term expires in 1921.
George Kersten (D), term expires in 1921.
David F. Matchett (R), term expires in 1921.
John F. McGoorty (D), term expires in 1921.
Merritt W. Pinckney (R), term expires in 1921.
Kickham Scanlan (R), term expires in 1921.
Frederick A. Smith (R), term expires in 1921.

Thomas Taylor, Jr. (R), term expires in 1921.
Charles M. Thomson (R), term expires in 1921.
Richard S. Tuthill (R), term expires in 1921.
Charles M. Walker (D), term expires in 1921.
Thomas G. Windes (D), term expires in 1921.
Clerk of the Circuit Court—August W. Miller.
Chief Deputy—Louis Hutt.
Chief Clerk—Otto Bresserer.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Ninian H. Welch, appointed by Judge Arnold.
Farlin H. Ball, appointed by Judge Baldwin.
John W. Ellis, appointed by Judge Barrett.
Harry A. Riley, appointed by Judge Brothers.
Henry Utpatel, appointed by Judge Crowe.
Stillman B. Jamieson, appointed by Judge Gibbons.
George Fred Rush, appointed by Judge Holdom.
Otto Kerner, appointed by Judge Honore.
William D. Munhall, appointed by Judge Kersten.
William A. Doyle, appointed by Judge Windes.
Roswell B. Mason, appointed by Judge McGoorty.
Wm. H. Dellenback, appointed by Judge Pinckney.
Carl R. Chindblom, appointed by Judge Scanlan.
Louis J. Behan, appointed by Judge Smith.
Donald R. Richberg, appointed by Judge Taylor.
Willis E. Thorne, appointed by Judge Thompson.
William H. A. Rust, appointed by Judge Torrison.
Walter W. Ross, appointed by Judge Tuthill.
Sigmund Zeisler, appointed by Judge Walker.
James P. Harrold, appointed by Judge Matchett.

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR COOK COUNTY.

State's Attorney—MACLAY HOYNE.
Private Secretary—Edward J. Fleming.
Assistant State's Attorneys—Frank Johnson, Jr., Michael F. Sullivan, Edwin J. Raber, Charles C. Case, Jr., Marvin E. Barnhart, Henry A. Berger, Hayden N. Bell, John W. Beckwith, William H. Duval, Daniel C. Ramsay, Dwight McKay, James C. O'Brien, Bernard J. Mahoney, John Prystalski, Ernst Buehler, Nicholas Michels, John K. Murphy, Irwin N. Walker, Edward A. Prindiville, Thomas J. Finn, Ernest Langtry, Ota P. Lightfoot, George C. Bliss, Henry Eckhardt, James R. Quinn, Augustus Kelly, George Emicke, Malcolm B. Sterrett, John R. Herron, John P. Moran, Chas. A. Plamondon, Robert E. Hogan, Grover C. Niemeyer, Edward E. Wilson, John F. Higgins, Hart E. Baker, Joseph A. Conerty, Alexander E. Arkin, Justin F. McCarthy, Thomas A. Green, John F. Cashen, Jr., Eugene P. Quirke, James C. Dooley, Morris Schaeffer, Joseph A. Smejkal, Z. H. Kadow, Harry P. Bailey, Walter W. L. Meyer, Michael L. Rosinia, John F. Byrne, W. W. DeArmond, Charles P. Schwartz, J. M. Dickinson, Jr., George C. McCarthy.

SHERIFF OF COOK COUNTY.

Sheriff—JOHN E. TRAEGER.
Assistant Sheriff—Otto Spankuch.
Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters.
Jailer—Will T. Davies.
Custodian County Building—John Czekala.
Custodian Criminal Court Building—Jacob Pomarane.

JURY COMMISSION.

(Eighth Floor County Building.)

President—OTTO PAMPEL.
Secretary—Charles W. Seinwerth.
Joseph H. Barnett.

Clerk—Charles L. Caswell.

There are three Jury Commissioners for the county, appointed by the judges of the courts of record, whose duty it is, every four years, to prepare a list of all electors in the county, between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age. This list is known as the jury list. The names are entered in a book or books, kept for that purpose, with the age, occupation, and residence of each elector, and information whether or not he is a householder, whether or not he resides with his family, and whether or not he is a freeholder. This list may be revised annually. From time to time the Commissioners select from the jury list the requisite number of names, and write each name on a separate ticket, with the age, place of residence and occupation of the person named, and place the whole number of tickets in a box known as the jury box. There must be at all times not less than one thousand names in this box. There is a separate list of names for the grand jury. When a jury is to be drawn from either box, one or more of the judges of the court where a jury is required certifies to the clerk of the court the number of jurors wanted; the clerk then goes to the office of the Jury Commissioners, and, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners and their clerk, draws at random from the jury box, after it has been well shaken, the necessary number of names. He then certifies the same to the Sheriff, who summons the persons according to law.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

President of the Board—PETER REINBERG.

Peter Reinberg (from City of Chicago).
Frank Ragen (from City of Chicago).
Daniel Moriarity (from City of Chicago).
Albert Nowak (from City of Chicago).
Bartley Burg (from City of Chicago).
Daniel Ryan (from City of Chicago).
Thomas Kasperski (from City of Chicago).
Joseph M. Fitzgerald (from City of Chicago).
Owen O'Malley (from City of Chicago).
William D. Scott (from City of Chicago).
William Busse (from Towns outside City of Chicago).
Joseph Carolan (from Towns outside City of Chicago).
Dudley D. Pierson (from Towns outside City of Chicago).
George A. Miller (from Towns outside City of Chicago).
William H. MacLean (from Towns outside City of Chicago.)

By and with the advice and consent of the Board, the President appoints all non-elective officers of the county.

Officers:

Warden of County Hospital—Clayton F. Smith.
Superintendent of Public Service—Henry A. Zender.
Superintendent of Oak Park Institutions—Henry A. Bailey.
County Physician—Dr. Adam Szwajkart.
Committee Clerk, County Board—Peter Ellert.
County Architect—Eric E. Hall.

COUNTY CLERK.

County Clerk—ROBERT M. SWEITZER.

Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.
Chief Clerk—A. F. Gorman.
Marriage License Clerk—Louis C. Legner.
Cashier—Jerry S. Meyer.

The County Clerk acts in four different official capacities, namely, as County Clerk, as Clerk of the County Court, as County Comptroller, and as Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners. He maintains three separate offices.

COUNTY COMPTROLLER.

County Comptroller—ROBERT M. SWEITZER.

Deputy Comptroller—William J. Graham.
Chief Clerk—M. J. O'Connor.

COUNTY TREASURER.

County Treasurer—HENRY STUCKART.
Assistant Treasurer—Jacob Lindheimer.
Chief Clerk—Joseph L. Gill.
Assistant Clerks—Thomas J. Dooley, Thomas F. Gahan.

CORONER OF COOK COUNTY.

Coroner—PETER M. HOFFMAN.
Chief Clerk—Otto Rexses.
Chief Deputy Clerk—David R. Jones.
Assistant Deputies—John Dedrick, George Williston, Adolph Herman, John J. Thumm, Geo. A. Webster, Charles F. Kennedy, William Ostrom, Michael G. Walsh, Henry Spears, William L. Davis, Charles Fitzner.
Physicians—E. R. Le Count, W. H. Burmeister, Joseph Springer, H. G. W. Reinhardt, E. H. Hatton.

The Coroner's chief duty is to hold inquests on the deaths of persons who have died under suspicious circumstances. He is assisted by a jury of six men, selected by himself. The Coroner takes charge of the bodies of all such persons, and places them in the County Morgue, at the corner of Wood and Polk streets, until identified and removed by friends or relatives. If not so identified, they are buried at the expense of the county in the Potter's field, or turned over to a medical college. If any person is implicated by the inquest as in any way responsible for the death of the deceased, the Coroner causes his arrest, if he is not already in custody. The number of inquests held in the year amount to about four thousand.

COUNTY RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Recorder of Deeds, Register of Titles, and Official Abstract-maker—JOSEPH F. HAAS.
Chief Recorder—John F. Devine.
Chief Clerk, Torrence Department—Harry Hoff.
Examiners—A. H. Tyrell, Edgar Parneull, James F. Fardy.
Chief Clerk—Theo. R. Steinert.

The County Recorder of Deeds keeps a copy in full of all deeds, mortgages, and various legal papers which the law requires shall be recorded in order to make them valid.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Members of the Board—Michael K. Sheridan, Charles Ringer, George K. Schmidt, W. H. Weber, Adam Wolf.
Chief Clerk—Charles Krutchoff.

The Board of Assessors is composed of five members. They determine the taxes to be paid on real estate and personal property, being guided by the statutes as to the rate of taxation.

COUNTY BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members of the Board—F. W. Blocki, Frank S. Ryan, Edmond R. Litzinger.
Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.
Deputy Chief Clerk—William F. Feeney.

The Board of Review is composed of three members. It is their duty to revise and correct the valuations fixed by the Assessors, according to their judgment, after hearing and considering the complaints of taxpayers. Their decision is final.

SURVEYOR OF COOK COUNTY.

(Fourth floor County Building.)

County Surveyor—HARRY L. EMERSON.

The County Surveyor surveys any piece of land in the county when asked to do so by an officer or private citizen. He is paid for his service by the person receiving them.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL WELFARE.

(Eleventh floor County Building.)

Director—GERTRUDE HOWE BRITTON.

Assistant Director—Josephine M. Lawrence.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

County Superintendent of Schools—EDWARD J. TOBIN.

OAK FOREST INFIRMARY.

Superintendent—HENRY L. BAILEY.

The Oak Forest Infirmary, for poor infirm and aged persons, is located on a county farm of 340 acres at Oak Forest in Cook County. The capacity of the institution is adapted to over 2,500 inmates.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Superintendent of Public Service—HENRY A. ZENDER.

The Superintendent purchases all supplies for the county institutions, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly contracts or quarterly contracts and sees to it that the supplies are up to contract requirements.

COUNTY AGENT.

County Agent—WILLIAM H. EHEMANN.

The County Agent has charge of the department of poor relief. As many as 15,000 families and 60,000 persons are annually aided by him. There are eighteen doctors on the county staff. These are assigned to six districts into which the whole city is divided for free dispensary service. In order to receive aid from the County Agent, the applicant must have resided in Cook County at least six months.

POPULATION OF COOK COUNTY.

The population (estimated) of Cook County, Illinois, for the years ending December 31, 1900, to 1920, inclusive, is shown in the following:

Year.	Population.
1900	1,872,199
1901	1,929,565
1902	1,986,931
1903	2,044,297
1904	2,101,663
1905	2,159,029
1906	2,216,395
1907	2,273,761
1908	2,331,127
1909	2,388,493
1910	2,445,859
1911	2,503,225
1912	2,560,591
1913	2,617,957
1914	2,675,323
1915	2,732,689
1916	2,790,055
1917	2,847,421
1918	2,904,787
1919	2,962,153
1920	3,019,519

Area of Cook County.....933 square miles.

FOREST PRESERVES IN COOK COUNTY.

Much Progress made during the Year 1916 in this Splendid and Benevolent Enterprise.

President Peter Reinberg, of the Forset Preserve Commission, at the close of the year 1916 reviewed the work undertaken and accomplished by the Commission during the previous twelve months, and from the facts before him he was able to show that much, and quite satisfactory, progress had been made with the magnificent enterprise of securing for all time, to the people of Chicago and Cook county, the pleasures and advantages of a forest domain such as no other county or city in the United States—nor anywhere in the world—possesses, or is moving to possess.

At the outset of his review he congratulated the Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners upon the extent and value of their activities. While, he said, a large part of the Commissioners' time had been devoted to perfecting and organizing and putting in operation the administrative and executive machinery of the Board, a great deal of constructive work has been accomplished; and he gave due prominence to the consideration that all this work had been carried on in an entirely new field, along original lines, and that in solving the problems which had arisen, the Board had had few precedents to follow.

To quote a few paragraphs from President Reinberg's address to the Commissioners: "No other municipal body of which I have knowledge has been created for the sole purpose of preserving for future generations the natural forests of a widely extended territory, lying in many separate and disconnected localities and in old and densely populated districts. No similar body has been charged with the responsibility of acquiring the land and establishing a great system of playgrounds for its millions of people in a community where every foot of ground has long been held in private ownership and is increasing in value from year to year and almost from month to month.

"Promptly upon perfecting its organization the Board adopted the policy of procuring the forest lands through strictly business methods and declared its intention of paying no more than a fair market price for the properties. Some owners have taken an interest in forest preservation and have offered their wooded tracts within their fair market value, while others have willingly cooperated with the Board in fixing reasonable prices for their holdings. From these owners the Board has purchased and now holds the title to nearly one thousand acres. Condemnation proceedings are pending which will probably result in the Board's possession of an equal area.

"The Plan Committee has visited and inspected forest districts in the Desplaines River valley, along the Chicago and Calumet Rivers and Salt Creek, on

Beverly Hills, and in many other localities, and has recommended for purchase more than 20,000 acres. Much of this land has been surveyed by the Engineering Department and the valuators have examined and placed their estimates on the properties. Negotiations are being conducted with a great many owners, and a large acreage by condemnation or private purchase will in the near future be added to the tracts already acquired.

"In view of the fact that nearly all this work has been done within the last eight months, the Board has made a remarkable record. Although it was organized on February 11, 1915, it was not until February 16, 1916, that the Supreme Court declared the law valid and constitutional.

"Immediately following official notice of the decision of the Supreme Court your Honorable Body held a meeting which inaugurated the active work of procuring forest lands. At this meeting, held on February 28, 1916, an ordinance was adopted providing for an issue of $1,000,000 of bonds and a resolution was passed creating the Plan Committee, on which was imposed the duty of examining all lands offered to the district and inspecting and recommending for purchase all land desirable for forest preserves. This committee is composed of four commissioners, four citizens and the president of the Board. The committee, which was immediately appointed by your president, consisted of Commissioners Daniel Ryan, William Busse, Owen O'Malley and George A. Miller, with the president of the Board, who represent the official organization of the district. The citizen members of the committee were Mr. Charles H. Wacker, President of the Chicago Plan Commission; Mr. J. C. Vaughan, a large grower of seeds and nursery stock and a leading horticulturist; Mr. William A. Peterson, proprietor of the Peterson Nurseries and a prominent horticulturist, and Mr. Dwight H. Perkins, for years an advocate of the preservation of the forests of Cook County and one of the originators of the Outer Belt Park System.

"The committee immediately began an inspection of the wooded tracts in different parts of the country and has continued the work with unabated interest and activity throughout the year. Valuators were appointed whose duties are to appraise the lands recommended for purchase by the Plan Committee. These valuators are Mr. Henry P. Kransz, Mr. Christian R. Walleck and Mr. J. A. Brydon. On May 4th Mr. Kransz was appointed real estate agent to serve without pay. It is the duty of the real estate agent to negotiate with the owner for the purchase of his property on the basis of the estimate made by the valuators.

"The Plan Committee made its first report on June 26, 1916, recommending the purchase of approximately 1000 acres of wooded tracts in the Township of Palatine. The first purchase made by the Board was a portion of these tracts and consisted of about 500 acres. The transfer of title was completed on September 25, 1916.

"The Forest Preserve District now holds title to the following lands:

In Forest Preserve No. 1—The Palatine tract of approximately 500 acres, at a cost of $47,000. Condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the remainder of the tract are now pending in the Superior Court of Cook County. The case has been partly heard and will be concluded in the near future.

"In Preserves Nos. 2 and 3—Embracing timber lands along the Desplaines River from Madison Street north, 396½ acres have been purchased and are now held under conveyance by the Forest Preserve District at a cost of $82,902.77.

"The District holds title to an eighty-acre tract in the south half of the south east quarter of Section 9, in the Township of Palos, acquired at a cost of $10,603.48. Negotiations are now pending for the acquisition of several additional districts in this township.

"Contracts of the acquisition of approximately 400 acres hace been entered into and negotations are pending for several additional tracts. The year's experience will aid us in moving more rapidly and accomplishing greater results. I wish to urge on the Board the necessity of proceeding with all the energy and ability it possesses. Real estate values are constantly increasing, and the more speedily we act the better prices we will be able to obtain. The funds are available or can readily be obtained and hundreds of owners are willing to sell their forest lands. By speedy and energetic action I believe this Board will be able to add to its present holdings most, if not all, of the lands recommended for purchase by the Plan Committee."

The Secretary to the Forest Reserve Commission is Peter J. Ellert. The attorney to the Commission is Joseph J. Werner.

POLITICAL.

State and County Committees Respectively of the Two Great Parties.

Republican State Central Committee.

(Headquarters, 806 Otis Block.)

Fred E. Sterling, Rockford, Chairman.
Edward E. Miller, East St. Louis, Secretary.

Districts:

1. Adolph Marks, 115 S. La Salle Street, Chicago.
2. Abel Davis, 5125 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.
3. Harry A. Lewis, 6629 Harvard Avenue, Chicago.
4. Thomas J. Finucane, 2912 Loomis Sreet, Chicago.
5. Max Levitan, 1103 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago.
6. Lee S. Rapp, 29 S. Oakley Boulevard, Chicago.
7. Emil J. Wentzlaff, 711 N. Trumbull Avenue, Chicago.
8. Lee A. Dunne, 1525 Wicker Park Avenue, Chicago.
9. Medill McCormick, 909 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.
10. George W. Paulin, Evanston.
11. James E. Harley, Aurora.
12. Fred E. Sterling, Rockford.
13. James P. Overholser, Sterling.
14. W. A. Rosenfeld, Rock Island.
15. Charles H. Williamson, Quincy.
16. G. DeF. Kinney, Peoria.
17. Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
18. Charles P. Hitch, Paris.
19. Henry P. Harris, Monticello.
20. Ray N. Anderson, Pittsfield.
21. James E. McClure, Carlinville.
22. Thomas Williamson, Edwardsville.
23. George A. Brown, Brownstown.
24. P. T. Chapman, Vienna.
35. Henry H. Kohn, Anna.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

(Headquarters, 806 Otis Block.)

Chairman—HORACE K. GALPIN.

Vice Chairman—Martin B. Madden.
Secretary—William H. Weber.
Treasurer—Le Roy Millner.

Wards.

Ward.

1. Francis P. Brady.
2. Martin B. Madden.
3. Robert R. Levy.
4. George J. Feser.
5. Edward R. Litzinger.
6. Roy O. West.
7. Isaac N. Powell.
8. Walter E. Schmidt.
9. Edward E. Ertsman.
10. Thomas Curran.
11. Charles V. Barrett.
12. August W. Miller.
13. David W. Clark.
14. Alex. V. Todd.
15. Nils Juul.
16. Joseph P. Kinsella.
17. Lewis D. Sitts.
18. Homer K. Galpin.

Ward.

19. Chris Mamer.
20. Morris Eller.
21. Oscar Hebel.
22. Charles G. Kempff.
23. Edward J. Brundage.
24. Louis A. Brundage.
25. George K. Schmidt.
26. John C. Cannon.
27. Le Roy Millner.
28. Joseph A. Haas.
29. Ernest Withall.
30. Thomas J. Healy.
31. William H. Reid.
32. Charles A. Williams.
33. George Hitzman.
34. Charles Vavrick.
35. Charles J. Peters.

Country Districts.

1. Peter Anker.
2. William Busse.
3. Peter M. Hoffman.
4. William H. Weber.
5. Joseph Carolan.
6. Dr. Frank H. Anderson.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(Headquarters, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.)

Chairman—ARTHUR W. CHARLES, Carmi.
Secretary—Isaac G. Craig, Mattoon.
Treasurer—Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.

Districts.

1. John J. Coughlin, 2033 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
2. Martin J. Moran, 6731 Evans Avenue, Chicago.
3. Terrance F. Moran, 5634 South Ada Street, Chicago.
4. Michael J. Donken, 2457 South California Avenue, Chicago.
5. Barth P. Collins, 926 West 19th Street, Chicago.
6. Stephen D. Griffin, 2935 West Adams Street, Chicago.
7. James Furlong, 3126 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.
8. Edward B. Lynch, 310 South Halsted Street, Chicago.
9. Edmund L. Mulcahy, 160 East Ontario Street, Chicago.
10. Thomas J. Dawson, 945 Argyle Avenue, Chicago.
11. Thomas F. Donovan, 111 South Center Street, Chicago.
12. Wm. F. McNamara, La Salle.
13. Douglas Pattison, 223 West Street, Freeport.
14. John W. Williams, Carthage.
15. Hiram N. Wheeler, 2919 Broadway, Quincy.
16. James M. Dougherty, Chillicothe.
17. Martin A. Brennan, 907 North Center Street, Bloomington.
18. William Ryan, Jr., Danville.
19. Isaac B. Craig, 1109 Charleston Avenue, Mattoon.
20. James McNabb, Carrollton.
21. W. M. Clark, Palmer.
22. Jerry J. Kane, 616 North 7th Street, East St. Louis.
23. William Johnston, Carlyle.
24. Arthur W. Charles, Carmi.
25. Ed. M. Spiller, Marion.

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

(Headquarters, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.)

Chairman—James M. Dailey.
Secretary—William P. Feeney.
Treasurer—Jacob Lindheimer.

Ward.

1. Michael Kenna, 307 South Clark Street.
2. William J. Graham, 511 County Building.
3. Thomas D. Nash, 111 Monroe Street.
4. James M. Dailey, Karpen Building.
5. Patrick J. Carr, 900 South Michigan Avenue.
6. John P. Gibbons, 175 West Jackson Boulevard.
7. James M. Whalen, 412 County Building.
8. John H. Mack, 233 County Building.
9. John J. Leonard, 217 County Building.
10. Joseph W. Cermak, Karpen Building.
11. A. J. Sabath, 29 South La Salle Street.
12. Anton J. Cermak, City Hall.
13. Martin J. O'Brien, County Building.
14. Patrick A. Nash, 10 South La Salle Street.
15. Thomas P. Keane, 337 County Building.
16. Stanley H. Kunz, 1349 Noble Street.

17. Joseph Rushkewicz, 1536 West Chicago Avenue.
18. Bernard J. Grogan, 229 South Racine Avenue.
19. John Powers, 162 West Washington Street.
20. Dennis J. Egan, 308 City Hall.
21. John F. O'Malley, 545 Peoples Gas Building.
22. Rudolph L. Schapp, 337 County Building.
23. Joseph L. Gill, 212 County Building.
24. Frank J. Roeder, 3045 Southport Avenue.
25. Harry P. Gibbons, 60 South Canal Street.
26. Henry A. Zender, County Building.
27. Neil Murley, 3553 Elston Avenue.
28. Frank Paschen, 111 West Washington Street.
29. Emmet Whealan, 5929 South Seeley Avenue.
30. James F. Heffernan, 929 53rd Place.
31. Michael K. Sheridan, 515 County Building.
32. Frank J. Walsh, 54 West Austin Avenue.
33. Timothy Crowe, 2455 North Sawyer Avenue.
34. Joseph O'Kostner, 130 5th Avenue.
35. William P. Feeney, 17 North La Salle Street.

ILLINOIS.
THE STATE OFFICIALS. U. S. SENATORS. FOR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. ILLINOIS STATE OFFICERS.

Governor.

FRANK O. LOWDEN, Oregon.

Lieutenant-Governor.

JOHN G. OGLESBY, Elkhart.

Secretary of State.

LOUIS L. EMMERSON, Mt. Vernon.

Auditor of Public Accounts.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Jacksonville.

Treasurer.

LEN SMALL, Kankakee.

Attorney-General.

EDWARD J. BRUNDAGE, Chicago.

Clerk of the Superior Court.

CHARLES W. VAIL, Chicago.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General were elected November 7, 1916, and hold office for four years, except the Treasurer, who holds office for two years. All are Republicans.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was elected November 3, 1914, for a term of four years. The Clerk of the Supreme Court, whose term of office is six years, was elected November 3, 1914. Both are Republicans.

Trustees of the University of Illinois.

(Term six years. Elected November 7, 1916. All are Republicans.)
Mary Bussey, Urbana.
William L. Abbott, Chicago.
Charles W. Holt, Geneseo.

United States Senators.

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, Chicago, Democrat. Term expires, 1919.
LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, Springfield, Republican. Term expires, 1921.

Congressmen from the State at Large.

MEDILL McCORMICK, Republican, 909 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.
WILLIAM E. MASON, Republican, 3314 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

...ILLINOIS...

Nearly a century ago there was carved out of the old Northwest Territory a new state, destined to play a most important part in the history of the nation. To this new commonwealth was given the name of one of the great Indian tribes that came to a tragic end on historic Starved Rock.

The history of Illinois is a wonderful story. Her raw prairies have become productive fields. Pioneer settlements have developed into villages, and villages into great cities. Where one hundred years ago on the shores of Lake Michigan stood lonely Fort Dearborn, today stands our great metropolis.

No human mind a century ago, however powerful its imagination, could have dreamed of the things that have actually come to pass in Illinois. Great has been the development of her material resources, but greater her manhood. She has furnished men to meet her own great problems, and men to match the greater problems of the nation.

"Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois, Illinois,
Can be writ the nation's glory, Illinois, Illinois.

There has come to us of this generation the opportunity and privilege of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of our state into the Federal union. We should take advantage of this opportunity to impress upon the minds of all of our people the wonderful story of the progress and development of Illinois.

To carry out this purpose the General Assembly created the Illinois Centennial Commission, the members of which have been appointed by the Governor.

CAPITOL ENG CO.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Illinois State Glorious Forever.

Celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Admission of Illinois Into the Federal Union.

There is to be in 1918 a State-wide celebration of the One Hundredth anniversary of the Admission of Illinois into the Federal Union in pursuance of the following Act of the State General Assembly:

An Act to create the Illinois Centennial Commission and to define its powers and duties.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That there be and is hereby created a commission to be known as the Illinois Centennial Commission. Such commission shall be appointed by the Governor and shall consist of fifteen members, who shall serve without compensation, but who shall be allowed their actual expenses while engaged in official business of the commission and in attending meetings of the said commission. In case any vacancy shall occur on said commission, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment. The Governor shall designate the member who shall be chairman. The commission shall elect from its membership a secretary and may engage such employees as shall be deemed necessary.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Illinois Centennial Commission:

1. To arrange for and conduct a celebration in honor of the Centennial of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Federal Union.

2. To compile and publish a commemorative history of the State.

3. To report to the Fiftieth General Assembly the arrangements for such celebration.

4. To make a complete report to the Fifty-first General Assembly.

Section 3. The Ilinois Centennial Commission shall expire when it shall have completed its duties and shall have made a complete report thereof to the Governor and the Fifty-first General Assembly, including a complete statement of its receipts and expenditures.

Section 4. Whereas, an emergency exists; therefore, this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved January 21, 1916.

Illinois Centennial Commission.

(Office of the Commission, Capitol Building, Springfield.)
DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT, Chairman,
38 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago.
MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Secretary,
Capitol Building, Springfield.

Edward Bowe,
Jacksonville,

Michael J. Daugherty,
Galesburg.

Nicholas W. Duncan,
La Salle.

Evarts B. Greene,
315 Lincoln Hall,
Urbana.

Oscar W. Eckland,
1114 East 63d St.,
Chicago.

Hugh S. Magill, Jr.,
Leland Office Building,
Springfield.

Royal W. Ennis,
Hillsboro.

Otto L. Schmidt,
38 S. Dearborn St.,
Chicago.

Frederic Siedenberg,
617 Ashland Block
Loyola University,
Chicago.

John Schultz,
Beardstown.

Thomas F. Scully,
County Building,
Chicago.

Charles H. Starkel,
Belleville.

John E. Traeger,
County Building,
Chicago.

Peter A. Waller,
Kewanee.

Jessie Palmer Weber,
State House,
Springfield.

Important Dates in 1918.

APRIL 18.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which Illinois Enabling Act was passed by Congress.

AUGUST 26.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the first State Constitution was adopted.

OCTOBER 6.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the first Governor was inaugurated.

DECEMBER 3.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the Illinois Constitution was approved by Congress and the State admitted into the Union.

Announcement by the State Centennial Commission.

The Act creating the Illinois Centennial Commission directs it to arrange for and conduct a celebration in honor of the State's Centennial.

The commission plans for an impressive centennial observance by the official Government of the State of Illinois at the State Capitol, and also hopes to arouse the counties, cities and towns of the State to celebrate the centennial year in their respective localities, officially, assisted by their local bodies of educational, social and commercial organizations.

For this latter purpose a letter has been sent by the commission to certain county officials in each county, calling upon them to organize their counties for planning local centennial celebrations in 1918.

It is the earnest desire of the commission to do everything in its power to promote an adequate and dignified observance of the Illinois Centennial Celebration and it has arranged a general plan as outlined in the following pages.

In accordance with the general policy of marking the centennial year by work of permanent value, the commission has made arrangements for the publication of a Centennial History of Illinois, which is expected to appear in 1918. The plan, as adopted by the first commission in 1913 and recently confirmed by the present commission, provides for a history of the State from the beginning of European colonization to the present time, with some introductory account of the Indian aboriginal population. The first volume will cover the periods of French and British dominion, the Revolution, and the territorial period, closing with the admission of Illinois as a State in 1818. The second volume entitled, "The Frontier State," will cover the first thirty years of statehood; volume III the era of sectional controversy and civil war; and the last two volumes will bring the narrative down to date, with special attention to industrial development and governmental problems. The whole series is under the editorial supervision of Professor Clarence W. Alvord of the State University, who is well known to students of Illinois history as the editor of the "Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library." In addition to this comprehensive history, the commission expects to publish this year a special volume entitled, "Illinois in 1818."

In planning this series of publications, emphasis is laid on the importance of so telling the story that it shall be not only scientific in spirit, and accurate in its presentation of facts, but also interesting to the general reader.

The General Assembly has already recognized the propriety and importance of a building to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Illinois as a State of the Federal Union, by appropriating funds for the purchase of land to be used as the site for such building. This building is much needed on account of the crowded condition of the Capitol, and the proposed Centennial Memorial Building should contain all the features that have been planned for it from the standpoint of the State's needs as a practical office building, and also be a magnificent memorial, providing adequately for the historical collections of the State, its archives and other collateral interests.

It is now too late for such a building to be completed and dedicated as a part of the centennial celebration, but it can be begun and well on its way toward completion and can show at that time that Illinois has not forgotten to provide a lasting and beautiful memorial of its first century of progress as a Socereign State of the Union.

The Celebration at the State Capitol.

It is planned to make the celebration at the State Capitol an event of State-wide significance and historical importance. An important feature will be the Centennial Exposition, displaying the agricultural and manufacturing progress of the State with its varied resources. There will also be a Historical Pageant, setting forth graphically and with artistic beauty the wonderful development that has been attained in a hundred years of progress. It is the purpose of the commission to make the Dedicatory Program particularly impressive and one of the principal features of the centennial observance. An effort will be made to interest other states of the Union in this program, and because of the world-famed characters that Illinois has produced, it is not unlikely that other nations may send representatives to participate in this event.

It is probable that the celebration at the State Capitol will be held during the first two weeks of October, 1918. The sixth of October, the day upon which the first Governor of Illinois was inaugurated, will be observed in a special manner. It is suggested that county celebrations be not held during these two weeks, as it is greatly desired that all the people of the State may be free during this period to attend the great celebration at Springfield.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF CHICAGO.

Rufus M. Pott, Inrusance Superintendent, State of Illinois, in a special report gives the total of fire insurance of Chicago for 1915 classified, as follows:

No. of Risks	Amount Insured	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
634,540	$1,395,014,418.	$13,660,251.73	$5,152,845.22	37.7%

The figures on brick dwellings are as follows:

Class No. 9B, Brick Dwelling Houses, Chicago, 1915.

No. of Risks	Amount Insured	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
77,164	$ 179,840,575.	$ 1,546,650.68	$ 363,173.39	23.4%

And on wooden dwellings as follows:

Class No. 9F, Frame Dwelling Houses, Chicago, 1915.

No. of Risks	Amount Insured	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
68,872	$ 110,791,730.	$ 1,287,977.37	$ 483,698.27	37.5%

On all dwellings, both brick and wooden combined:

Class No. 9, Combined Statistics for all Dwelling Houses, Chicago, 1915.

No. of Risks	Amount Insured	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
146,036	$ 290,632,305.	$ 2,834,628.05	$ 846,871.66	29.8%

Other classes of insured property in Chicago containing large numbers of risks show the following results, the "Class Numbers" being those given to the kind of property named, by the "National Board of Fire Underwriters:"

Class No. 135, Grocers, retail, meat, fish, butter, cheese, egg, fruit, and produce.

No. of Risks	Amount Insured	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
3,085	$ 5,484,865.	$ 99,068.47	$ 25,276.43	25.5%

Class No. 27, Schools and Academies.

No. of Risks	Amount Insured	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
627	$ 2,020,449.	$ 27,657.65	$ 5,433.62	19.6%

Class No. 179, Saloons.

No. of Risks	Amount Insured	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
2,311	$ 5,193,883.	$ 95,267.64	$ 29,374.14	30.8%

Class No. 259, Warehouses—general storage.

No. of Risks	Amount Insured	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
1,398	$ 3,748,340.	$ 47,595.71	$ 14,802.00	31.1%

Class No. 253, Warehouses—cold storage.

No. of Risks	Amount Insured	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
612	$ 1,547,793.	$ 15,638.22	$ 471.06	3. %

Class No. 609, Blacksmith Shops.

No. of Risks	Amount Insured	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
203	$ 240,773.	$ 4,332.25	$ 552.80	12.7%

POSTSCRIPT.

DEATH OF CITY CLERK JOHN SIMAN.

Proclamation by the Mayor.—Proceedings had by the City Council.

On Wednesday morning, the 28th of February, John Siman, the capable and popular City Clerk, died. On March 1, the Mayor issued the following Proclamation:

Mayor's Office,
Chicago, March 1, 1917.

PROCLAMATION.

In compliance with the terms of a resolution adopted by the Honorable City Council at its meeting Thursday, March 1st, all departments of the city government, with the exception of the Departments of Fire, Police, Health and Electricity, which shall remain open for the transaction of unavoidable business, are hereby ordered closed Saturday, march 3rd, 1917, the day being that of the funeral of the late Hon. John Siman, City Clerk of the City of Chicago.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late City Clerk, it is suggested that as many employes of the City of Chicago as possible attend the funeral services, which will be held Saturday afternoon. The committee in charge of the arrangements for the funeral has asked that employes and department heads assemble at 11:30 o'clock Saturday morning, March 3d, at 18th street and Blue Island avenue, for the purpose of forming an escort. Respectfully,

WM. HALE THOMPSON, Mayor.

Action by the City Council.

Special Meeting, Wendesday, February 28, 1917. At 2 o'clock p. m. the Mayor called the Council to order, and a quorum being present, the clerk read the following call for the meeting:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, February 28, 1917.

Mr. Edward J. Padden, Chief Clerk, City Clerk's Office, City of Chicago:

Dear Sir.—I hereby call a meeting of the City Council for this afternoon, Wednesday, February 28, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of taking suitable action regarding the death of the Hon. John Siman, City Clerk, who died this morning.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON, Mayor.

Ald. Toman presented the following resolution:

Whereas, This Council has learned with regret and sorrow of the death of John Siman, City Clerk of the City of Chicago;

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to appoint a committee of twelve members of this body to draft suitable resolutions on the death of said John Siman; and, be is further

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to appoint a committee of twelve members to make necessary arrangements for the attendance of the City Council at the funeral.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the foregoing resolution.

Ald. Toman moved to adopt said resolution. The motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

His Honor the Mayor thereupon presented the following communication, which was ordered placed on file:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, February 28, 1917.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—In conformity with the terms of an order passed by your Honorable Body I appoint the following as a committee to represent the City of Chicago in connection with the arrangements for the funeral of the late Hon. John Siman:

Ald. Toman, Ald. Klaus, Ald. McNichols, Ald. Cullerton, Ald. Krumdick, Ald. Kerner, Ald. Novak, Ald. Hrubec, Ald. Blaha, Ald. Richert, Ald. Franz, Ald. Miller.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON, Mayor.

Memorial Resolution.

The select committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of the late John Siman, City Clerk of the City of Chicago, submitted the following report:

Chicago, March 1, 1917.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your select committee, appointed by His Honor the Mayor at the special meeting of the City Council held February 28, 1917, to draft suitable resolutions on the death of John Siman, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the resolutions herewith submitted:

Whereas, The City Council has learned with deep regret of the death of John Siman, City Clerk of the City of Chicago, a realization of the distinct loss to the City causes this Council to pause in the on-rush of civic affairs to give some expression of our estimate of the man who has so suddenly, and at the zenith of his usefulness, laid down the activities of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That among the many conspicuous personal qualities which so eminently fitted him for public service, that which seems to claim first mention was his unselfish devotion to the public interest. His own time and pleasure were never considered, as against the demands of his official duties. No man realized more keenly than he the trust involved in the incumbency of public office. He was kind, affable, patient of inquiry and always ready to give information concerning the affairs of his office. Firm in his convictions of his duties as a citizen, he followed the lead of his judgment and conscience in the discharge of those duties, and freely accorded to every other person the same right. If proper in this public manner to speak of his home life, we can truly say that death invaded a very paradise of domestic harmony, happiness and affection. This inadequate, but heartfelt, expression of our estimate of deceased, as a public officer, citizen and husband, we desire to be made a matter of public record and we tender to his beloved wife and to his bereaved relatives our sincere sympathy in their deep sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be presented to his family as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the members of the City Council.

(Signed) JOHN TOMAN, Chairman.

Otto Kerner, John Hrubec, James McNichols, Joseph I. Novak, Frank Klaus, Herman Krumdick, Herman E. Miller, Edward F. Cullerton, John A. Richert, Matt. Franz, Joseph C. Blaha.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said report.

Ald. Toman moved to concur in said report and to adopt the resolution submitted therewith. The motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

New City Clerk Appointed.

At the regular meeting of the City Council, March 1, 1917, His Honor the Mayor, by unanimous consent, submitted the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, March 1, 1917.

To the Honorable, the City Coucil of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—In accordance with authority conferred upon me by law, I hereby appoint Joseph Siman City Clerk to serve for the unexpired portion of the term of John Siman, deceased, and request the concurrence of your Honorable Body in said appointment.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON, Mayor.

Ald. Toman moved to suspend the rules temporarily, to permit immediate consideration of the foregoing appointment. The motion prevailed.

Ald. Toman moved to concur in said appointment. The motion prevailed.

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